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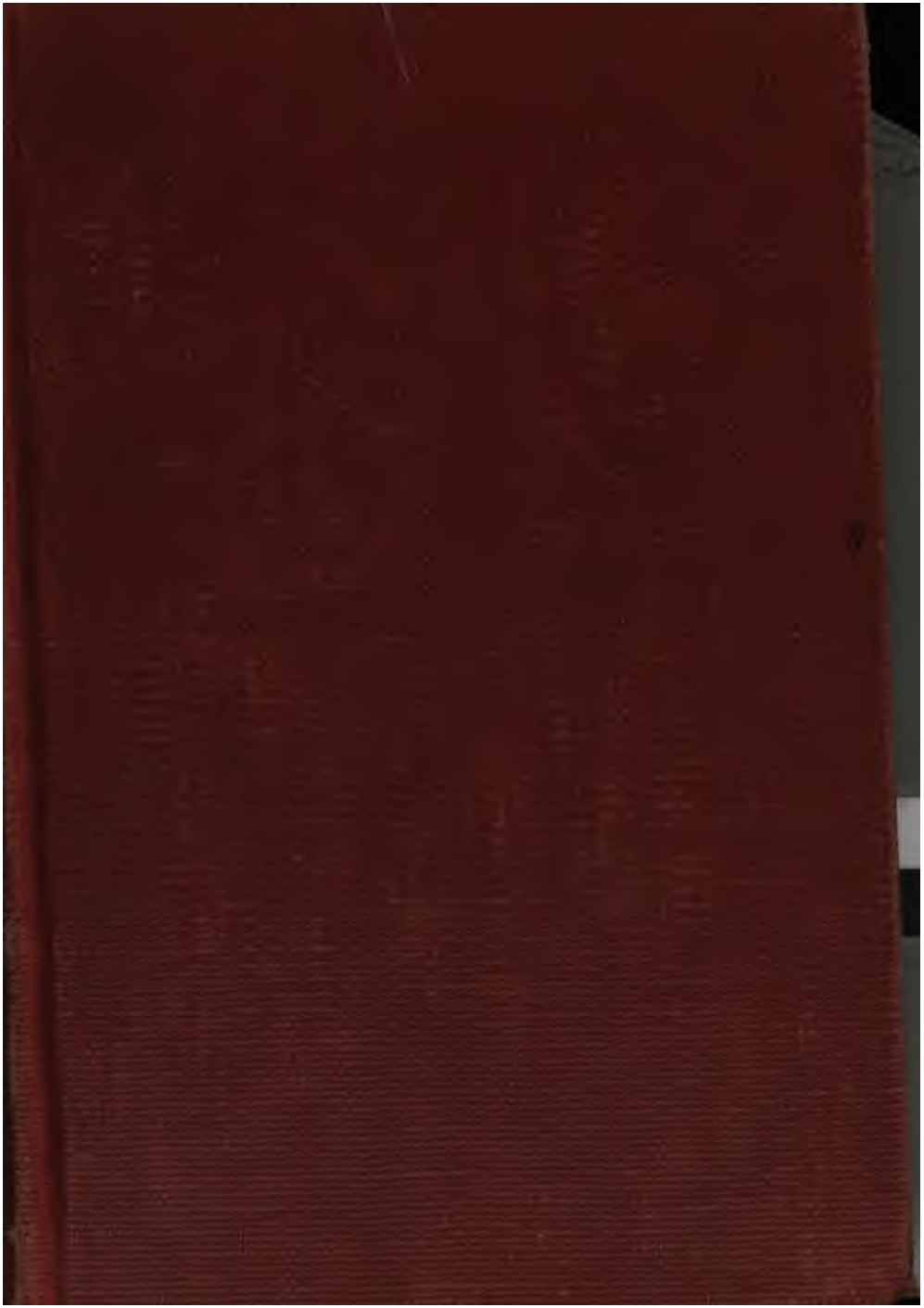

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THIRTEEN SATIRES

OF

JUVENAL

THIRTEEN SATIRES

OF

JUVENAL

WITH A COMMENTARY

BY

JOHN E. B. MAYOR M.A.

PROFESSOR OF LATIN IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
AND FELLOW OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE

THIRD EDITION REVISED.

VOLUME II

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TO THE REVEREND

BENJAMIN HALL KENNEDY D.D.

REGIUS PROFESSOR OF GREEK.

My dear Dr Kennedy,

Once more, after the lapse of a quarter of a century, I render the account, which you have the best right to demand, of my studies on the last great writer of heathen Rome.

You, who even 'between whiles' surprise the world with finished pieces and dream on Parnassus, may find much to censure in the form of my commentary. I shall be content, if only in the matter of it there appears that

labor improbus, which men have learnt to associate with Shrewsbury φιλομαθεῖς.

If you see here a just advance on the first-fruits of my pen, I shall feel more at home in the Sparta founded in your honour and adorned by the genius of the editor of Lucretius.

I am,

My dear Dr Kennedy,

Ever gratefully yours,

JOHN E. B. MAYOR.

ADVERTISEMENT

THE notes on sat. X were written, and nearly all stereotyped, in the summer of 1871; those on great part of sat. VIII in 1872, the remainder to the end of sat. XIII in 1877; the last three satires have been added in the last two months.

I give these details, partly to explain any apparent neglect of materials lately brought to light, and partly as an example of the use of our long vacation. Many of us are unable during term to engage in any work requiring prolonged attention. Even in Bentley's time, Cambridge could only make hay when the sun shone[1].

I have to thank several friends for help. Mr Munro supplies many notes (marked H. A. J. M.) and some emendations. I have also profited by communications from the late Professor Conington (J. C.), the Rev. H. R. Bailey (H. R. B.), the Public Orator (J. E. S.), and my brother (J. B. M.)[2]. I have, as will be seen, examined the manuscript notes of Stanley, Hadr. Beverland, John Taylor[3], Markland[4], Böttiger and John Mitford[5]. From

[1] Praefatio to Hor. p. XV=XXII qualiacumque vero haec sunt, *aestivis tantum mensibus* (ita tamen ut uno alteroque biennio fuerint prorsus intermissa) et primo impetu ac calore sine lima curisve secundis descripta, sic madida fere charta (ut nemini hic meorum non compertissimum est) ad typographos deferebantur.

[2] Prof. Garrod kindly answered my zoological queries.

[3] These three in Cambridge university library.

[4] In St John's college library.

[5] These two *penes me*, the former bought at O. Jahn's sale, the latter at Mr Mitford's sale, where a noble collection sold for an old song.

the friends of Otto Jahn I learn that his commentary was only completed for a few satires, and that he intended to re-write the whole. In general he trusted to memory, but for Juvenal and Persius had formed *collectanea*. It is much to be hoped that his labours will be given to the world, for few scholars have ever lived so well furnished with the historical and antiquarian learning required in an editor of Juvenal: his library was perhaps the best working collection that the world has seen in its department.

I give elsewhere (bibliographical clue to Latin literature Cambr. 1875 96-97) a list of the principal commentators and dissertations. Prof. Bernays[1], I am glad to see, does justice to the few notes of N. Rigault. Is. de la Grange (Grangaeus) is a commentator akin to Cerda or Passerat, widely read especially in the poets. France also contributes the notes of Adr. and Charles de Valois (published by Achaintre). The essays of Martha, Boissier, Widal, Nisard, are all more or less worth reading.

Italy supplies the commentary of Silvestri de Rovigo, the life of Juvenal and occasional notes by Borghesi; Denmark the two dissertations of Madvig and a treatise on the poet's style by Kiaer.

Critical readers of my book will possess Otto Jahn's two editions (the larger with the scholia and full critical

When at Gotha, I examined G. H. Plathner's ms. commentary and found Ruperti's censure justified.

[1] In the magnificent volume which greeted Mommsen's sixtieth birth-day 'commentationes philologicae in honorem Theodori Mommseni. Berol. 1877' p. 566. The admirers of Heinrich may be surprised to read (p. 565) 'der gute Ruperti, immer noch der einzig Neuere, der einen "fortlaufenden Commentar" zu Juvenal geliefert hat.'

apparatus Berl. 1851; the smaller with Persius and Sulpicia and select critical notes in Weidmann's series Berl. 1868). A few tracts by Friedländer, who is employed on an edition of Martial, are of value; but his Sittengeschichte almost supplies the place of a commentary both to Martial and Juvenal; the same may be said of Marquardt's Alterthümer and (in an inferior degree) of Forbiger's Hellas und Rom (left unfinished by his death at a great age a few months ago).

I have on all the satires collections on the same scale as the fullest here printed and hope to publish as a basis for a commentary on satires II. VI. IX. the substance of ms. notes by the scholars named above and by others (e.g. Casaubon). In course of time, when I have cleared off other arrears, I propose to prepare a critical text founded on a new collation of P (cod. Pithoeanus or Budensis saec. IX, once in the library of Matthias Corvinus, now in the bibliothèque de l'école de médecine at Montpellier n. 125) with the early mss. in this country.

A bibliographical catalogue, with biographical notices, of all English works, printed or manuscript, on Juvenal to the year 1850, a reprint of scattered translations to the end of the 17th century, and a dissertation on Roman satire and satirists[1], are tasks which I have in view, but cannot promise to undertake for several years. A smaller edition for schools, in three parts, will cost little labour, and may, I hope, be completed by the end of 1879.

[1] A learned divine (Keim Gesch. Jesu v. Nazara I 381) generously plumps up the meagre list: 'ein später römischer Satiriker des 4. Jahrh. Makrobius.' Oddly enough, in the next line the words 'aus Versehen' occur. The source of *this* 'Versehen' is all too obvious.

In my notes I have endeavoured at once to meet the wants of English students (in general little accustomed to consult original authorities and debarred from the best and latest books of reference) and also to supply new materials for the grammarian, lexicographer and historian[1]. Following the steps of Casaubon and Gataker, Scaliger and Hemsterhuis, I have drawn materials from writers, accessible to me, of every race and creed. I see only a riddle in the taste, which, allowing Libanius, lays Chrysostom under ban; scouring the world for an inscription, while blind to a vast literature ready to hand. Were Philo a pagan, his historical tracts would assuredly rank as priceless evidence respecting the early empire. Even lexicography has suffered by the stigma cast on men, who had served many philosophies before they bowed their necks beneath the cross; for it might then be said, *fiunt, non nascuntur Christiani.*

I have purposely abstained from consulting any English edition of Juvenal.

J. E. B. M.

St John's, *Sept.* 9, 1878.

[1] I know not why Mr A. Palmer (Hermathena I 391) should suppose that Ov. m. VIII 283 had 'escaped my notice'. It is printed at length, in both editions, in the note on IV 27, and this note is cited on V 147, the verse which Mr Palmer is discussing; see too Dobree advers. II 387. The other quotation should be not 'met. X. 38. V. 1' but V 381, which, with this correction, I gratefully accept. If Mr Palmer will consult the ind. under *sed*, he will see other authorities. He does not observe that Ribbeck corrupts *both* lines by the same cheap nostrum, *nec* for *sed* (IV 27 nec maioris se). Bergk's warning (speaking of the Teubner Gellius Jahrbb. CXIII 1876 276) is certainly opportune: 'wenn dies so fort geht, so wird, ehe nochmals dreissig jahre verflossen sind, jeder mann von bildung und geschmack sich mit widerwillen von den in Deutschland erschienen neuen ausgaben lateinischer schriftsteller abwenden.'

VITA D. IUNI IUVENALIS

IUNIUS IUVENALIS libertini locupletis incertum filius an alumnus ad mediam fere aetatem declamavit, animi magis causa quam quod scholae se aut foro praepararet. dein paucorum versuum satura non absurde composita in Paridem pantomimum poetamque semenstribus militiolis tumentem genus scripturae industriose excoluit. et tamen diu ne modico quidem auditorio quidquam committere est ausus, mox magna frequentia tantoque successu [bis ac ter] auditus est, ut ea quoque quae prima fecerat inferciret novis scriptis

> quod non dant proceres, dabit histrio. tu Camerinos
> et Bareas, tu nobilium magna atria curas?
> praefectos Pelopea facit, Philomela tribunos.

erat tunc in deliciis aulae histrio multique fautorum eius cotidie provehebantur. venit ergo Iuvenalis in suspitionem, quasi tempora figurate notasset, ac statim per honorem militiae quamquam octogenarius urbe summotus est missusque ad praefecturam cohortis in extrema parte Aegypti tendentis. id supplici genus placuit, ut levi atque ioculari delicto par esset. verum intra brevissimum tempus angore ac taedio periit.

[3] temporibus Claudii Neronis ad *vita cod. Voss.* | [6] Domitiani pantomimum *Voss.* | [6] poetamque P. Statium *Voss.* | [14] in deliciis apud Traianum imperatorem *vita cod. Bonon.* | [16] extremis Domitiani temporibus missus in exilium *vita cod. Kulenkamp.* | [17] Traianus fecit eum praefectum militum contra Scotos *cod. Bonon.* | [20] tempus *θεὸς αὐτὸς* adscribitur divorum choro revertiturque Iuvenalis Romam, qui tandem ad Nervae et Traiani principatum supervivens senio et taedio *Voss.* | [20] decessit longo senio confectus exul Antonino Pio imperatore *cod. Kulenkamp.*

SCHOL. I 1 Iuvenalem aliqui Gallum propter corporis magnitudinem, aliqui Aquinatem dicunt. ea tempora Domitiani tyranni, quibus etiam ipse vixit, eo quod in aula ipsius plus histriones quam bonae vitae homines possent, graviter carpsit. hos autem libros in exilium missus ad civitatem ultimam Aegypti Hoasim ab ipso Domitiano scripsit. ideo autem in exilium missus est, quia dixit versum illum [VII 90]

quod non dant proceres, dabit histrio.

SCHOL. IV 38 hoc convicium in Flavium Domitianum Titi fratrem Vespasiani filium iactat, qui calvus fuit. propterea quod Iuvenalis sub specie honoris relegatus est ad cohortis curam in Aegypto Hoasa, ubi mortuus est.

SCHOL. VII 92 propter hunc versum missus est in exilio a Claudio Nerone.

SCHOL. XV 27 de se dicit Iuvenalis, quia in Aegypto militem tenuit.

IOANN. MALALAE CHRON. X p 341 Chilm. *ὁ δὲ [αὐτὸς βασιλεὺς] Δομετιανὸς ἐφίλει τὸν ὀρχηστὴν τοῦ πρασίνου μέρους [τῆς Ῥώμης] τὸν λεγόμενον Πάριδα, περὶ οὗ καὶ ἐλοιδορεῖτο ἀπὸ τῆς συγκλήτου [Ῥώμης] καὶ Ἰουβεναλίου τοῦ ποιητοῦ [τοῦ Ῥωμαίου ὡς χαίρων εἰς τὸ πράσινον.] ὅστις βασιλεὺς ἐξώρισε τὸν [αὐτὸν] Ἰουβενάλιον [τὸν ποιητὴν] ἐν Πενταπόλει ἐπὶ τὴν Λιβύην.*

SUIDAS *Ἰουβενάλιος ποιητὴς Ῥωμαῖος. οὗτος ἦν ἐπὶ Δομετιανοῦ βασιλέως Ῥωμαίων. ὁ δὲ—Λιβύην (omissis quae uncis inclusa sunt).*

MARTIALIS VII 24

Cum Iuvenale meo quae me committere temptas,
quid non audebis, perfida lingua, loqui?
te fingente nefas Pyladen odisset Orestes,
Thesea Pirithoi destituisset amor,
tu Siculos fratres et maius nomen Atridas
et Ledae poteras dissociare genus.
hoc tibi pro meritis et talibus inprecor ausis,
ut facias illud, quod puto, lingua, facis.

MARTIALIS VII 91

De nostro facunde tibi, Iuvenalis, agello
Saturnalicias mittimus, ecce nuces,
cetera lascivis donavit poma puellis
mentula custodis luxuriosa dei.

MARTIALIS XII 18 1—9

Dum tu forsitan inquietus erras
clamosa, Iuvenalis, in Subura
aut collem dominae teris Dianae,
dum per limina te potentiorum
sudatrix toga ventilat vagumque
maior Caelius et minor fatigant,
me multos repetita post Decembres
accepit mea rusticumque fecit
auro Bilbilis et superba ferro.

AMMIAN. MARCELLIN. XXVIII 4 § 14 quidam detestantes ut venena doctrinas, Iuvenalem et Marium Maximum curatiore studio legunt, nulla volumina praeter haec in profundo otio contrectantes, quam ob causam non iudicioli est nostri.

ACRO in Hor. serm. I 1 (p. 3 3—7 Hauthal) satira dicitur lancis genus tractum a chora Liberi Patris, qui est minister vini et epularum. satira istius inter Lucilii satiram est et Iuvenalis (media?), nam et asperitatem habet, quam Lucilius, et suavitatem, quam Iuvenalis, mixtam in suo carmine. denique nisi Iuvenalis (carmen) scripsisset, isto nemo esset melior.

CLAUDIUS RUTILIUS NAMATIANUS I 603 604

huius vulnificis satura ludente Camenis
nec Turnus potior nec Iuvenalis erit.

IOANNES LYDUS DE MAG. I 41 Τοῦρνος δὲ καὶ Ἰουβενάλιος καὶ Πετρώνιος αὐτόθεν ταῖς λοιδορίαις ἐπεξελθόντες τὸν σατυρικὸν νόμον παρέτρωσαν.

TITULUS AQUINI REPERTUS (IRN 4312. Orelli 5599)

cere RI · SACRVM
*d. iu*NIVS · IVVENALIS
trib · COH · DELMATARVM
II · QVINQ · FLAMEN
DIVI · VESPASIANI
VOVIT · DEDICA*vitq*VE
SVA · PEC.

SIDONIUS APOLLINARIS CARM. VIIII 270—5

non qui tempore Caesaris secundi
aeterno incoluit Tomos reatu.
nec qui consimili deinde casu
ad vulgi tenuem strepentis auram
irati fuit histrionis exul.

DECIMUS IUNIUS IUVENALIS

To this day the praenomen of Iuv. is often mistaken. Drakenborch[1] ('in autores latinos praelectiones publicae, inchoatae Sept. 20 1725' *ms. penes me* p. 574) 'errant...Petrus Crinitus l. 4 de poët. lat. et alii, qui *Decium* vocant hunc poëtam, ut ostendit Lud. Carrio l. 1 emendat. c. 1. *Decimus* enim erat huius scriptoris praenomen; nam *Decius* numquam fuit praenomen Romanum.' So Ausonius[2] and Decimus Brutus and many others (see Hofmann's lexicon under Decius) have been falsely named. Holyday (pp. 9 10) notes that the mistake was in Lily's grammar, and that D. in Polyb. DS. DH. DCass. is always represented by Δέκιμος. Cf. Quintus, Sextus and the christian name of Vicesimus Knox.

[1] Like Dodwell Drakenborch assigns the publication of all the satires to Hadrian's reign.

[2] e.g. Cave hist. litt. I 288 b (ed. Bas. 1741). Lorenz catalogue de la librairie Française Par. 1867.

IUVENALIS *ETHICUS*

C. Barth advers. VI 1 fin. Iuvenalis...ex materia quam tractat, satirico sale vitia, plerumque magnatum, insectans, ETHICUS dictus est. id. on Namatian. I 604 IUVENALIS sane eruditissimus scriptor, elegantissimus poëta et censor morum liberrimus et acutissimus. summo pretio antiquitati habitus. a quo nasutuli nostri temporis adeo futiliter dissentiunt, ut etiam latinitatem hominis tam praeclare docti et ingeniosi vituperare audeant. de quo latius nos alibi disserere non vetabit illorum de se ipsis opinio, quae ut praecipites in aliorum contemptum eos agit, ita domesticos naevos prorsus perpendere non patitur. nuditatem sermonis et vitiorum velut exinde disciplinam carpunt viri doctissimi. at talia describenda sunt, ut evitari eo melius possint, sententia Dionis Chrysostomi, cuius lege orationem 31, quae Rhodiaca inscribitur. aestimatio autem Iuvenalis etiam ad extrema tempora duravit. media enim barbaria per excellentiam ETHICI titulo citatur, summis philosophis comparatus, ut a Ioanne Sarisberiensi, Alano et eius generis non paucis philologis eorum temporum.

This statement has been repeated by Fabricius, Ruperti, Achaintre, Francke, Weber, Corn. Müller, Bernhardy and many others. Having seen reason, since my first edition, to doubt whether Iuv. was in any exclusive sense known as *ethicus*, I have looked through the works of John of Salisbury and Peter of Blois, who constantly cite him. As regards Alanus de Insulis Barth's wonderful memory has deceived him. On turning over the 1012 columns of his works, I

find only the following scraps of Iuv., who is named but once, and never called *ethicus*.

de arte praedicatoria 25 (Migne CCX 162ᵃ) Iuv. VI 165 with a strange variation *rara avis in terris* alboque *simillima* corvo. distinctiones dictionum theolog. (969ᵃ) 'TENUIS dicitur etiam vilis, unde poeta [Iuv. VII 145]

in tenui rara est facundia panno.'

ib. (959ᵇ) 'SUBDUCERE notat *supponere*, unde [Iuv. I 15]

et nos quandoque manum ferulae subduximus.'

ib. ᵉ under SUBSELLIA he cites Iuv. by name and VII 86 *fregit subsellia versu.* I may notice that Alanus often cites Seneca, some additions to whose fragments he may perhaps supply. Vincent of Beauvais in volumes I (naturale) and II (doctrinale) of his *speculum* constantly cites Iuv. by name and book (e.g. I vi 21 fin. xix 28. xxxi 84. 86. 115. II iv 7. 13), but I nowhere observe the title *ethicus*.

John of Salisbury and Peter of Blois by no means confine the title to our poet. Io. Sarisb. pol. III 8 (489ᵉ Migne) *unde et* ethicus *provide quidem et utiliter 'optimam' inquit 'vivendi consuetudinem ab ineunte aetate elige, eam tibi iucundam usus efficiet.'* VIII 12 (760ᵃ) Horace cited as *ethicus*. so I 8 (405ᵈ). II 27 (470ᵈ). III 8 fin. 9 (492ᵉ). 14 fin. (512ᵇ). IV 9 (531ᵈ). VI prol. pr. (587ᵈ). VIII 12 (760ᵃ). 13 (762ᵉ). 24 bis (817ᵇᵉ). metalog. I 4 (831ᵈ). 7 (834ᵈ). ep. 185 (195ᵉ) *ethicus et ethnicus*. Iuvenal is *ethicus* pol. I 13 (414ᵇ). III 4 (483ᵃ): 12 (501ᵃ). VII 13 (668ᵈ). VIII 15 (773ᵃ). *satiricus* I 12 (408ᵈ). III 6 (486ᵈ). 12 fin. VIII 8 (738ᵈ). *Stoicus* V 4 (546ᵃ). *ethnicus* VIII 13 (767ᵉ). Ovid is *ethicus* ep. 134 fin. pol. I 8 (405ᵈ). So the epigrammatist cited in Suet. Caes. 19 ep. 183 (184ᵃ). the author of the verse *noli Fortunam, quae non est, dicere caecam* (pol. III 8 490ᵇ). In pol. VIII 13 is a notice not found in schol. I 12 'Fronto, secundum quosdam nepos Plutarchi, cuius meminit in primo [libro] Iuvenalis sic: *Frontonis platani.....clamant.*' metalog. I 8 (836ᵇ) 'obtusioris ingenii

tradunt fuisse Scaurum Rufum, sed sedulitate exercitii in id virium evasisse, ut Ciceronem ipsum Allobroga nominaret' cf. Iuv. VII 213—4.

Peter of Blois (Migne CCVII) calls Iuv. *satiricus* ep. 15 (54c). 59 (178a); *poeta* ep. 17 fin. (66b). 42 (124b). 81 (251a); *poeta Aquinas* ep. 59 (177a); *Aquinas* ep. 95 (293b); *ethicus* ep. 72 (221c). 74 (229b). 85 (261a). 239 (543c); *ethnicus* ep. 95 (299c). Horace is *ethnicus* ep. 60 (179d). *ethicus* ep. 72 (222b). 81 (251c). 150 (441b).

Prudentius c. Symm. II 557—8 stantis*que duces* in curribus *altis* | *Fabricios*, Curios. cf. Iuv. VIII 3. ib. 1010 —1 *et quae fumificas arbor vittata* lucernas | *servabat.* cf. Iuv. XII 92.

Gerbert (Silvester II † 1003) lectured on Iuv. at Paris (Richer hist. ed. Pertz Hannov. 1839 III 47 p. 133) cum ad rhetoricam suos provehere vellet, id sibi suspectum erat, quod sine locutionum modis, qui in poetis discendi sunt, ad oratoriam artem ante perveniri non queat. poetas igitur adhibuit, quibus assuescendos arbitrabatur. legit itaque ac docuit Maronem et Statium Terentiumque poetas, Iuvenalem quoque ac Persium Horatiumque satiricos, Lucanum etiam historiographum. quibus assuefactos locutionumque modis compositos ad rhetoricam transduxit.

Iuv. is quoted by Alcuin, by Rather bp. of Verona (saec. x), by Everhardus Bethuniensis cir. 1212 (Lyser poëtae lat. medii aevi p. 825). I do not remember that the abbat Lupus cites or names him. cf. T. Wright biograph. Brit. lit. I 40 n. (Rutebeuf). 41. 476. In a catalogue (probably saec. x) of Bobbio library, more than one ms. of Iuv. (Muratori antiq. Ital. III 820).

Many projected editions are recorded by Fabricius and Ruperti. see Casaub. ep. 289 p. 151 Elmenhorst preparing one in 1602. ib. 523 Casaubon himself: eum poetam gravissimum, si superi annuerint, accurate recensebimus. Boxhorn from 1634 (Boxhornii ep. pp. 29. 35. 46. 48. 50). Reitzer (Uhlii sylloge nova epist. I p. 558).

DATES OF JUVENAL'S LIFE

L. FRIEDLAENDER *de Iuvenalis vitae temporibus* Königsberg 1875 4to. XIII 17 written 60 or 61 years after Fonteius cos. A.D. 67, i.e. in 127 or 128. In verses 13 (*tu*) and 33 (*senior bulla dignissime*) and throughout the satire Calvinus is addressed in the second person, hence *stupet haec, qui iam post terga reliquit sexaginta annos, Fonteio consule natus*, must refer to the poet, not to Calvinus. 'se stupere dicit, quod amicus casum tam aegre ferat, quem ipse in sexaginta annis saepissime viderit. se igitur poeta Fonteio consule natum verbis disertis dicit.' vita cod. Voss 'Iuvenalis...ex Aquinio Volscorum oppido oriundus temporibus Claudii Neronis.'

In all the lives, except IV and VII, he is said to have declaimed 'usque ad mediam aetatem': if he died (vita cod. Voss) shortly after his 80th year, or (vita III) 'anno aetatis suae altero et octuagesimo' 'il mezzo del cammin' of his life would be aet. 40 or 41. Whether 'middle age' had any precise meaning Friedländer cannot determine from the only authorities in which he has found it Phaedr. II 2 3 aetatis mediae *quendam*, with the old and young wife. Plaut. aul. 157 *sed grandior es: mulieris est* aetas media. In Censorin. 14 § 10 Staseas fixes as the limit of life $7 \times 12 = 84$.

Taking 40 as 'middle age', the first book of satires will have been written 107—116, nearer to 116.

Sat. VI 407 *instantem regi Armenio Parthoque cometen* a comet seen at Rome Nov. 115. ib. 411 *nutare urbes, subsidere terras* earthquake at Antioch 13 Dec. 115 (Friedländer Königsb. progr. V for 1872 and Gutschmid cited there). Sat. VI then (or book II) will have been written A.D. 116 or 117.

The emperor Hadrian, welcomed in sat. VII, came to Rome A.D. 118 (went to the provinces 119 120).

Book IV written between 120 and 127 A.D., for XV 27 *nuper consule Iunco* shews that book V was written after 127. Friedländer gives to Aemilius Iuncus two *nomina gentilicia*, Claudius and Aemilius.

Books I—III written in Rome. IV V possibly in exile, vita cod. Kulenkamp 'in exilio ampliavit satiras et pleraque mutavit.' Fr. Rühl[1] ('zu den vitae Iuvenalis' in Jahrbb. CIX 1874 868—9, who tells us that the Iuv. mss. of the Brit. Mus. 'bieten sämtlich den gewöhnlichen, nicht Pithöanischen Text und sind daher vorläufig ohne besonderes Interesse') gives from cod. Harl. 3301 saec. XV exeuntis a life which also states that the satires were written in exile.

Martial shews that Iuv. was in Rome A.D. 92 and again 101—2 (Friedländer Sittengesch. III[1] 372—390 'Chronologie der Epigramme Martials'). Paris the actor was put to death A.D. 83 aet. Iuv. 16. All the authorities agree that Iuv. was 'irati histrionis exul' but the name Paris, given in the lives, seems to be taken at hap-hazard from sat. VII 87. Crispinus, colleague of Fuscus as praef. praet. under Domitian (ind. 'Crispinus') may have stationed Iuv. in Egypt; he may have been exiled after 92 and returned before 101—2.

The dates then, as given by Friedländer, are: birth 67 A.D. at Rome 92 and 101—2. declaimed to 107. bk. I 107—116. II 116—118. III 118—119—20. IV 120—127. V after 127. death 147.

TITULUS AQUINI REPERTUS (p. xiv)

'Ab altera parte legitur decretum Aquinatium de tabula patronatus et statua constituendis IRN 4342.' Grotefend (Philologus XII 489—490). Mommsen supplies the word TRIB*unus*. If in the old life of Iuv. we read *missus ad* praefecturam *cohortis* and in the life ex cod. Omnibonian. in Achaintre (cf. K. Fr. Hermann in ind. schol. Gott. summer-term 1843 p. 9) *Traianus...fecit eum* praefectum *militum contra Scotos*, if in the inscription we see him as officer of a

[1] In Philologus XXX 676—7 Rühl shews the necessity for a new collation of P. I 21 it reads *vacat*. I 51 *sit capiendi*, but the *t* is erased. I 150 *dices*, *e* afterwards erased. I 169 *animante* 1st hand, altered afterwards to *animante*. *anime* therefore is the true reading.

coh. Delmatarum, and learn from the diploma of Trajan in Cardinali tav. XII, and from that of Hadrian (Orelli-Henzen 5455), that the coh. I Delmatarum (without the addition milliaria) was then in Britain, and consider that the inscriptions of the raefectus coh. I Delmat. (Orelli 2716—7) were found in Cumberland, we cannot refrain from claiming for Iuv. also the title of a praefectus cohortis, and think we discover the sting of Trajan's words *et te Philomela promovit* [vita v Jahn] chiefly in this, that by virtue of them the poet received by the Philomela only the lower grade of praefectus, whereas (VII 92 *praefectos Pelopea facit*, Philomela tribunos) he had ascribed to the Philomela the promotion to the tribunate. Anyhow Mommsen's inscription, in addition to what I have here cited, adds greatly to the weight of the report of Juvenal's exile in Scotland. Grotefend shews that tribuni are commanders of cohortes milliariae, praefecti of ordinary cohorts. The coh. I milliaria Delmatarum (Or. 1833. Murat. 455 1) has a tribune, the ordinary coh. I Delmatarum (Or. 2153. 2716—7. 4082. 4132. Murat. 812 8) has a praefectus. The inscription will run then: (Cere)ri sacrum (D. Iu)nius Iuvenalis (praefectus?) coh(ortis I) Delmatarum, II(vir) quinq(uennalis), flamen divi Vespasiani, vovit dedicav(itq)ue sua pecunia.

FACIT INDIGNATIO VERSUM.

QUIDQUID AGUNT HOMINES, VOTUM TIMOR IRA VOLUPTAS
GAUDIA DISCURSUS, NOSTRI FARRAGO LIBELLI EST.

NOTES.

VIII

VIRTUE is the only true nobility: if you are just in word and deed, by these features I *recognise* you (*agnosco* 26) as a noble: otherwise your illustrious name may but be applied in mockery, as we call a dwarf an Atlas (1—38). Rubellius may boast of his ancestor Iulus: but if he sits still as a stock, while plebeians are actively serving their country in the law-court or the camp, he must look to be condemned like the lagging horse in the circus, whom no pedigree can save from the mill or the cart (39—70). Would you know how to live as befits your descent? Be a brave soldier, a just judge, an honest governor, as well in unwarlike Corinth as in rude Gaul or Spain. So will high birth be indeed an honour to you; whereas it only brings out in more glaring colours the crimes of the oppressor or debauchee (71—145). So is it with Lateranus, who, though a consular, lives the life of a vulgar sot: a slave, who should do the same, would be sent to work in chains in the country (146—182). Other nobles, still more completely lost to shame, appear on the stage. Be it so, that they are well paid: what of that? No plea, but that of necessity, can palliate the offence. Nor indeed can that: better were it to die, than to act with Thymele or Corinthus (183—197). Beyond this there is but one lower stage of infamy,—the arena: and even there you may see a Gracchus, and see him too, as though determined to publish abroad his shame, choose those arms which least of all hide the wearer's features. No wonder that the very gladiators are ashamed of so degenerate an antagonist (198—210). None can be of nobler *birth than Nero*, yet he exceeded the crime of Orestes,

without the excuse of Orestes (211—230). The high-born Catiline would have laid the city waste with fire and sword, but for Cicero, a *new man* from a country town; justly then did this *new man* receive the title of Father of his country (231—244). Marius also and the Decii were plebeian; Servius Tullius was the son of a slave; and these Rome reckons among her chief benefactors (245—268). The sons of Brutus, the deliverer of Rome, would have betrayed their country, had it not been for a slave (261—268). After all, this long pedigree of which you boast, ends at last in some peasant or robber (269—275).

Cf. Stob. fl. LXXXVI. Sen. ep. 44. VM. III 4 and 5. Vell. II 128. Hor. s. I 6. Sall. Iug. 85.

1 40. The *imagines* themselves, together with the painted *lineae* which connect them, constitute the *stemma* or pedigree Becker II 1 220 seq. Marquardt V 1 247. Plin. XXXV § 6 *aliter apud maiores in* atriis *haec erant, quae spectarentur; non signa externorum artificum, nec aera aut marmora:* expressi cera vultus [*veteres cerae* Iuv. 19 n.] *singulis disponebantur armariis, ut essent imagines quae comitarentur gentilicia funera; semperque defuncto aliquo totus aderat familiae eius, qui umquam fuerat, populus.* stemmata vero lineis discurrebant ad imagines pictas. Sen. de ben. III 23 § 2 *nemo altero nobilior, nisi cui rectius ingenium, et artibus bonis aptius.* qui imagines in atrio exponunt et nomina familiae suae longo ordine ac multis stemmatum illigata flexuris in parte prima aedium collocant, non noti magis quam nobiles sunt? Mart. cited on 20. Suet. Galb. cited on 5. id. Ner. 37 *obiectum est .... Cassio Longino iuris consulto ac luminibus orbato, quod in vetere gentili* stemmate *C. Cassi percussoris Caesaris* imagines *retinuisset.* cf. Forcellini.

FACIUNT ... PRODEST Mart. III 75 3—4 *sed nihil erucae* faciunt ... | *improba nec* prosunt *iam satureia tibi.*

2 SANGUINE CENSERI cf. Freund 'to take rank by.' 'to be rated at' as in *parvo aere censeri.* Apul. apol. 57 fin. *pro studio bibendi* quo solo censetur. M. Sen. contr. 24 § 3 p. 244 26 mendicitate censentur. FICTOS Macrob. Sat. II 3 *clypeatam* imaginem *eius ingentibus lineamentis usque ad pectus* ex more pictam. Polyb. VI 53 *ἡ δὲ εἰκὼν ἔστι πρόσωπον* [a *mask*] *εἰς ὁμοιότητα διαφερόντως ἐξειργασμένον καὶ κατὰ τὴν πλάσιν καὶ κατὰ τὴν ὑπογραφήν.* he adds that at funerals the ancestors of the deceased were personated, and their *imagines* worn, by persons resembling them in stature and bearing. There were special slaves to attend to the *imagines* Bianchini camera ed iscrizioni sepulcrali de' liberti Rom. 1727 n. 32.

3 STANTIS etc. triumphal statues VII 125 n. X 59. The enemies of the Jews set up such a statue of Caligula in the principal *proseucha* of Alexandria Phil. leg. ad Gaium 20.

AEMILIANOS the son of L. Aemilius Paulus, when adopted by the son of Scipio Africanus the elder, received the name of P. Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus Africanus minor.

4 CURIOS XI 78 n. M'. Curius Dentatus, the opponent of Pyrrhus. Luc. VII 359—60 *si* Cu-

rios *his fata darent reducesque Camillos | temporibus.* The family was now extinct Marquardt hist. equit. rom. 50.

DIMIDIOS mutilated XV 5. Mart. x 2 10 dimidios *Crispi mulio ridet equos.* UMEROS MINOREM Sil. III 42 frontemque minor truncam *amnis Acarnan.* the abl. is in Luc. II 717.

5 CORVINUM I 108 n. Luc. cited on 9.

GALBAM Suet. Galb. 2 *Neroni* Galba *successit, . . . haud dubie* nobilissimus magnaque et vetere prosapia; *ut qui . . . imperator . . . etiam* stemma in atrio proposuerit, quo paternam originem ad Iovem referret. Tac. h. I 15. ib. II 76 Galbae imagines. ib. 48. Plut. Galb. 3. comp. Arist. c. Cat. 1. The most eminent of this family were (Suet. 3) P. Sulpicius Galba Maximus (cos. B.C. 211 and again 200), who conducted the war with Philip of Macedon; and Ser. Sulpicius Galba the orator, consul B.C. 144.

6 seq. 135 seq. 7 several mss. omit this verse: it cannot have followed upon 6 i because Corvinus has been mentioned just before; ii because the tablet need not be *capax* to contain a single name. CONTINGERE XI 62.

VIRGA variously explained i schol. *multis fascibus, dignitate.* ii Rup. the *lineae* or *rami* (Pers. III 28), which connect the *imagines.* iii Heinr. who however rejects the verse, a broom Ov. f. IV 736. iv K. F. Hermann (who retains 7, but strikes out 5—6, Rhein. Mus. 1848, p. 454 seq.) the wand with which the noble points to (*cont.*) the *imagines.*

8 FUMOSOS I 120 n. Sen. ep. 44 § 4 non facit nobilem atrium plenum fumosis imaginibus. Cic. in Pis. § 1 *obrepsisti ad honores . . . commendatione* fumosarum imaginum. Boeth. de cons. phil. I pros. 1 ante med. *quarum speciem, sicut* fumosas imagines *solet, caligo quaedam neglectae vetustatis obduxerat.* Tho *imagines* stood in the *atrium* 19 n. Serv. ad Aen. I 726 *ibi* [in atrio] *et culina erat, unde et* atrium *dictum est:* atrum enim erat ex fumo. Mart. II 90 5—8 *differat hoc patrios optat qui vincere census | atriaque immodicis* artat imaginibus. | *me focus et* nigros non indignantia fumos | tecta iuvant. Isidor. orig. XV 3 4. Marquardt V 1 246. St. Luke 22 55.

9 CORAM Sen. ep. 97 § 1 *numquam apertius quam* coram Catone peccatum est.

LEPIDIS VI 265—7 *dicite vos* neptes Lepidi *caecive Meteili | Gurgitis aut Fabii, quae ludia sumpserit umquam | hos habitus?* A noble family of the Aemilia gens Cic. Phil. XIII § 8 *magnis et multis pignoribus* M. Lepidum *respublica illigatum tenet.* summa nobilitas est hominis. ib. § 7. Vell. II 114 § 5. Tac. an. III 22. Luc. VII 583—6 *nobilitas venerandaque corpora ferro | urgentur. caedunt* Lepidos *caeduntque Metellos |* Corvinosque *simul Torquataque nomina, regum | saepe duces summosque hominum.* MALE VIVITUR VM. II 9 § 1 quid prodest [Iuv. 1] *foris esse strenuum,* si domi male vivitur? EFFIGIES QUO i.e. *quo pertinet habere effigies* etc. 142 n. XIV 135. XV 61. Cic. fam. VII 23 § 2 *Martis vero* signum quo mihi *pacis auctori?* Hor. ep. I 5 12 Bentl. and Obbar (not. crit.). Ov. her. II 53 Heins. and Ruhnk. ib. IV 157 Heins. id. amor. III 4 41. Quintil. V 10 § 70 quo schema, si *intellegitur?* quo, si *non intellegitur?* M. Sen. contr. 2 § 1 p. 68 2 quo mihi sacerdotem? 20 § 2 quo mihi lumen? Phaedr. III 18 9. app. Burm. 17 9. Mart. V 53 2 quo tibi *vel* Nioben, *Basse, vel* Andromachen? ib. IX 66 2. XIV 27. 116. Sen. q. n. I 16 Gron. *unde* is similarly used Iuv. XIV 56 n.

10 ALEA I 88 n. 11 ANTE 9. 144.

1—2

NUMANTINOS Scipio Africanus the younger, who forced Numantia to surrender B. C. 133 App. VI 98 *καλοῦσι γοῦν αὐτὸν οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι μέχρι νῦν ἀπὸ τῶν συμφορῶν, ἃς ἐπέθηκε ταῖς πόλεσι, Ἀφρικανόν τε καὶ Νομαντῖνον.* Prop. V=IV 11 29—30 si cui fama fuit per avita tropaea decori, | Afra Numantinos regna loquuntur avos. Apul. apol. 66 fin. *hoc ego* Aemiliano, *non huic Afro, sed illi Africano et* Numantino *et praeterea censorio, vix credidissem.* Ov. f. I 596. Sulpic. 45. Plin. ep. VIII 6 § 2 speaking of the senate's fulsome flattery of Pallas *conferant se misceantque, non dico illi veteres, Africani, Achaici,* Numantini, *sed hi proximi, Marii, Sullae, Pompeii . . . . infra Pallantis laudes iacebunt.* DORMIRE etc. Sen. ep. 122 § 9 seq. lucet: somni tempus est: *quies est: nunc exerceamur, nunc gestemur, nunc prandeamus . . . dies publicus relinquatur: proprium nobis ac peculiare mane fiat . . . . cum hos versus recitasset* [Montanus Iulius] '*incipit ardentes Phoebus producere flammas, . . .*' *Varus . . . exclamavit* 'incipit Buta dormire.' *deinde cum subinde recitasset* '*iam sua pastores stabulis armenta locarunt, | iam dare sopitis nox nigra silentia terris | incipit,*' *idem Varus inquit "quid dicis? iam nox est? ibo et Butam salutabo" . . . is erat ex hac turba* lucifugarum etc. Cic. fin. II § 23 Dav. [asotos], *qui solem, ut aiunt, nec occidentem umquam viderint nec orientem.* id. in Pis. § 67 ubi galli cantum audivit, avum suum revixisse putat: mensam tolli iubet. id. p. Sest. § 20. Hor. s. I 3 17. Plin. XIV § 142 *interea, ut optime cedat,* solem orientem non vident et minus diu vivunt. Sil. XI 42—3 ortu convivia solis deprensa. Mart. VII 10 5. Gal. ad Hippocr. progn. II XVIII 2 p. 129 *ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τῶν Ἱπποκράτους χρόνων οὐκ ἄλλο μὲν ἦν τὸ κατὰ φύσιν, ἄλλο δὲ τὰ ἔθη, νυνὶ δ' ἐμπαλιν οἱ πλούσιοι δρῶσιν ἐν ἄλλοις τέ τισι καὶ κατὰ τοὺς ὕπνους, τῆς μὲν ἡμέρας κοιμώμενοι, νύκτωρ δὲ ἐγρηγορότες.* Lamprid. Elag. 28 traiecit et dierum actus noctibus et nocturnos diebus, *aestimans hoc inter instrumenta luxuriae, ita ut* sero de somno surgeret et salutari inciperet, mane autem dormire inceptaret. Tac. XVI 18. Sen. Thyest. 466. anthol. Meyer 1138 1 fit de nocte dies, tenebrae de luce serena. Suid. Τιμάσιος. Plaut. Menaechm. 175. Hor. c. III 21 23. Mart. I 28. Claud. in Eutr. II 84.

12 QUO etc. at whose rising your ancestors at the head of their troops broke up their camp.

13 ALLOBROGICIS Liv. epit. LXI Q. Fabius Maximus *consul* [B. C. 121] *Pauli nepos adversus Allobrogas et Bituitum Arvernorum regem feliciter pugnavit . . .* Allobroges in deditionem accepti. Vell. II 10 § 2 Fabio . . . *ex victoria cognomen* Allobrogico *inditum.* cf. Plin. h. n. VII § 166. Strab. IV p. 185. Claudius in his speech on the *ius honorum* of the Gauls in Nipperdey Tac. II p. 225 *tot ecce insignes iuvenes, quot intueor, non magis sunt paenitendi senatores, quam paenitet* Persicum . . . inter imagines maiorum suorum Allobrogici nomen legere. The Allobroges occupied the tract between the Rhone and the Isère (Dauphiné and Savoy). Their chief city was Vienne.

MAGNA ARA the ara maxima Herculis, built, as was believed, by Hercules himself, or in honour of Hercules by Evander: it stood between the Tiber and the circus maximus (Serv. Aen. VIII 271 ingens *enim est* ara Herculis, *sicut videmus hodieque post ianuas circi maximi*) and the cattle-market DH. I 40. Ov. f. I 581—2 *constituitque sibi,* quae maxima dicitur, aram | *hic, ubi pars urbis de bove nomen habet.* In the great fire in Nero's time Tac. XV 41 magna ara fanumque, quae praesenti Herculi Arcas Evander sacraverat, ... *ex-*

usta. cf. Liv. I 7 §§ 10—11. Prop. V=IV 9 67 seq. Plut. qu. Rom. 60. Macrob. Sat. III 6 §§ 10—17. Sil. VII 48 when the Fabii marched out to Cremera maximaque Herculei mugivit numinis ara. Becker I 469. 476. Schwegler I 353 3. Metzger in Pauly III 1176—7. Burn Rome and the Campagna 32. 40. 194.

14 HERCULEO Fabius, a degenerate descendant of Hercules, the model of rigid virtue X 361 n. Ovid (to Fabius) Pont. III 3 98—9 conveniens animo genus est tibi: *nobile namque | pectus et* Herculeae simplicitatis *habes.* Kleomed. meteor. II 1 § 92 *οὐκ οἶσθα, ὅτι ἡ φιλοσοφία Ἡρακλέα καὶ ἄνδρας Ἡρακλείους καλεῖ, ἀλλ' οὐχί, μὰ Δία, κιναίδους.* On the descent of the Fabii from Hercules and Vinduna daughter of Evander cf. Plut. Fab. Max. 1. Ov. f. II 237 seq. Sil. II 3. esp. VI 627 seq. VII 34. 44. VIII 217. On the greatness of the Fabii Liv. II 42 § 8. 49. Drumann I 59. Haakh in Pauly III 366. Such a Fabius (cos. 34 A. D.) is described by Seneca de ben. IV 30 § 2 *quid nuper* Fabium Persicum, *cuius osculum etiam impediret viri vota boni, sacerdotem non in uno collegio fecit, nisi Verrucosi et* Allobrogici? cf. ib. II 21 §§ 4—5. Iuv. 191 n.

15 EUGANEA Liv. I 1 § 3 Euganeis*que qui inter mare Alpesque incolebant pulsis, Henetos Troianosque eas tenuisse terras.* Their name is derived by Pliny from *εὐγενεῖς* (h. n. III § 134 *praestantesque genere* Euganeos, *inde tracto nomine; caput eorum Stoenos*) and still remains in that of the Euganean hills, nine miles south-west of Padua, in the delegation of Verona. Their chief towns were Verona (Plin. III § 130), Patavium (Sidon. speaking of Livy's works paneg. Anthem. 189 *vel quidquid in aevum | mittunt* Euganeis *Patavina volumina chartis.* Luc. VII 193), and Altinum Mart. IV 25 1—4. id. XIV 155 *velleribus primis Apulia, Parma secundis | nobilis:* Altinum tertia laudat ovis. Colum. VII 2 § 3 *nunc Gallicae* [oves] *pretiosiores habentur,* earumque praecipue Altinates.

MOLLIOR AGNA Mart. V 37 1—2 *puella.... agna Galaesi* mollior *Phalantini.* ib. 41 2. Wetst. on 1 Cor. 6 9.

16 schol. Catina oppidum Siciliae usque ad probra dissolutum *notatur, ut et Bibaculus 'Osce senex* Catinaeque puer, *Cumana meretrix.'* Catina was founded (about 728 B.C.) by Chalkidians from Naxos Thuc. VI 3. The volcanic pumice-stone abounded there, as it lay at the foot of Aetna to the south-east Sil. XIV 196 Catane nimium ardenti vicina Typhoeo. Serv. Aen. IX 584 *urbe* Catinensi. There are considerable remains at *Catania.* PUMICE 114—5 n. II 12. IX 14. 95. XI 157 n. Plin. XXXVI § 154 *ii* pumices, qui sunt in usu corporum levandorum feminis, iam quidem et viris,.... *laudatissimi sunt in Melo Nisyro et Aeoliis insulis.* Mart. XIV 205 1 *sit nobis aetate puer,* non pumice levis. ib. V 41 6. Ov. a. a. I 506 *nec tua mordaci* pumice crura teras. Cic. in Clod. 5 p. 105 Beier *qui effeminare vultum, attenuare vocem,* levare corpus *potes.* Phaedr. IV 5 22 *glabros.* Sen. brev. vit. 12 § 5. Pers. IV 35 seq. Plin. ep. II 11 § 23 Cort. Auson. epigr. 131. Pitch was also used as a depilatory Philostr. Apoll. IV 27 § 1 Ap. seeing the men at Sparta *λείους τὰ σκέλη,* persuaded the ephors to issue an edict *τὴν τε πίτταν τῶν βαλανείων ἐξαιροῦντας καὶ τὰς παρατιλτρίας ἐξελαύνοντας.* id. soph. I 25 § 12 describes the sophist Skopelianus *ὡς ἐκδεδωκότα ἑαυτὸν πίττῃ καὶ παρατιλτρίαις.* Jacobs addit. ad Athen. 109 seq. and on Ael. n. a. XIII 28. Meineke on Menand. p. 376. Marquardt V 1 152.

17 SQUALENTIS XVI 31 n. TRADUCIT

exposes to ridicule, disgraces II 159. XI 31. Sen. de prov. 5 *nullo modo magis potest deus* concupita traducere, quam si illa ad turpissimos defert, ab optimis abigit. id. q. n. VII 31 § 5 *quotidie comminiscimur, per quae virilitati fiat iniuria aut* traducatur, *quia non potest exui.* id. de ben. II 17 § 5 *malignis lusoribus propositum est collusorem* traducere. ib. IV 32 § 3 *hic corpore deformis est, aspectu foedus et* ornamenta sua traducturus.

VENENI I 70—2 n. add Plin. XXIX § 20 of the medical profession quid enim venenorum fertilius *aut unde plures testamentorum insidiae?* with I 72 cf. Ov. m. I 444 *effuso per vulnera* nigra veneno. ib. II 198 nigri . . . veneni. Quintil. V 9 § 1 among *inartificialia signa* reckons livor. VII 2 § 13 *cum quaerimus de ambiguis signis cruditatis et* veneni. Apul. m. II 27—30 a husband poisoned by a wife.

FRANGENDA IMAGINE the statues and other memorials of great criminals were destroyed by public authority X 58 seq. n.

19 CERAE 1 n. VI 163. Ov. f. I 591 *dispositas* generosa per atria ceras. id. amor. I 8 65 veteres . . . cerae. Marquardt V 1 246.

20 ATRIA 8 n. Mart. IV 40 1 atria *Pisonum stabant cum stemmate toto.* Suet. Galb. cited 5 n. VM. V 8 § 3 *videbat enim se in eo* atrio *consedisse, in quo Imperiosi illius Torquati severitate conspicua* imago *posita erat, prudentissimoque viro succurrebat* effigies maiorum cum titulis suis idcirco in prima aedium parte poni solere, ut eorum virtutes posteri non solum legerent sed etiam imitarentur. Sen. ad Polyb. 33 § 3. O. Müller Etr. I 254 seq. Marquardt IV 33.

NOBILITAS UNICA VIRTUS Stob. fl. LXXXVI 17 ἐγὼ δὲ μίαν εὐγένειαν ἀρετὴν οἶδα. Eurip. ib. 1 ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἐσθλὸς εὐγενὴς ἑμοιγ' ἀνήρ· | ὁ δ' οὐ δίκαιος, κἂν ἀμείνονος πατρὸς | Ζηνὸς πεφύκῃ, δυσγενὴς εἶναι δοκεῖ. Epich. or Menand. ib. 6 ὃς ἂν σὺ γεγονὼς ᾖ τῇ φύσει πρὸς τἀγαθά, | κἂν Λιθίοψ ᾖ, μῆτερ, ἐστὶν εὐγενής. | Σκύθης τίς; ὄλεθρος· ὁ δ' Ἀνάχαρσις οὐ Σκύθης; Sen. ep. 44 e.g. § 4 *quis ergo generosus? ad virtutem bene a natura compositus.* Cic. in Non. vetustiscere *cum enim* nobilitas nihil aliud *sit, nisi* cognita virtus. Tullus Hostilius in DH. III 11 οὐ γὰρ ἐν ἄλλῳ τινὶ τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην εὐγένειαν ὑπάρχειν νομίζομεν, ἀλλ' ἐν ἀρετῇ. ind. Philo *virtus.*

21 PAULUS such as the conqueror of Perseus at Pydna, B.C. 168 II 146. On the Aemilii see 9. 192. VII 124. Sil. VIII 293—7 *genus admotum superis summumque per altos | attingebat avos caelum* etc.

COSSUS III 184. Such as Ser. Cornelius Cossus, who won the *spolia opima* from Lar Tolumnius king of Veii B.C. 437.

DRUSUS 40. such as the stepson of Augustus Hor. c. IV 4.

MORIBUS XIV 52. 22 HOS i. e. *mores.* 'Rank virtue above high birth, and let it take precedence even of the *fasces* when you are consul.' Plin. ep. V 17 § 6 *mireque cupio* ne nobiles nostri nihil in domibus suis pulchrum nisi imagines habeant, quae nunc mihi hos adulescentes tacite laudare adhortari et, quod amborum gloriae satis magnum est, agnoscere videntur.

23 VIRGAS 136.

24 DEBES my first demand upon you is etc.

ANIMI BONA VM. VII 5 § 3 *nobilitatis splendore et* animi bonis. Burm. on Petron. 75 p. 486. SANCTUS 127. On the constr. cf. III 100 n. Ramshorn 855 n. 26 PROCEREM Charisius (I p. 93 16) and Servius (on Aen. I 740. IX 309) observe that this noun has no nom. or voc. sing.: other grammarians reckon it among *pluralia tantum.* Capitolinus however uses *procer,* and Paulinus of Nola

proceris Gesner. Neue Formenlehre 548. cf. infra 47 n.

GAETULICE Cossus Cornelius Lentulus cos. B.C. 1: afterwards Flor. II 31=IV 12 § 40 *Gaetulos accolas Syrtium Cosso duce compescuit* [Augustus]*: unde illi* Gaetulici *nomen.* Vell. II 116 § 2 *quem honorem* [triumphalia]. . . . *Passienus et* Cossus, *viri quibusdam diversis virtutibus celebres, in Africa meruerant. sed Cossus victoriae testimonium etiam in cognomen filii contulit,* adulescentis in omnium virtutum exempla geniti. Tac. an. IV 44.

27 SILANUS supply *es. Silanus* was a cognomen of the Iunia gens. Tac. an. III 24 illustrium domuum *adversa . . . solacio affecit.* D. Silanus Iuniae familiae redditus. ib. XVI 7 fin.

28 CONTINGIS said of good fortune, *accidere* being used to denote misfortunes M. Sen. contr. 31 § 4 p. 306 5 *solebas semper optare, ut* contingeret *tibi filium habere meliorem.* Sen. ep. 110 § 3 *scis* plura mala contingere nobis quam accidere. *quotiens enim felicitatis causa et initium fuit, quod calamitas vocabatur!* id. ad Polyb. 29 § 5. Flor. cited 250 n. Ov. met. XI 268. Phaedr. IV 24 9. Mart. I 99 16—7 *optamus tibi miliens, Calene.* | *hoc si* contigerit, *fame peribis.* XII 6 1. Plin. pan. 24 § 3 *ambulas inter nos, non quasi* contingas i. e. you do not expect us to regard your familiar presence among us as a special blessing, vouchsafed by the gods.

29 EXCLAMARE LIBET Sen. q. n. III pr. § 3 libet *igitur mihi* exclamare *illum poetae incliti versum.* Stat. s. IV 6 39 *tamen* exclamare libebit. Mart. II 75 9 exclamare libet '*crudelis, perfide, praedo*' etc. Boeth. cons. I pros. 4 ad fin. itaque libet exclamare *o stelliferi conditor orbis* etc.

OSIRI VI 534. schol. h. l. 'why should I speak' asks Athenagoras 19 'of Osiris, *οὗ σφαγέντος ὑπὸ Τυφῶνος τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ, . . ἡ Ἶσις ζητοῦσα τὰ μέλη καὶ εὑροῦσα ἤσκησεν εἰς ταφήν· ἡ ταφὴ ἕως νῦν Ὀσιριακὴ καλεῖται, . . . τὰ γὰρ στοιχεῖα καὶ τὰ μόρια αὐτῶν θεοποιοῦσιν, ἄλλοτε ἄλλα ὀνόματα αὐτοῖς τιθέμενοι. τὴν μὲν τοῦ σίτου σπορὰν Ὄσιριν* [supply καλοῦντες], *ὅθεν, φασί, μυστικῶς ἐπὶ τῇ ἀνευρέσει τῶν μελῶν ἢ τῶν καρπῶν ἐπιλεχθῆναι τῇ Ἶσιδι, εὑρήκαμεν, συγχαίρομεν.* So when Claudius arrived in Tartarus Sen. lud. de morte Cl. 13 § 4 *cum plausu procedunt cantantes εὑρήκαμεν, συγχαίρομεν.* Minuc. Fel. 22 *Isis perditum filium* [i.e. Osirim] *cum Cynocephalo* [Anubi] *suo et calvis sacerdotibus luget plangit inquirit, et Isiaci miseri caedunt pectora et dolorem infelicissimae matris imitantur: mox* invento parvulo gaudet Isis, exultant sacerdotes, Cynocephalus inventor gloriatur, nec desinunt annis omnibus vel perdere quod inveniunt, vel invenire quod perdunt. *nonne ridiculum est vel lugere quod colas vel colere quod lugeas? haec tamen Aegyptia quondam nunc et sacra Romana sunt.* Lact. I 21. Aug. civ. D. VI 10 § 2 *cum in sacris Aegyptiis* Osirim *lugeri perditum, mox autem* inventum magno esse gaudio *derisisset* [Seneca], *cum perditio eius* inventioque *fingatur, dolor tamen ille atque* laetitia *ab eis, qui nihil perdiderunt* invenerunt, *veraciter exprimatur,* '*huic tamen*' *inquit* '*furori certum tempus est. tolerabile est, semel in anno insanire*'. Plut. Is. et Os. 39 *τῇ δ' ἐνάτῃ ἐπὶ δέκα νυκτὸς ἐπὶ θάλασσαν κάτεισι. καὶ τὴν ἱερὰν κίστην οἱ στολισταὶ καὶ οἱ ἱερεῖς ἐκφέρουσι χρυσοῦν ἐντὸς ἔχουσαν κιβώτιον, εἰς ὃ ποτίμου λαβόντες ὕδατος ἐγχέουσι, καὶ γίνεται κραυγὴ τῶν παρόντων, ὡς εὑρημένου τοῦ Ὀσίριδος.* Tert. adv. Marc. I 13 *sic et* Osiris *quod semper sepelitur et . . . quaeritur et* cum gaudio invenitur, *reciprocarum frugum et vividorum elementorum et recidivi anni fidem argumentantur.* Iul. Firmic. Matern. 2 Typhon husband of Isis, learning that

she lived in incest with her brother Osiris, slew him, and threw his limbs piecemeal on the banks of the Nile. Isis took with her a hunter Anubis, who is represented with a dog's head, because he tracked the remains by the help of hounds. *sic* inventum Osirim *Isis tradidit sepulturae . . . in adytis habent idolum Osiridis sepultum: hoc annuis luctibus plangunt, radunt capita, ut miserandum casum regis sui turpitudine dehonestati defleant capitis, tundunt pectus, lacerant lacertos, veterum vulnerum resecant cicatrices, ut annuis luctibus in animis eorum funestae ac miserandae necis exitium renascatur. et cum haec certis diebus fecerint,* tunc fingunt se lacerati corporis reliquias quaerere et, cum invenerint, quasi sopitis luctibus gaudent. The rationalistic interpretation was Osiris is seed [Plut. Is. et Os. 33. Eus. praep. II 1. III 12. Suid. δόγμα], Isis earth, Typhon heat, the death of Osiris the sowing of the seed, his discovery the new growth of spring. *o miser homo! invenisse te nescio quid* gaudes, *cum animam tuam ex istis sacris per annos singulos perdas. nihil illic* invenis, *nisi simulacrum, quod ipse posuisti, nisi quod iterum aut quaeras aut lugeas. quaere potius spem salutis . . . . et, cum veram viam salutis* inveneris, gaude *et tunc erecta sermonis libertate proclama εὑρήκαμεν, συνχαίρομεν.* Herod. III 27. Namatian. I 373—6. cf. the finding of Adonis and Attis and Horus.

30 GENEROSUM etc. Marius in Sall. Iug. 85 §§ 14—16 *contemnunt novitatem meam, ego illorum ignaviam; mihi fortuna, illis probra obiectantur. quamquam ego naturam unam et communem omnium existumo,* sed fortissimum quemque generosissimum. *ac si iam ex patribus Albini aut Bestiae quaeri posset, mene an illos ex se gigni maluerint, quid responsuros creditis, nisi sese liberos quam optimos voluisse?*

QUI etc. obs. the omission of *est* in a relative sentence. Hor. ep. II 9 139 *cui sic extorta voluptas.*

32 NANUM I 35 n. *νάννον.* the older Latin word was pumilio Gell. XIX 13. ib. XVI 7 § 10 *nanus* is classed among the innovations of Laberius. Dwarfs often formed part of the household of the rich Suet. Tib. 61 *annalibus suis vir consularis inseruit frequenti quodam convivio, cui et ipse affuerit, interrogatum eum a* quodam nano astante mensae inter copreas. id. Aug. 83 Cas. id. Domit. 4 *per omne gladiatorum spectaculum* ante pedes ei stabat puerulus coccinatus parvo portentosoque capite, cum quo plurimum fabulabatur, nonnumquam serio. *auditus est certe, dum ex eo quaerit, 'ecquid sciret, cur sibi visum esset ordinatione proxima Aegypto praeficere Maecium Rufum.'* Prop. V=IV 8 37—42 at a wanton feast *Lygdamus ad cyathos . . . . Nilotes tibicen erat, crotalistria Phidis,* | . . . nanus et ipse suos breviter concretus in artus | iactabat truncas ad cava buxa manus. Hor. S. I 3 45—7 *adpellat . . pater . . pullum,* male parvus | *si cui filius est, ut* abortivus *fuit olim* | Sisyphus, where schol. Cruq. *M. Antonio triumviro* pumilio *fuisse dicitur* intra bipedalem staturam, *quem ipse* Sisyphum *appellabat ob ingenii calliditatem.* Mart. XIV 212 *pumilus.* Philodem. *περὶ σημείων* col. 2 3 in Gompertz Hercul. stud. I 4 among other rarities *ὁ γενόμενος ἡμίπηχυς ἄνθρωπος ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ, κεφαλὴν δὲ κολοσσικὴν ἔχων, ἐφ' ἧς ἐσφυροκόπουν, ὃν· ἐπεδείκνυον οἱ ταριχευταί.* also pygmies in Akoris (on the Nile) like those brought by Antonius from Syria. Suet. Aug. 43 until it was forbidden by a decree of the senate Augustus sometimes exhibited Roman knights as stage-players and gladiators. *postea nihil sane praeterquam adulescentulum L. Icium honeste natum exhibuit, tantum ut ostenderet, quod erat* bipedali minor, *librarum septemdecim ac vocis immensae.* Dwarfs with tam-

bourines are seen in the antich. d'Ercolan. bronzi II tav. 91. 92. For other representations, where they generally appear bald Iuv. V 171 n., see O. Jahn archäol. Beiträge 430—4. Friedländer I³ 39 seq. Lamprid. Al. Sev. 34 § 2 nanos *et* nanas *et moriones et vocales exoletos et omnia acroamata et pantomimos populo donavit; qui autem usui non erant, singulis civitatibus putavit alendos singulos, ne gravarentur specie mendicorum.* They were sometimes exhibited as gladiators Stat. s. I 6 57 seq. DCass. LXVII 8 § 4 Fabric. Lucr. IV 1162 *parvula,* pumilio. The Sybarites kept dwarfs and had special terms to designate them Ath. XII 518ef *ἐπιχωριάζειν δὲ παρ' αὐτοῖς διὰ τὴν τρυφὴν ἀνθρωπάρια μικρὰ τοὺς σκωπτάλους, ὥς φησιν ὁ Τίμαιος, τοὺς καλουμένους παρά τισι στίλπωνας.* Like the feet of women in China, the bodies of these dwarfs were distorted and stunted by art [Longin.] de subl. 44 § 5 *ὥσπερ οὖν (εἴ γε φησὶ τοῦτο πιστόν ἐστιν) ἀκούω, τὰ γλωττόκομα, ἐν οἷς οἱ Πυγμαῖοι, καλούμενοι δὲ νᾶνοι τρέφονται, οὐ μόνον κωλύει τῶν ἐγκεκλεισμένων τὰς αὐξήσεις, ἀλλὰ καὶ συναιρεῖ διὰ τὸν προκείμενον τοῖς σώμασι δεσμόν. οὕτως ἅπασαν δούλειαν, κἂν ᾖ δικαιοτάτη, ψυχῆς γλωττόκομον καὶ κοινὸν δή τις ἀπέφηνατο δεσμωτήριον.* The fairies of pantomimes are dwarfed among us by chemical rather than mechanical means. Philostorg. X 11 a Syrian, Antonius, of five cubits and a span, bandylegged: an Egyptian dwarf who imitated partridges in their cage *ὁ δὲ Αἰγύπτιος οὕτω κατεβραχύνετο, ὥστε μηδ' ἀχαρίστως τοὺς ἐν τοῖς κλουβοῖς πέρδικας ἐκμιμεῖσθαι καὶ συναθύρειν αὐτῷ πρὸς ἔριν ἐκείνους· τὸ δὲ παραδοξότερον, ὅτι καὶ ἡ φρόνησις ἐνῆν τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ οὐδὲν ὑπὸ τῆς βραχύτητος καταβλαπτομένη. καὶ γὰρ καὶ τὸ φθέγμα οὐκ ἄμουσος ἦν καὶ οἱ λόγοι τοῦ νοῦ παρεῖχον ὁρᾶσθαι τὴν γενναιότητα.* Plin. VII § 75. ATLANTA XI 24. XIII 48. Schol. *ut si* nanum gigantem *vocemus.* cf. Verg. Aen. IV 246 seq. Ov. m. IV 630 seq. *hic* hominum cunctos ingenti corpore praestans | *Iapetionides* Atlas *fuit* etc. The names of heroes, Priam, Achilles etc. were sometimes given to slaves Orelli inscr. 2783. Hence Isid. orig. I 36 24 *antiphrasis est sermo e contrario intellegendus, ut .... Parcae et Eumenides Furiae quia nulli parcant vel benefaciant. hoc tropo et* nani Atlantes *et caeci videntes et* vulgo Aethiopes appellantur argentei. cf. Mart. VI 77 7—8 *non aliter monstratur* Atlas *cum compare ginno | quaeque vehit similem belua nigra* Libyn.

33 AETHIOPEM II 23. VI 600. Such slaves were much used in Rome V 53 n. Jebb's Theophrastus p. 199. In an entertainment given by Nero to Tiridates A.D. 66 none but Ethiopians, men, women and children, were admitted to the theatre DCass. LXIII 3 § 1.

PARVAM EXTORTAMQUE V 3 n. 4 n. 46 n. a slave who both as a dwarf and as deformed would fetch a high price. Suet. Aug. 83 'Augustus used to amuse himself with the prattling of Syrian and Moorish boys. *nam* pumilos atque distortos *et omnes generis eiusdem, ut ludibria naturae malique ominis abhorrebat.*' Quintil. II 5 § 11 distortis et quocunque modo prodigiosis corporibus apud quosdam maius est pretium, quam iis, quae nihil ex communis habitus bonis perdiderunt. [id.] decl. 298 p. 575 *habent hoc quoque deliciae divitum: malunt quaerere omnia contra naturam. gratus est ille* debilitate, *ille ipsa* infelicitate distorti corporis placet. Plut. de curios. 10 p. 520c. Plin. h. n. VII § 34 *gignuntur et utriusque sexus quos Hermaphroditos vocamus, olim androgynos vocatos et in prodigiis habitos,* nunc vero in deliciis. *Pompeius magnus in ornamentis theatri mirabiles fama posuit effigies ob id diligentius magnorum artificum ingeniis elaboratas, inter quas legitur Eutychis a viginti liberis rogo inlata Trallibus enixa* XXX partus, Alcippe

elephantum. quamquam id inter ostenta est. ib. §§ 74—75 *procerissimum hominem aetas nostra divo Claudio principe Gabbaram nomine ex Arabia advectum novem pedum et totidem unciarum vidit. fuere sub divo Augusto semipede addito, quorum corpora eius miraculi gratia in conditorio Sallustianorum adservabantur hortorum;* Pusioni *et* Secundillae erant nomina. *eodem praeside* minimus homo duos pedes et palmam Conopas nomine in deliciis Iuliae neptis eius fuit, et mulier Andromeda liberta Iuliae Augustae. Manium Maximum et M. Tullium equites Romanos binum cubitorum fuisse auctor est M. Varro, et ipsi vidimus in loculis adservatos. sesquipedales digni, quosdam longiores, in trimatu inplentes vitae cursum, *haud ignotum est.* Sen. ep. 47 § 9 ridicula mancipia. Gell. XI 13 § 10 homines insigni deformitate ad facienda ridicula. ib. V 8 § 6 fatua grandi capite. Tac. XII 49 *Cappadociae procurator Iulius Pelignus, ignavia animi et* deridiculo corporis *iuxta despiciendus, sed Claudio perquam familiaris, cum privatus olim conversatione scurrarum iners otium oblectaret.* Nikol. Dam. in Strab. XV 719 Porus an Indian king sent to Augustus among other presents a man without arms, τόν τε Ἑρμᾶν, ἀπὸ τῶν ὠμῶν ἀφῃρημένον ἐκ νηπίου τὰς βραχίονας, ὃν καὶ ἡμεῖς εἴδομεν. there was a special market in Rome for these misgrowths, *deliciae* Plut. mor. 520 ὥσπερ οὖν ἐν Ῥώμῃ τινὲς τὰς γραφὰς καὶ τοὺς ἀνδριάντας καὶ νὴ Δία τὰ κάλλη τῶν ὠνίων παίδων καὶ γυναικῶν ἐν μηδενὶ λόγῳ τιθέμενοι, περὶ τὴν τῶν τεράτων ἀγορὰν ἀναστρέφονται, τοὺς ἀκνήμους καὶ τοὺς γαλεάγκωνας καὶ τοὺς τριοφθάλμους καὶ τοὺς στρουθοκεφάλους καταμανθάνοντες καὶ ζητοῦντες, εἴ τι γεγένηται σύμμικτον εἶδος κἀποφώλιον τέρας. ἀλλ' ἐὰν συνεχῶς τις ἐπάγῃ τοῖς τοιούτοις αὐτοὺς θεάμασι, ταχὺ πλησμονὴν καὶ ναυτίαν τὸ πρᾶγμα παρέξει. Clem. Al. paed. III § 30 ἀλλ' αἵ γε ἀστειότεραι τούτων ὄρνεις Ἰνδικοὺς καὶ ταῶνας Μηδικοὺς ἐκτρέφουσιν καὶ συνανακλίνονται τοῖς φοξοῖς παίζουσαι, σικίννοις τέρασι γανύμεναι, καὶ τὸν μὲν Θερσίτην ἀκούουσαι γελῶσιν, αὐταὶ δὲ πολυτιμήτους ὠνούμεναι Θερσίτας οὐκ ἐπ' ἀνδράσιν ὁμοζύγοις, ἀλλ' ἐπ' ἐκείνοις αὐχοῦσιν, ἃ δὴ ἄχθος ἐστὶ γῆς, καὶ χήραν μὲν παρορῶσι σωφρονοῦσαν Μελιταίου πολλῷ διαφέρουσαν κυνιδίου, καὶ πρεσβύτην παραβλέπουσι δίκαιον, εὐπρεπέστερον, οἶμαι, τέρατος ἀργεροωνήτου. . . . καὶ εἰς τὰ ἀργυρώνητα ἀνδράποδα σπαθῶσι καὶ διαρριπτοῦσι τὰ χρήματα. Philostr. soph. I 8 § 4 Favorinus bequeathed to Herodes his books and house and Autolekythus ἦν δ' οὗτος Ἰνδὸς μὲν καὶ ἱκανῶς μέλας, ἄθυρμα δὲ Ἡρώδου τε καὶ Φαβωρίνου· ξυμπίνοντας γὰρ αὐτοὺς διῆγεν ἐγκαταμιγνὺς Ἰνδικοῖς Ἀττικὰ καὶ πεπλανημένῃ τῇ γλώττῃ βαρβαρίζων. So among the slaves of Nasidienus Hor. s. II 8 14 *fuscus Hydaspes.* 34 the daughter of Agenor Hor. c. III 27 25 Europe *niveum doloso | credidit tauro latus.* Ov. m. II 836 seq. 36 TIGRIS the name of one of Actaeon's hounds Ov. m. III 217. 37 ERGO since a great name is sometimes ironically applied. Plut. qu. conv. II 1 6 § 2 δάκνουσι μᾶλλον οἱ διὰ τῶν εὐφήμων ὀνειδίζοντες· τοὺς πονηροὺς Ἀριστείδας καὶ τοὺς δειλοὺς Ἀχιλλεῖς καλοῦντες· ὃ καὶ τὸ Σοφοκλέους Οἰδίπους· ταύτης Κρέων ὁ πιστός, οὐξ ἀρχῆς φίλος. 38 TU Ponticus.

CRETICUS II 67. Q. Caecilius Metellus, cons. B.C. 69, in the two following years completed the conquest of Crete, but could not obtain a triumph until B.C. 62. He afterwards received the title Creticus (Flor. III 7 § 6. Cic. ad Att. I 19 § 2. Vell. II 40 § 5. App. p. 47 27 Bekker ἐθριάμβευσε καὶ Κρητικὸς ἐκλήθη). The nobility of the Metelli appears from the line of Naevius Ascon. in Cic. Verr. act. I § 29 fato Metelli Romae fiunt consules. CAMERINUS VII 90. Ser. Sulpicius

Camerinus was cons. B.C. 500, and in the early period of the republic other members of the family filled high offices. Under the empire the Camerini again appear in history DCass. LXIII 18 Σουλπίκιον Καμερῖνον ἄνδρα τῶν πρώτων. On the thought cf. Plin. pan. 3 § 4 *non enim periculum est, ne* cum loquar de humanitate, exprobrari sibi superbiam credat; cum de frugalitate, luxuriam etc. 39 RUBELLI C. Rubellius Blandus married A.D. 33 Iulia, daughter of Drusus the son of Tiberius Tac. an. VI 27. 45. By her he had a son Rubellius Plautus ib. XIV 22 *quasi iam depulso Nerone, quisnam deligeretur anquirebant; et omnium ore* Rubellius Plautus *celebratur, cui* nobilitas per matrem ex Iulia familia [cf. quae sanguine fulget Iuli Iuv. 42]; *ipse placita maiorum colebat habitu severo casta et secreta domo quantoque metu occultior, tanto plus famae adeptus.* It was a charge against Agrippina ib. XIII 19 *destinavisse eam* Rubellium Plautum, per maternam originem pari ac Nero gradu a divo Augusto [Plautus was great-grandson of Tiberius, stepson of Augustus: Nero's mother, Agrippina, was daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina, daughter of Augustus's daughter Iulia] *ad res novas extollere.* When he was put to death by Nero's orders A.D. 62 he left a wife and children ib. XIV 64. One son appears (as was usual) to have assumed his grandfather's *cognomen*, and in Iuvenal's time to have been notorious for his pride of birth. cf. infr. 42 n. Fritz Wolfgramm Rubellius Plautus und seine Beurtheilung bei Tacitus und Iuvenal. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte des Claudisch-Iulischen Geschlechts. Prenzlau, Uhse. 1871. 8vo. 40 TUMES Tac. h. I 16 *Nero, quem* longa Caesarum serie tumentem etc. ALTO 131. DRUSORUM 21 n.

42 QUAE Rubellius Plautus the father, who was the son of Iulia, is here confounded with his son (Haakh in Pauly). SANGUINE Tac. an. IV 52 Agrippina calls herself *caelesti* sanguine *ortam.* ib. XII 58. IULI I 100 n. XII 70. Aen. I 267 *at puer Ascanius, cui nunc cognomen* Iulo. ib. 288 Iulius a magno demissum nomen Iulo. ib. VI 756 seq. id. g. III 48. Strab. XIII p. 594 seq. 'Caesar was inclined to favour the Ilians, both as a Roman (the Romans regarding Aeneas as their progenitor), and also because he was called Iulius, from Iulus one of his ancestors, who as being a descendant of Aeneas took the name from Iulus [son of Aeneas]. Accordingly he gave them land and liberty and immunity from state burdens, privileges which they retain to this day.' App. b. c. II 68. 154. III 16. Mart. VI 3 1. On the nobility of the Iulii and their descent from Iulus see DH. I 70. Klausen Aeneas u. d. Penaten 1059 seq. Venus genetrix is on their coins. Caesar claimed descent from Venus ib. 731. 1067. Caesar in Suet. Caes. 6. Liv. I 3 § 2. Vell. II 41 § 2. Tac. an. IV 9. DCass. XLI 34 § 2. XLIII 14 § 6. 22 § 2. 43 § 2. XLIV 37. LXIII 29 § 3. cf. Schwegler I 306. 338. Serv. Aen. I 267. So Iulius Proculus DH. II 63. Plut. Rom. 28 § 1. AV. orig. 15, where Cato is cited, is a forgery. 43 CONDUCTA Tibull. I 6 79 *firmaque* conductis *annectit licia* telis.

AGGERE V 153 n. VI 588 *plebeium in circo positum est et in* aggere *fatum.* Hor. s. I 8 15 aggere *in aprico spatiari.* This mound, which lay to the east of Rome, is ascribed to Servius Tullius (Liv. I 44 aggere *et fossis et muro circumdat urbem.* Strab. V p. 234 'Servius enlarged the city by the addition of the Esquiline and Viminal hills. These also are open to assault from without. Accordingly they dug a deep trench, throwing up the earth inside, and carried a *mound* six stadia in length

along the inner brink of the trench; on this they raised a wall and towers from the Colline gate to the Esquiline. Halfway in the mound is a third gate, bearing the same name as the Viminal hill') or to Tarquinius Superbus. Plin. h. n. III § 67 *clauditur ab oriente* [Roma] aggere *Tarquinii Superbi, inter prima opere mirabili; namque eum muris aequavit, qua maxime patebat aditu plano.* Perhaps Tarquin completed and enlarged the work of Servius DH. IV 54. The thickness of the mound was 50 feet, its length 7 stadia ib. IX 68, but see Strab. l. l. Cicero de rep. II 6 calls it *maximus.* Plin. XXXVI § 104 aggeris vastum spatium. From hence criminals were precipitated Suet. Cal. 27. Schwegler I 727 4.

44 INQUIS says Rubellius. VULGI PARS ULTIMA Luc. VI 590—1 non ultima turbae | pars *ego Romanae, Magni clarissima proles.* Sen. brev. vit. 13 § 7 ultimo mancipio.

45 IV 98 n. 46 CECROPIDES 53. cf. I 100 n. VI 187 *Troiugenae.* Iustin. II 6 § 7 *ante Deucalionis tempora regem habuere* [Athenae] *Cecropem.* Apollod. III 14 1 § 1 Κέκροψ αὐτόχθων .. τῆς Ἀττικῆς ἐβασίλευσε πρῶτος. Lucian Timon 23 εὐγενέστερον .... τοῦ Κέκροπος ἢ Κόδρου. VIVAS 'long life to you.' DCass. LXXII 18 § 2 Commodus after despatching 100 bears in the amphitheatre took a draught of sweet wine iced in a cup shaped like a club; on which the populace and we all τοῦτο δὴ τὸ ἐν τοῖς συμποσίοις εἰωθὸς λέγεσθαι ἐξεβοήσαμεν 'ζήσειας.' cf. *viva, vive.* δναιο τῆς εὐγενείας. 'I wish you joy.' 47 cf. 237 seq. Hor. s. I 6 6 seq. TAMEN though you scorn the poor. IMA PLEBE Ov. m. IX 306 *una ministrarum* media de plebe *Galanthis.*

QUIRITEM not used in the sing. by good prose writers. It is found in poets and in some legal formulae Neue Formenlehre I 456. cf. Iuv. 26 *procerem.* Becker II 1 21. 48 FACUNDUM)(VII 145.

49 NOBILIS INDOCTI *nobilis* is used as a substantive cf. III 233 plurimus aeger. VII 30 dives avarus. 170 veteres caecos. XIII 124 dubii aegri. Cic. Lael. § 54 insipiens fortunatus. Gossrau on Verg. Aen. II 562. Eur. Oed. fr. 6. Andr. 631. Liv. V 20 § 6 otiosorum urbanorum. IV 48 § 13 Weissenb. XXII 34 § 8 plebeios nobiles. Luc. V 699 felix naufragus. VII 373 sacros canos.

VENIET QUI VII 184. TOGATA opposed to *armis industrius.* 'Among low-born civilians will be found great lawyers, among low-born soldiers great captains.' On the *toga* as the garb of peace and of the law-courts cf. 240 n. Two examples of orators, who raised themselves from the lowest rank by their talents, are given by Tac. dial. 8 *quo sordidius et abiectius nati sunt quoque notabilior paupertas et angustiae rerum nascentes eos circumsteterunt, eo clariora et ad demonstrandam oratoriae eloquentiae utilitatem illustriora exempla sunt, quod sine commendatione natalium . . . per multos iam annos potentissimi sunt civitatis.* 50 IURIS NODOS Gell. XIII 10 § 1 Labeo Antistius was a master of grammar, logic, etymology, *eaque praecipue scientia* ad enodandos *plerosque* iuris laqueos *utebatur.* cod. IV 29 23 pr. *antiquae* iurisdictionis retia *et difficillimos* nodos *resolventes et supervacuas distinctiones exsulare cupientes.* LEGUM AENIGMATA SOLVAT cod. I 14 12 § 1 legum aenigmata solvere *et omnibus aperire.* SOLVAT students of law in their fourth year were termed *lytae* (λύται), in their fifth *prolytae* dig. prooem. § 5. 51 HIC another plebeian cf. *hic* 48.

EUPHRATEN 160. serves against the Parthians and Armenians. See the

stations of the fleets and armies of Rome in Tac. an. IV 5 *praecipuum robur* Rhenum iuxta, commune in Germanos Gallosque subsidium *octo legiones erant . . . . dehinc initio ab Syria usque* ad flumen Euphraten, *quantum ingenti terrarum sinu ambitur, quattuor legionibus coërcita, accolis Hibero Albanoque et aliis regibus, qui magnitudine nostra proteguntur adversum externa imperia.* Stat. s. V 1 86—91 *magnum late dimittere in orbem | Romulei mandata ducis viresque modosque | imperii tractare manu; quae laurus ab arcto, | quid vagus* Euphrates, *quid ripa bimominis Istri, | quid* Rheni *vexilla ferant, quantum ultimus orbis | cesserit et refugo circumsona gurgite Thule.* Philo leg. ad G. 2 II 547 M in a striking description of the greatness of Rome ἀρχὴν . . . τῶν πλείστων καὶ ἀναγκαιοτάτων μερῶν τῆς οἰκουμένης, ἃ δὴ καὶ κυρίως ἄν τις οἰκουμένην εἴποι, δυσὶ ποταμοῖς ὁριζομένην, Εὐφράτῃ τε καὶ Ῥήνῳ τῷ μὲν ἀποτεμνομένῳ Γερμανίαν καὶ ὅσα θηριωδέστερα ἔθνη, Εὐφράτῃ δὲ Παρθύην καὶ τὰ Σαρματῶν γένη καὶ Σκυθῶν, ἅπερ οὐχ ἧττον ἐξηγρίωται τῶν Γερμανικῶν.

BATAVI the Batāvi or Batāvi (Lucan I 431), a German people (Tac. Germ. 29. h. IV 12), who occupied the country between the rivers Rhine Waal and Maas. They made an unsuccessful attempt under Claudius Civilis (A. D. 69) to shake off the yoke of Rome ib. 12—37. 54—79. V 14—26. ib. I 59 *ferox gens.* id. G. 29 *omnium harum gentium* virtute praecipui Batavi . . . *nec tributis contemnuntur nec publicanus atterit: exempti oneribus et collationibus et tantum in usum proeliorum sepositi, velut tela atque arma, bellis reservantur.* Sil. III 607—8 to Domitian *at tu transcendes, Germanice, facta tuorum | iam puer auricomo praeformidate* Batavo.

52 INDUSTRIUS Sen. cited on 70.

53 CECROPIDES 46 n. The *son of Cecrops* (king of *Athens*) is aptly compared to a *Hermes.*

HERMAE a bust supported on a quadrangular pillar Plut. an seni sit ger. resp. 28 § 4 p. 797 τῶν Ἑρμῶν τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους ἄχειρας καὶ ἀπόδας. Themist. or. 26 p. 316ᵃ πρὸ μὲν Δαιδάλου τετράγωνος ἦν οὐ μόνον ἡ τῶν Ἑρμῶν ἐργασία, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἡ τῶν λοιπῶν ἀνδριάντων. The noble, who has nothing but his birth to recommend him, is as useless as if he had neither hands nor feet. DL. V § 82 ἰδών ποτε [*Demetrius Phalereus*] νεάνισκον ἄσωτον 'ἰδού' ἔφη 'τετράγωνος Ἑρμῆς ἔχων σύρμα, κοιλίαν, αἰδοῖον, πώγωνα.' Stob. fl. IV 68 Φίλιππος τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐλεγχε τοῖς Ἑρμαῖς, ὡς στόμα μόνον ἔχουσι καὶ αἰδοῖα μεγάλα. Sidon. ep. IV 12 *illum ipsum* Hermam stolidissimum, of a blockhead. Liban. ep. 1308 μᾶλλον ἄν τις τοῖς ἀνδριάσιν αἰτίαν ἐπήνεγκεν ἐρωτικὴν ἢ τούτῳ. id. or. I 200 of students at lecture some stand like stocks with wrist idly resting on wrist, λιθίνοις ἐοικότες, καρπῷ καρπὸν ἐπιβάλλοντες. Eur. Electr. 383 seq. ὦ μὴ φρονήσεθ', οἳ κενῶν δοξασμάτων | πλήρεις πλανᾶσθε, τῇ δ' ὁμιλίᾳ βροτοὺς | κρινεῖτε καὶ τοῖς ἤθεσιν τοὺς εὐγενεῖς; | οἱ γὰρ τοιοῦτοι τὰς πόλεις οἰκοῦσιν εὖ | καὶ δώμαθ', αἱ δὲ σάρκες αἱ κεναὶ φρενῶν | ἀγάλματ' ἀγορᾶς εἰσίν. Cic. in Pis. § 19 *truncus atque stipes.* p. red. in sen. § 14. Apul. apol. 66 fin. *frutex* cf. Plaut. most. I 1 12. Strab. cited on 33.

55 MARMOREUM XIII 115.

IMAGO 'you are a breathing statue:' there seems to be also an allusion to the *imagines maiorum*, which were a chief distinction of nobles.

56 TEUCRORUM PROLES I 100 n. Tac. an. IV 55. Hieron. ep. 108=27 3 Paula, whose mother was descended from the Scipios and Gracchi, her father from Agamemnon, married ib. 4 Toxotius, qui Aeneae et Iuliorum altissimum sanguinem trahit. *unde etiam filia eius* Christi virgo Eustochium

Iulia *nuncupatur . . . et haec dicimus, non quod habentibus grandia sint, sed quod contemnentibus mirabilia. saeculi homines suspiciunt eos, qui his pollent privilegiis.* Ios. bell. I 24 § 2 Herod's daughter-in-law Glaphyra provoked Salome γενεαλογοῦσα τὴν αὐτῆς εὐγένειαν καὶ ὡς πασῶν τῶν κατὰ τῶν βασίλειον εἴη δεσπότις, κατὰ πατέρα μὲν ἀπὸ Τημένου, κατὰ μητέρα δὲ ἀπὸ Δαρείου τοῦ Ὑστάσπεως οὖσα. As late as 1284 abp. Peckham rebuked the Welsh for their boast of a Trojan origin Warton-Hazlitt I 100. ANIMALIA MUTA this illustration of true nobility from the inferior creation was familiar to the schools Quintil. V 11 § 4 an example of induction '*quod est pomum generosissimum? nonne quod optimum?*' *concedetur.* 'quid equus? qui generosissimus? nonne qui optimus?' *et plura in eundem modum. deinde, cuius rei gratia rogatum est:* 'quid homo? nonne is generosissimus, qui optimus?' *fatendum erit.* Apul. apol. 21 *hocine homini opprobrari* [poverty] *quod nulli ex animalibus vitio datur, non aquilae, non tauro, non leoni?* equus si virtutibus suis polleat ut sit aequabilis vector et cursor pernix, nemo ei penuriam pabuli exprobrat, *tu mihi vitio dabis non facti vel dicti alicuius pravitatem, sed quod vivo gracili lare* etc. Stob. fl. CVI 8 ὁ κράτιστος ἵππος ἐπιμελεστέραν ἔχει | ἄλλου θεραπείαν κ.τ.λ. cf. Theogn. 183—6 κριοὺς μὲν καὶ βοῦς διζήμεθα, Κύρνε, καὶ ἵππους | εὐγενέας, καὶ τις βούλεται ἐξ ἀγαθῶν | βήσεσθαι· γῆμαι δὲ κακὴν κακοῦ οὐ μελεδαίνει | ἐσθλὸς ἀνήρ.

57 GENEROSA Verg. g. III 75 *pecoris* generosi *pullus.* Serv. *id est, qui ex optimo genere descendit.* Bremi on Nep. XXV 1 § 3, who compares γενναῖος. NEMPE Hand. Turs. IV 161 'interrogatione facta respondent Latini affirmando per *nempe*, quando res ipsa aperta aut omnibus nota, aut necessaria videtur esse.' infr. X 110 n.

58 PALMA cod. Theodos. XV 7 6 *quidquid illud est* [of the horses in the Circus], *quod* palmarum numero *gloriosum et celebratis utrinque victoriis nobile congregatur.* Suet. Ner. 22.

59 on the shouts in the circus cf. IX 144. Mart. X 53 1. Sen. ep. 83 § 7 *ecce* circensium obstrepit clamor. subita aliqua et universa voce feriuntur aures meae. *nec cogitationem meam excutiunt nec interrumpunt.* Quintil. I 6 § 45 *tota saepe theatra et* omnem circi turbam exclamasse *barbare scimus.* Auson. epitaph. 35 1. Plin. ep. IX 6 § 2. Bulenger de circo 47. 60 NOBILIS Iustin. IX 2 § 16 *viginti milia* nobilium equarum ad genus faciendum *in Macedoniam missa.* 61 IN AEQUORE in the course.

62 but the breed of Coryphaeus and Hirpinus are a worthless herd, such as their masters would gladly dispose of, if etc. *pecus* is often used contemptuously *mutum et turpe pecus* etc. CORYPHAEI κορυφαίου, leader. POSTERITAS on the pedigree of horses cf. Stat. s. V 2 21 seq. *Romulei qualis per munera circi | cum pulcher visu et* titulis generosus avitis | *exspectatur* equus, cuius de stemmate longo | felix emeritos habet admissura parentes, | *illum omnes acuunt plausus, illum ipse volantem | pulvis et incurvae gaudent agnoscere metae.* Cypr. de spect. 5 *quam vana sunt ipsa certamina, lites in coloribus, contentiones in cursibus, favores in honoribus, gaudere quod equus velocior fuerit, maerere quod pigrior, annos pecoris computare, consules nosse, aetates discere,* prosapiam designare, avos ipsos atavosque commemorare! *quam hoc totum otiosum negotium, immo quam turpe et ignominiosum, hunc, inquam,* memoriter totam equini generis sobolem computantem *et sine offensa* spectaculi cum magna velocitate refer-

entem! DChr. or. 15 1 268 D ἔστι δὲ ὡς περὶ τοὺς γενναίους καὶ τοὺς εὐγενεῖς. τούτους γὰρ οἱ ἐξ ἀρχῆς ὠνόμασαν τοὺς εὖ γεγονότας πρὸς ἀρετήν, οὐδὲν πολυπραγμονοῦντες ἐκ τίνων εἰσίν· ὕστερον δὲ οἱ ἐκ τῶν πάλαι πλουσίων καὶ τῶν ἐνδόξων ὑπό τινων εὐγενεῖς ἐκλήθησαν. τούτου δὲ σημεῖον σαφέστατον· ἐπὶ γὰρ τῶν ἀλεκτρυόνων καὶ τῶν ἵππων καὶ τῶν κυνῶν διέμεινε τὸ ὄνομα, ὥσπερ καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων εἶχε τὸ παλαιόν. ὁ γὰρ ἵππον θεασάμενος θυμοειδὴ καὶ γαῦρον καὶ πρὸς δρόμον εὖ ἔχοντα, οὐ πυθόμενος εἴτε ἐξ Ἀρκαδίας ὁ πατὴρ αὐτοῦ ἔτυχεν ὢν εἴτε ἐκ Μηδίας εἴτε Θετταλός, φησὶν εὐγενῆ τὸν ἵππον αὐτὸν κρίνων. so with hounds and cocks. οὐκοῦν δῆλον ὅτι καὶ ἐπ' ἀνθρώπων οὕτως ἔχοι ἄν, ὥστε ὃς ἂν ᾖ πρὸς ἀρετὴν καλῶς γεγονώς, τοῦτον προσήκει γενναῖον λέγεσθαι, κἂν μηδεὶς ἐπίστηται τοὺς γονέας αὐτοῦ μηδὲ τοὺς προγόνους. Ambr. enarr. in ps. 1 § 46 *quid gloriaris, quia multa te servitia ambiunt, multi amici tegunt latera tua, plurimi te* equi *sequuntur*, quorum tu enarras prosapiam et tamquam maiorum tuorum genus? *praefers divitias, quia conviviis pascis sodales. utinam egenos pasceres! utinam non iocorum ministros, sed votorum adiutores! iactas quia prodeunti ilico ceditur. et homines te tamquam feram declinant aut bestiam.* id. de Nabuthe § 54 *quid te iactas de nobilitatis prosapia? soletis et canum vestrorum origines sicut divitum recensere:* soletis et equorum vestrorum nobilitatem sicut consulum praedicare. ille ex illo patre generatus est et illa matre editus: ille avo illo gaudet, ille se proavis adtollit. sed nihil istud currentem iuvat; non datur nobilitati palma, sed cursui. deformior est victus in quo et nobilitas generis periclitatur. cave igitur, dives, ne in te erubescant tuorum merita maiorum. ne forte et illis dicatur 'cur talem instituistis, cur talem elegistis heredem?' non in auratis laquearibus nec in porphyreticis orbibus heredis est meritum. See Hemst. and Gron. on Lucian Nigrin. 29 τὰς ἐν τῇ πόλει ταραχὰς διεξῇει καὶ τὸν ὠθισμὸν αὐτῶν καὶ τὰ θέατρα καὶ τὸν ἱππόδρομον καὶ τὰς τῶν ἡνιόχων εἰκόνας καὶ τὰ τῶν ἵππων ὀνόματα καὶ τοὺς ἐν τοῖς στενωποῖς περὶ τούτων διαλόγους. πολλὴ γὰρ ὡς ἀληθῶς ἡ ἱπποµανία καὶ πολλῶν ἤδη σπουδαίων εἶναι δοκούντων ἐπειλημται. Friedländer II^2 189—192 and in Marquardt IV 517—8.

63 HIRPINI Mart. III 63 12 where he is describing a *bellus homo*, Hirpini *veteres qui bene novit* avos. lapis ap. Lips. ad Ital. et Hisp. 26 (op. II 572 Vesal.) HIRPINUS N. [*EROS*] AQUILONIS VICIT CXXXI SECUNDAS TULIT LVI TERT. TUL. XXXVI. The grandsire Aquilo had won the first prize 130 times, the second 88 times, the third 37 times (ib.). See the names of several horses Orelli inscr. 2593. 4322.

64 IBI in the circus.

RESPECTUS Suet. Ner. 20 a Greek proverb *occultae musicae nullum esse* respectum, i.e. τῆς λανθανούσης μουσικῆς οὐδεὶς λόγος.

65 seq. the horse of highest pedigree is sold for a small sum to draw a cart, if he wins no palms in the course.

66 EPIREDIA schol. *ornamenta redarum aut plaustra.* Forcell., Gesner, Scheller, Freund understand by the word *lorum seu funem et collare, quo equus ad redam alligatur.* So Orelli, but Ducange *currus.* On the form cf. Quintil. I 5 § 68 *iunguntur autem* [voces] *. . . ex duobus peregrinis, ut* epiredium. *nam cum sit praepositio ἐπὶ Graeca,* reda *Gallicum, nec Graecus tamen nec Gallus utitur composito. Romani suum ex utroque alieno fecerunt.* The word *reda* (ῥέδα, ῥαιδίον, ῥεδίον) is however found in late Greek apocal. 18 13. Suicer ῥαιδίον.

TRITO COLLO Mart. IX 58 4 *ruptae recutita*

colla *mulae*.

67 EREMIPEDES seems to occur nowhere else.

MOLAM mills were commonly worked by asses (Ov. a. a. III 290 *ut rudit ad scabram* turpis asella molam. id. f. VI 311 seq. 318. Varr. r. r. II 6 § 5 *plerique* [asini] *deducuntur ad* molas. Colum. VII 1 § 3 *iam vero* molarum *et conficiendi frumenti paene* sollemnis est huius pecoris labor. Cato reckons among farming stock 11 § 7 asinum molarium; and ib. § 4 molas asinarias. anthol. Meyer 960. Catull. XCVII 10. St Mark 9 42 *μύλος ὀνικός*. St Matt. 18 6. Lyd. de mens. IV 59) or by mules (Isidor. XII 1 57), or by horses (Mus. Chiaramonti n. 497, ap. Welcker kl. Schr. II civ Anm. cf. Apul. infr.); sometimes by slaves Wallon II 227 seq. Marquardt V 2 25. 30—32. Phaedr. append. 19 equum e *quadriga* multis palmis nobilem | *abegit quidam et* in pistrinum vendidit. | *productus ad bibendum cum foret a* molis, | *in* circum *aequales ire conspexit suos*, | *ut grata ludis redderent certamina*. Auson. epist. 21 33—5 cui subiugabo de molarum ambagibus, | qui machinali saxa volvunt pondere, | tripedes caballos terga ruptos verbere. Lucian's ass complains of being employed in a mill blindfold asin. 42 *ὀθόνην τοῖς ὄμμασιν ἐπιτεθέντες ὑποζευγνύουσί με τῇ κώπῃ τῆς μύλης*. above the upper millstone a horizontal beam, Lucian's *κώπη*, projected, to which the ass was fastened by a trace, *helcium*, and thus as he was driven round the mill, turned the upper stone on a pivot. All this is delineated, together with the *ὀθόνη*, or bandage over the eyes, in a cut in Pompeii L. E. K. II 134. ib. 140 'the fragment of a jawbone, with several teeth in it, was found in a room which seems to have been the stable; and the floor about the mills is paved with rough pieces of stone, while in the rest of the rooms it is made of stucco or compost.' Apuleius' ass also worked blindfold IX 11: cf. the remonstrance of an ass Secund. 2 in Brunck anal. III 5 *οὐχ ἅλις ὅτι μύλοιο περίδρομον ἄχθος ἀνάγκης | σπειρηδὸν σκοτόεις κυκλοδίωκτος ἔχω*; Apuleius' ass was sold to a miller (IX 11 seq. cf. VII 15 mola machinaria), who kept several mills at work day and night; it was attached to the largest of these by a trace of twisted broom (IX 12 helcio sparteo cf. 22): among its companions were c. 13 *muli senes* and *cantherii* [geldings] *debiles*, whose various infirmities are minutely described. How ill a horse would fare with Nepos appears ib. VII 15 fin. *mihi vero per diem laboriosae machinae attento sub ipsa vespera furfures apponebat incretos ac sordidos multoque lapide salebrosos*. cf. Lucian asin. 28 *ἐμοὶ δὲ πίτυρα τὸ ἄριστον ἦν*. In order to prevent the animals from eating the meal, they were muzzled with a *φορυκάτη* Phot. and Suid. s. v. In 1838 the monument of Eurysaces a baker was opened at Rome, near the *Porta maggiore*, and a bas-relief discovered representing all the processes of the trade and amongst them asses working a mill, Otto Jahn in the annali dell' inst. archeol. 1838 X 202 seq. cf. mus. Borb. IV 84 from a sarcophagus in the *Villa Medici*, and mus. Chiaramonti n. 685. Pauly III 310. V 130. See the 'interior of a baker's shop' in Donaldson's Pompeii II.

NEPOTIS a miller of the day, not Martial's friend VI 27 etc.

68 PRIVUM something of your own.

69 TITULIS the inscription on a tomb (VI 230. X 143) or on a statue (I 130). XI 86 titulo *ter consulis*. cf. V 110. VIII 241. Tibull. IV 1 33 *at tua non* titulus *capiet sub* stemmate *facta*. Prop. IV=III 4 16 titulis *oppida capta legam*. Hor. c. III 24 27—8 *pater urbium* | *subscribi statuis*. Marquardt V 1 247. 2 224—5. Liv. XXII 31 § 11 Fabri titulum *imaginis*.

ib. IV 16 § 4 *falsum imaginis* titulum. G. C. Lewis credibility c. 6 § 2. Plin. ep. VIII 6 § 2. VM. IV 4 § 1. 5 § 2. M. Sen. suas. 1 § 7 p. 4 13 *cum Antonius vellet se Liberum patrem dici et hoc nomen* statuis subscribi *iuberet.* HONORES X 53 n. Ios. bell. I 10 § 3 Antipater appointed by Augustus governor of Iudaea and permitted to restore the walls of Jerusalem *τὰς μὲν δὴ τιμὰς ταύτας Καῖσαρ ἀπέστελλεν ἐν τῷ Καπετωλίῳ χαραχθῆναι, τῆς τε αὐτοῦ δικαιοσύνης σημεῖον καὶ τῆς τοῦ ἀνδρὸς ἀρετῆς ἐσόμενον.*

70 ILLIS Sall. Iug. 85 § 38 *maiores eorum omnia, quae licebat, illis reliquere, divitias, imagines, memoriam sui praeclaram: virtutem non reliquere; neque poterant.* Sen. de ben. IV 30 § 1 *aliquando daturum me etiam indignis quaedam non negaverim* in honorem aliorum, sicut in petendis honoribus quosdam turpissimos nobilitas industriis sed novis praetulit non sine ratione: sacra est magnarum virtutum memoria *et esse plures bonos iuvat, si gratia bonorum non cum ipsis cadat.* § 3 hoc debemus virtutibus, ut non praesentes solum illas, sed etiam ablatas e conspectu colamus. § 4 hic egregiis maioribus ortus est: qualiscumque est, sub umbra suorum lateat. *ut loca sordida repercussu solis inlustrantur,* ita inertes maiorum suorum luce resplendeant. DAMUS AC DEDIMUS III 190. Liv. XXI 13 § 3 Fabri. 63 § 12. XXII 34 § 8. 60 § 14. Quintil. X 7 § 19 *non quia nostris quoque temporibus non* et fecerint quidam hoc et faciant.

71 IUVENEM 39 n. 73 FERME 'in general.' XIII 235. Hand Turs. II 693. 'Generally speaking, it is only now and then that you will meet with an example of due consideration for others in that rank of life.'

SENSUS COMMUNIS Hamilton's Reid p. 759 a (see the whole note A esp. § 5) 'an acquired perception or feeling of the common duties and proprieties expected from each member of society—a gravitation of opinion—a sense of conventional decorum—communional sympathy,—general *bienséance*—public spirit.' Hor. s. I 3 65—6 Bentl. *forte legentem | aut tacitum impellat quovis sermone: molestus,* | communi sensu plane caret, *inquimus.* Phaedr. I 7 3—4 hoc illis dictum est [cf. Iuv. 71], quibus honorem et gloriam | Fortuna tribuit, sensum communem abstulit. Rigault ib. Sen. ep. 5 § 3 *hoc primum philosophia promittit,* sensum communem, *humanitatem et congregationem.* ib. 105 § 4. de ben. I 12 § 3. Quintil. I 2 § 20. In the premier discours before the Logique de Port-Royal p. 9 new ed. is a saying often ascribed to Voltaire 'Le sens commun n'est pas une qualité si commune que l'on pense.'

RARUS IN ILLA FORTUNA Plin. ep. VIII 23 §§ 2—3 of Iunius Avitus *latum clavum in domo mea induerat: suffragio meo adiutus in petendis honoribus fuerat: ad hoc ita me diligebat, ita verebatur, ut me formatore morum, me quasi magistro uteretur.* rarum hoc in adulescentibus nostris. *nam* quotus quisque vel aetati alterius vel auctoritati ut minor cedit? statim sapiunt, statim sciunt omnia, neminem verentur, imitantur neminem atque ipsi sibi exempla sunt. 74 CENSERI 2 n.

LAUDE cl. 77 *laudis.* On the repetition see Heerw. on Liv. XXII 42 § 4.

75 NOLUERIM on this use of the perf. conj. cf. XV 21. Madvig § 350 b. For the thought cf. Stob. fl. XXXVI 6 *ἀπολεῖ με τὸ γένος· μὴ λέγ', εἰ φιλεῖς ἐμέ,* | *μῆτερ, ἐφ' ἑκάστῳ τὸ γένος· οἷς ἂν τῇ φύσει* \ *ἀγαθὸν ὑπάρχῃ μηδὲν οἰκεῖον προσόν,* | *ἐκεῖσε καταφεύγουσιν εἰς τὰ μνήματα* \ *καὶ τὸ*

γένος, ἀριθμοῦσίν τε τοὺς πάππους ὅσοι. Sen. Hf. 342 qui genus iactat suum, | aliena laudat. id. ep. 44 § 4 *nemo in nostram gloriam vixit; nec quod ante nos est, nostrum est.* Plut. moral. p. 5[d] *εὐγένεια καλὸν μέν, ἀλλὰ προγόνων ἀγαθόν.* Philostr. soph. I 22 § 1 whether Dionysius of Miletus was of high ancestry or no, is a question which may be waived *τὸ γὰρ καταφεύγειν ἐς τοὺς ἄνω ἀποβεβληκότων ἐστὶ τὸν ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν ἔπαινον.*

77 NE Madvig compares Cic. Verr. I § 46 *verbum tamen facere non audebant,* ne *forte ea res ad Dolabellam ipsum pertineret.*

78 Liban. ep. 218 *γράφε δὴ βελτίω καὶ μὴ τὴν ἄμπελον ἡ χάραξ προδίδου.* Aristoph. vesp. 1291 *εἶτα νῦν ἐξηπάτησεν ἡ χάραξ τὴν ἄμπελον.* schol. ad loc. *παροιμία . . . ὅταν ἐξαπατηθῇ τις πιστεύσας.* paroemiogr. gr. II 51 Leutsch. Ov. amor. II 16 41 *ulmus amat vitem,* vitis non deserit ulmum. Philo de animal. 94 *moventur et crescunt atque tamquam osculo dilectionis salutando amplectuntur se invicem, ut olivam hedera et* ulmum vitis. VIDUAS Hor. c. II 15 4—5 *platanusque* coelebs | *evincet* ulmos. ib. IV 5 30 *vitem* viduas *ducit ad arbores.* id. epod. 2 9—10 *adulta vitium propagine* | *altas* maritat *populos.* ULMOS VI 150 ulmosque Falernas.

79 TUTOR XV 135 n.

80 seq. Hor. c. III 3 1 seq. ep. I 16 73 seq. Obbar.

81 PHALARIS this most cruel of all the Sicilian tyrants (VI 486) seized upon the government of Agrigentum about 570 B.C. Grote v[1] 274 'His brazen bull passed into imperishable memory. This piece of mechanism was hollow, and sufficiently capacious to contain one or more victims enclosed within it, to perish in tortures when the metal was heated: the cries of these suffering prisoners passed for the roarings of the animal. The artist was named Perillus, and is said to have been himself the first person burnt in it by order of the despot. The story of the brazen bull . . . seems to rest on sufficient evidence: it is expressly mentioned by Pindar (Pyth. I 185 al. 95 *τὸν δὲ ταύρῳ χαλκέῳ καυτῆρα νηλέα νόον* | *ἐχθρὰ Φάλαριν κατέχει παντᾶ φάτις*), and the bull itself, after having been carried away to Carthage when the Carthaginians took Agrigentum, was restored to the Agrigentines by Scipio when he took Carthage Polyb. XII 25. DS. XIII 90. Cic. Verr. IV § 73.' Cf. Pers. III 39. Sen. de ben. VII 19 § 4 seq. Plut. parallel. 39. On the cruelty of Phalaris cf. Aristot. eth. N. VII 5 §§ 2. 7. eth. magn. II 6 § 40. Orelli onomast. Tullian. *Phalaris.* Cic. ad Att. VII 12 *Φαλαρισμόν,* i.e. tyranny. Ov. tr. III 11 39 seq. Ibis 437 seq. and the proverb *Φαλάριδος ἀρχαί* paroemiogr. Leutsch I 318 n. cf. 203, II 50 n. 706 n. *Φαλάριδος ἀρχὴ καὶ Ἐχέτλου.* Sen. de ira II 5 § 1. In Lucian's tracts, Phalaris prior and Phalaris alter, Phalaris presents the bull, which, he says, has only been tried upon the inventor, to the Delphian god Phal. pr. 11 seq.

83—4 XII 50—1.

83 PUDORI honour XVI 34.

84 VIVENDI CAUSAS XI 11. 'ends of life.' Sen. Med. 547 *haec* causa vitae est. Plin. ep. I 12 § 3 *plurimas* vivendi causas habentem, *optimam conscientiam, optimam famam, maximam auctoritatem; praeterea filiam, uxorem, nepotem, sorores, interque tot pignora veros amicos.* ib. V 5 § 4 *qui voluptatibus dediti quasi in diem vivunt,* vivendi causas *quotidie finiunt; qui vero posteros cogitant et memoriam sui operibus extendunt, his nulla mors non repentina est, ut quae semper inchoatum aliquid abrumpat.* Quintil. decl. III § 14 *non enim nobis . . . . mortis contemptus facilior, quam plerisque* barbaris causam vitae non habentibus.

85 PERIT Sen. ep. 93 § 4 *vis scire, quid inter*

hunc intersit . . . in summum bonum eius [vitae] *evectum et illum cui multi anni transmissi sunt? alter post mortem quoque est, alter ante mortem* periit. cf. Wetst. on 1 Tim. 5 6. Liban. ep. 1320 ἀτεχνῶς ἔτι ζῶντες τεθνήκαμεν. Tiber. in Tac. an. VI 6 and Suet. Tib. 67 *quid scribam vobis, patres conscripti, aut quomodo scribam, aut quid omnino non scribam hoc tempore, dii me deaeque peius* perdant, *quam* perire *me quotidie sentio, si scio.*

86 GAURANA schol. *ostrea a lacu Lucrino. Gaurus* (*montes Gaurani*), a volcanic chain of hills between Cumae and Neapolis, which produced excellent wine IX 57: at its foot lay the oyster-beds of Baiae (XI 49 n.) and the Lucrine lake IV 141 n. Plin. h. n. III §§ 60—1 *dein consurgunt Massici* Gaurani *Surrentinique montes. . . . haec litora fontibus calidis rigantur, praeterque cetera in toto mari* conchylio *et pisce nobili annotantur.*

COSMI a perfumer Mart. I 87 1—2 *ne gravis hesterno fragres, Fescennia, vino,* | pastillos Cosmi *luxuriosa voras* etc. id. III 55 1—2 *quod quacunque venis,* Cosmum *migrare putamus* | *et fluere excusso* cinnama *fusa vitro.* ib. 82 26 Cosmianis *ipse fusus* ampullis. id. IX 27 2. id. XI 8 9 *quod* Cosmi redolent alabastra. ib. 16 5—6 *qui vino madeat nec erubescat* | *pingui sordidus esse* Cosmiano. ib. 51 6. XII 65 4.

87 PROVINCIA see on the government of a province the famous letter of Cic. ad Qu. I 1, with Pliny's imitation VII 24. Sal. Iug. 31 § 25 *non peculatus aerari factus est* neque per vim sociis ereptae pecuniae, *quae quamquam gravia sunt, tamen* consuetudine iam pro nihilo habentur. Suet. Tib. 49 the chief men of the Gauls and Spains, of Syria and Greece had their estates confiscated, some for no graver crime than *quod partem rei familiaris in pecunia haberent.* Capitolin. Pert. 3 *integre se usque ad Syriae regimen Pertinax tenuit, post excessum vero Marci pecuniae studuit. . . . curiam Romanam* post quattuor provincias consulares. . . . *iam* dives ingressus est. Rein Criminalr. 604—643 laws relating to the *crimen repetundarum* and early examples of their execution. 643—6 trials before the institution of the *quaestio perpetua.* 646—52 trials under *lex Calpurnia, Iunia, Servilia.* 652—67 trials under *lex Cornelia* and *Iulia.* 667—72 trials under the empire. Severe measures of Claudius against oppression Höck I 3 294—6. Philo de spec. leg. 30 II 325—6 M tortures employed by a tax-gatherer to extort money from the destitute. Ios. bell. II 14 §§ 1—2 cruelties practised by the successors of Festus, Albinus and Gessius Florus, on the Jews. id. ant. XVIII 6 § 5 Tiberius avoided frequent changes in provincial governorships, because where the tenure was brief and uncertain, the governor was likely to be more rapacious, making hay while the sun shone.

88 FRENA Hor. ep. I 2 63 Obbar *hunc* [*animum*] frenis, *hunc tu compesce catena.*

90 VACUIS shrunken. Calpurn. V 115 *et quibus est aliquid* plenae *vitale* medullae.

EXUCTA Ammian. XXX 4 § 13 *in quas* [depravatorum iudiciorum foveas] *si captus ceciderit quisquam, non nisi per multa exsiliet lustra adusque ipsas* medullas exuctus. Burm. anth. IV 279 2—5 on a son *Orcus cum te voravit,* | *delicium mihi omne abstulit,* | *baculum* exuctis medullis | *edentulae senectutis secuit.* Lucian Timon. 8 *οἱ δὲ* [*Timon's flatterers*] *τὰ ὀστᾶ γυμνώσαντες ἀκριβῶς καὶ περιτραγόντες, εἰ δέ τις καὶ μυελὸς ἐνῆν, ἐκμυζήσαντες καὶ τοῦτον εὖ μάλα ἐπιμελῶς, ᾤχοντο αὖον αὐτὸν . . . ἀπολιπόντες.* Bentl. on Hor. epod. 5 37. Ios. bell. 18 § 3 Herod, after the capture of Jerusalem, demanded of the Roman commander *Sossius, εἰ χρημάτων τε καὶ ἀνδρῶν τὴν πόλιν*

Ῥωμαῖοι κενώσαντες καταλείψουσιν αὐτὸν ἐρημίας βασιλέα. ib. v 8 § 2 ἔτι γὰρ παρῆν ἐσθίειν ἐκ τῶν δημοσίων κακῶν καὶ τὸ τῆς πόλεως αἷμα πίνειν. id. ant. XIV 15 § 7 Machaeras, in command of two Roman legions, cut down all Jews whom he met, friends as well as foes. On which Herod naturally considered that he had no need of such allies, οἳ βλάψουσιν αὐτὸν μᾶλλον ἢ τοὺς πολεμίους. On the severity of Roman taxation ib. XVII 2 § 2.

92 FULMINE Plin. ep. III 11 § 3 *septem amicis meis aut occisis aut relegatis, ... tot circa me* fulminibus *quasi ambustus.* id. pan. 90 § 5. Stat. III 3 158. V 2 102. Artemid. II 9 p. 145 Reiff. cf. II p. 321 τοὺς καταδικασθέντας ἐν τῇ συνηθείᾳ κεραυνοῦσθαι φαμεν.

93 CAPITO Tac. XIII 33 Cossutianum Capitonem Cilices detulerunt [A.D. 57] *maculosum foedumque et idem ius audaciae in provincia ratum, quod in urbe exercuerat: sed pervicaci accusatione conflictatus, postremo defensionem omisit ac lege repetundarum damnatus est.* By the intervention of his father-in-law Tigellinus he recovered his seat in the senate (ib. XIV 48), and was afterwards an accuser of Thrasea Paetus (Iuv. V 36 n.) A.D. 66 Tac. ib. 21 Capito Cossutianus, *praeter animum ad flagitia praecipitem iniquus Thraseae, quod auctoritate eius* concidisset, iuvantis Cilicum legatos, dum Capitonem repetundarum interrogant. ib. 22. 26. 28. 33. Quintilian remembered the trial of Capito VI 1 § 14 *egregieque nobis adulescentibus dixisse* accusator Cossutiani Capitonis *videbatur, Graece quidem, sed in hunc sensum, erubescis Caesarem timere.* One Capito plundered Iudaea Philo leg. ad Gaium 30 p. 575 M. NUMITOR a governor of Cilicia, perhaps the niggardly Numitor of VII 74.

94 PIRATAE CILICUM schol. *spoliatores latronum.* On the Isaurian pirates see Ammian. XIV 2. CILICUM Philostr. VII 23 a rich Cilician is forced to bribe informers and officers of the government in order to secure his wealth. QUID DAMNATIO CONFERT? I 50 *at tu victrix provincia ploras.* Lact. II 4 ad fin. after quoting from Cicero the complaint of the Sicilians, sese iam ne deos quidem in suis urbibus, ad quos confugerent, habere; *quod eorum simulacra C. Verres ex delubris religiosissimis sustulisset,* adds that, knowing the impotence of their gods of stone, they sought redress of a man, Cicero. '*at enim Verres ob haec facinora* damnatus *est.*' *non ergo di vindicaverunt, sed Ciceronis industria, qua vel defensores eius oppressit vel gratiae restitit. quid, quod apud ipsum Verrem* non fuit illa damnatio, sed vacatio? *ut quem ad modum Dionysio deorum spolia gestanti di immortales bonam dederant navigationem, sic etiam* Verri bonam quietem tribuisse videantur, in qua sacrilegiis suis tranquille frui posset. *nam frementibus postea civilibus bellis* sub ostentu damnationis ab omni periculo et metu remotus, *aliorum graves casus et miserabiles exitus audiebat, et* qui cecidisse solus universis stantibus videbatur, is vero universis cadentibus solus stetit, *donec illum et opibus sacrilegio partis et vita satiatum ac senectute confectum proscriptio triumviralis auferret.* CONFERT I 106 n.

96 PRAECONEM VII 6 seq.

CHAERIPPE probably a Cilician, who had been forward in getting up the case against Capito. schol. *quid tibi prodest, Chaerippe, si damnatur iudex* [praeses], *quem tu damnandum accusasti, cum illius successor plura ablaturus sit tibi? magis provide tibi* praeconem *et* auctionem fac rerum tuarum *quae superaverunt, ut in pecuniam totum conferas, ne et*

ipsos pannos tuos perdas qui remanserunt: nam nec accusatio tibi proderit et insuper naulum perdis. CIRCUMSPICE schol. *provide.* Ter. haut. 459 *aliud lenius sodes* vide. Liv. v 6 § 2 *nec, sicut aestivas aves, statim autumno tecta ac recessum* circumspicere. XXI 53 § 11 *locum insidiis* circumspectare *Poenus coepit.* XXII 15 § 2 *ut Hannibal . . . hibernis locum* circumspectaret. Plin. ep. I 14 § 1 *petis ut fratris tui filiae* prospiciam *maritum.* Theokr. id. XV 2 *ὄρη δίφρον, Εὐνόα, αὐτᾷ.* Cic. Att. v 1 § 3 *intercesserat Statius ut prandium nobis* videret. Ter. haut. 458—9 *asperum | pater, hoc est: aliud lenius sodes* vide. Cic. Tusc. III § 46 Kühner. Victor. on Cic. Att. v 1 § 3. Heins. on Ov. a. a. I 588. Gell. XVII 8 § 3 *puerum iubet Taurus oleum in aulam* videre. Plin. ep. III 3 § 3.

PANNIS Petron. 44 *quod ad me attinet, iam* pannos meos comedi, *et si perseverat haec annona, casulas meas vendam.*

97 NAULON the passage-money to Rome.

100 PLENA DOMUS TUNC OMNIS Cic. Verr. IV § 46 Verres removed the jewels set in censers and returned the vessels *tenuit hoc institutum in turibulis omnibus quaecumque in Sicilia fuerunt.* incredibile est autem quam multa et quam praeclara fuerint. *credo tum, cum Sicilia florebat opibus et copiis, magna artificia fuisse in ea insula;* nam domus erat ante istum praetorem nulla paulo locupletior, qua in domo haec non essent, *etiam si praetera nihil esset argenti,* patella grandis cum sigillis ac simulacris deorum, patera qua mulieres ad res divinas uterentur, turibulum. haec autem omnia antiquo opere et summo artificio facta. Plut. Ant. 28 §§ 3—4 Philotas, physician to a son of Antonius, so charmed his patron at dinner by a sophism which silenced a vapouring quack, that the boy pointing to the table laden with golden plate, said *ταῦτα, ὦ Φιλώτα, χαρίζομαι πάντα σοι.* Next day the plate was sent, but redeemed at its full value: *'ἴσως γὰρ ἂν καὶ ποθήσειεν ὁ πατὴρ ἕνια τῶν παλαιῶν ὄντα καὶ σπουδαζομένων κατὰ τὴν τέχνην ἔργων.'* On the treasures of art carried from Greece by Flamininus B.C. 194 see Liv. XXXIV 52; by Fulvius B.C. 187 ib. XXXIX 5. Cic. de imp. Cn. Pomp. § 40 accounting for the rapidity of Pompey's movements: he had no miraculous force of rowers, no new art of steering, no strange winds to speed his course; but he was free from the obstacles which impede others: *non avaritia ab instituto cursu ad praedam aliquam devocavit; . . . postremo* signa et tabulas ceteraque ornamenta Graecorum oppidorum, quae ceteri tollenda esse arbitrantur, *ea sibi ille ne visenda quidem existimavit.* ib. §§ 64—7. K. O. Müller Archäologie §§ 164—5. J. G. L. Ramshorn de statuarum in Graecia multitudine, Altenb. 1814. 4to. L. Klenze über das Hinwegführen plastischer Kunstwerke aus Griechenland, München 1821. 4to. Tac. Agr. 6 *sors quaesturae provinciam Asiam, pro consule Salvianum Titianum dedit, quorum neutro corruptus est, quamquam et* provincia dives ac parata peccantibus, *et pro consule in omnem aviditatem pronus quantalibet facilitate redempturus esset mutuam dissimulationem mali . . . .* after his praetorship *electus a Galba ad dona templorum recognoscenda diligentissima conquisitione effecit, ne cuius alterius sacrilegium res publica quam Neronis sensisset.* DCass. LXIII 11 § 1 of Nero A.D. 67 *ὥσπερ ἐπὶ πολέμῳ σταλείς, πᾶσαν μὲν τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἐλεηλάτησε.* On art collections in Rome see Marquardt v 2 210 seq. 272. Friedländer III 210 seq.

101 SPARTANA Plin. XXXV § 45 *Tyrium aut Gaetulicum vel* Laconicum, unde pretiosissimae *purpurae.* ib. XXI 22 (8). IX 60 (36). Hor. c. II

18 7. Mart. VIII 28 9. CONCHYLIA I 27 n. III 81. VII 135—6 n. Lucr. VI 1072 purpureusque colos conchyli *mergitur una | corpore cum lanae.* Plin. h. n. IX § 124 conchylia et purpuras *omnis hora atterit, quibus eadem mater luxuria paria paene et margaritis pretia fecit.* ib. § 130 *concharum ad* purpuras et conchylia (eadem enim est materia sed distat temperamento) *duo sunt genera.* Marquardt V 2 121. The purple was diluted to make *conchylium*, of which there were three varieties, the blue of the heliotrope and the mallow, and the golden hue of the autumn violet Plin. XXI § 46.

COA II 66 seq. VI 259—260. Sen. ad Helv. 16 § 4 *nunquam tibi placuit* vestis, quae ad nihil aliud quam ut nudaret, componeretur. Plin. XI § 76 of bombyces *telas araneorum modo texunt ad vestem luxumque feminarum, quae bombycina appellatur. prima eas redordiri rursusque texere invenit in* Coo *mulier Pamphila . . . . non fraudanda gloria excogitatae rationis, ut denudet feminas vestis.* § 77 *bombycas et in* Coo *insula nasci tradunt.* [Then follows an account of the mode of keeping the silkworms.] § 78 *nec puduit has vestes usurpare etiam viros levitatem propter aestivam.* Hor. c. IV 13 13 Acron *nec* Coae *referunt iam tibi* purpurae. id. s. I 2 101—5. Marquardt V 2 124.

102 PARRASII Hor. c. IV 8 5—8. Ath. XII 543c seq. a painter of Ephesus (Plin. XXXV § 67), a contemporary of Zeuxis. Quintil. XII 10 § 4 *Zeuxis atque Parrasius non multum aetate distantes, circa Peloponnesia ambo tempora (nam cum Parrasio sermo Socratis apud Xenophontem* [mem. III 10 § 1 seq.] *invenitur) plurimum arti addiderunt. quorum . . . secundus examinasse subtilius lineas traditur.* § 5 *ita circumscripsit omnia, ut eum legum latorem vocent, quia deorum atque heroum effigies quales ab eo sunt traditae, ceteri, tamquam ita necesse sit, sequuntur.* Isocr. d. permut. § 2 p. 310. Plin. ib. § 65 *descendisse hic in certamen cum Zeuxide traditur et cum ille detulisset uvas pictas tanto successu ut in scenam aves advolarent, ipse detulisse linteum pictum ita veritate repraesentata, ut Zeuxis alitum iudicio tumens flagitaret tandem remoto linteo ostendi picturam atque intellecto errore concederet palmam ingenuo pudore, quoniam ipse volucres fefellisset, Parrasius autem se artificem.* ib. §§ 67—8 *primus symmetrian picturae dedit, primus argutias voltus, elegantiam capilli, venustatem oris, confessione artificum in lineis extremis palmam adeptus. haec est picturae summa suptilitas . . . extrema corporum facere et desinentis picturae modum includere rarum in successu artis invenitur. ambire enim se ipsa debet extremitas et sic desinere ut promittat alia post se ostendatque etiam quae occultat.* The sources for the lives and works of these artists are collected in Fr. Iunii de pictura veterum, Roterod. 1694 fol. Iul. Sillig catalogus artificum Dresd. 1827 8vo. J. Overbeck die antiken Schriftquellen zur Gesch. der bildenden Künste bei den Griechen, Leipz. 1868 8vo. cf. H. Brunn Gesch. d. gr. Künstler, Stuttgart, 1857—9, 2 vols. 8vo. Jul. Overbeck Gesch. d. gr. Plastik, 2nd ed. Leipz. 1869 8vo. MYRONIS Plin. XXXIV § 57 Myronem Eleutheris natum *Ageladae* [an Argive who had instructed Polyclitus also § 55] *et ipsum discipulum bucula maxime nobilitavit celebratis versibus laudata* e.g. anth. Pal. IX 713—742. 793—8. Ov. Pont. IV 1 34 *ut similis verae vacca* Myronis *opus.* Auson. epigr. 58—68. In the time of Cicero (Verr. IV § 135) it was still at Athens, in the time of Prokopius (b. Goth. IV 21) at Rome. Several of his works were removed to Rome Plin. ib. §§ 57—8 *Herculem, qui est apud Circum maximum in aede Pompeii Magni . . . Apollinem, quem ab triumviro Antonio sublatum restituit Ephesiis divus Augustus admonitus in quiete.* The Hercules was carried

away from Messana in Sicily by Verres Cic. Verr. IV § 5, as was a statue of Apollo, bearing Myron's name, from the temple of Aesculapius at Agrigentum ib. § 93. On the imitations of the famous diskobolus see Welcker alte Denkm. I 417 seq. cf. Quintil. II 13 § 10. Before the porch of the Palatine temple of Apollo Prop. III=II 31 7—8 *aram circum steterant armenta* Myronis, | *quattuor artifices,* vivida signa, *boves.* Mart. IV 39 1—5 *argenti genus omne comparasti* | *et solus* veteres Myronos artes, | *solus Praxitelus manum Scopaeque,* | *solus* Phidiaci toreuma caeli, | *solus* Mentoreos *habes* labores. VIII 51 1—2 *quis labor in phiala? docti Myos anne* Myronos? | Mentoris *haec manus est an,* Polyclite, *tua?* Stat. S. I 3 50. II 2 63—7 *quid referam veteres ceraeque aerisque figuras?* | *si quid Apellei gaudent animasse colores,* | *si quid adhuc vacua tamen admirabile Pisa* | Phidiacae *rasere manus, quod ab arte* Myronis | *aut* Polycliteo *iussum est quod vivere caelo.* IV 6 20—30 *mille ibi tunc species aerisque* eborisque *vetusti* | *atque locuturas mentito corpore ceras* | *edidici. quis namque oculis certaverit usquam* | *Vindicis artificum veteres agnoscere ductus* | *et non inscriptis auctorem reddere signis?* | *hic tibi quae docto multum vigilata* Myroni | *aera, laboriferi* vivant *quae marmora caelo* | *Praxitelis, quod* ebur Pisaeo pollice rasum, | *quod* Polycliteis *iussum* spirare *caminis,* | *linea quae veterem longa fateatur Apellem,* | *monstrabit.* Lucian somn. 8 also classes Myron with Phidias, Polyklitus, Praxiteles. Cic. de or. III § 26. Plin. XXXIV § 58 *primus hic multiplicasse veritatem videtur, numerosior in arte quam* Polyclitus *et in symmetria diligentior, et ipse tamen corporum tenus curiosus animi sensus non expressisse, capillum quoque et pubem non emendatius fecisse quam rudis antiquitas instituisset.* Phaedr. V prol. 7. 103

PHIDIACUM Phidias the friend of Perikles, under whose direction the Propylaea and Parthenon were built. See O. Müller de Phidiae vita et operibus, Gotting. 1827. Preller in Ersch u. Gruber. Pausan. V 10 § 2 inscr. on the Zeus Olymp. *Φειδίας Χαρμίδου υἱὸς Ἀθηναῖός μ' ἐποίησε.* Plut. Perikl. 13. 31. VIVEBAT Verg. Aen. VIII 848—9 *excudent alii* spirantia *mollius aera* | *credo equidem,* vivos *ducent de marmore vultus.* EBUR Paus. V 12 § 1 *φιλότιμοι δὲ ἐς τὰ μάλιστά μοι καὶ ἐς θεῶν τιμὴν οὐ φειδωλοὶ χρημάτων δοκοῦσιν οἱ Ἕλληνες, οἷς γε παρὰ Ἰνδῶν ἦγετο καὶ ἐξ Αἰθιοπίας ἐλέφας ἐς πολησιν ἀγαλμάτων.* Max. Tyr. XXI § 6. VM. I 1 E 7. DS. XXVI 1 § 1. schol. Aristoph. nub. 859. pax 647. Philo de ebriet. 22 I 370 M. On chryselephantine works see O. Müller Archäologie § 312. Of ivory and gold were 1) an Athene at Pallene in Achaia Paus. VII 27 § 2. 2) an Athene in the Akropolis Ov. Pont. IV 1 31—2. schol. Aristid. III 320 D. schol. Dem. c. Androt. 13 p. 597 R. 3) Athene parthenos in the Parthenon [Plat.] Hipp. mai. 290^{b}. Strab. IX 396. schol. Dem. l.c. Plin. XXXIV § 54. XXXVI § 18. Parid. and Nepotian. epit. VM. I 1 E 7. Clem. Al. protr. IV p. 41 P. Themist. or. 25 p. 374 D. Tzetz. chil. VIII 330. 4) the Olympian Zeus Paus. V 11. cf. IV 31 § 6. Strab. VIII 353. Prop. IV=III 9 15 Phidiacus signo se Iuppiter ornat eburno. VM. III 7 E 4. Eust. Il. p. 145. Hygin. f. 223 and Phil. Byz. 3 § 2 reckon it among the seven wonders of the world; the latter makes it the final cause of elephants and their tusks. So others in Overbeck Schriftquellen 133—4. Kedren. comp. hist. p. 322^{b}. 5) Aphrodite Urania in Elis Paus. V 25 § 1. 6) Athene in Elis? id. VI 26 § 3. 7) Asklepius in Epidaurus? Athenag. 14. 8) Zeus at Megara, in which Phidias aided Theokosmus Paus. I 40 § 4. Sen. ep. 85 § 34 *non ex* ebore *tantum* Phidias *sciebat facere simulacra, faciebat ex aere.* Quintil. XII 10 § 9 Phidias *in ebore longe citra aemulum.* Mart. IX

24 2 Phidiacum *Latio marmore vicit* ebur. Stat. s. IV 6 27. Lucian Gallus 24. Plut. Perikl. 12. Lact. II 4 p. 126 Dufresn. after quoting Persius *non videbat enim simulacra ipsa et effigies deorum* Polycliti *et Euphranoris et* Phidiae *manu ex auro atque* ebore *perfectas nihil aliud esse quam grandes pupas, non a virginibus, quarum lusibus venia dari potest, sed a barbatis hominibus consecratas.*

NEC NON III 204 n.

POLYCLITI III 217 n. Stat. s. IV 6 28. Joined with Phidias by Aristot. eth. N. VI 7. DH. de Isocr. 3. de Thuc. 4. de Dinarch. 7. Cic. acad. pr. II § 146. Vitruv. III pr. § 2 (also with Myro). Plin. XXXIV §§ 53. 55. Orig. c. Cels. VIII 17. Strab. VIII 372 in the Heraeum at Argos the statues of Polyclitus surpassed all in art, though inferior in cost and size to those of Phidias. cf. Mart. X 89. with Myron Plin. XXXIV § 10. Cic. de or. III § 26. ad Herenn. IV § 9. Vitruv. I 1 § 13. Lucian somn. 8. Iup. trag. 7. Among the collection of Heius, plundered by Verres, were canephoroe of Polyclitus Cic. Verr. IV § 5. Symm. ep. I 23. Quintil. XII 10 § 7 attributes to him accuracy and grace, but denies him majesty: his men were more than men, his gods wanted dignity; he even shunned the gravity of age *nihil ausus ultra leves genas.*

104 MULTUS I 120 n. LABOR VFl. I 143 *poculaque, insignis veterum* labor. Mart. XIV 95 2. *πόνος* is similarly used. so *ars, τέχνη, manus.* MENTORE this most famous *caelator argenti* (I 76 n.) lived before the temple of the Ephesian Diana was burnt 356 B.C. Plin. XXXIII § 154 *mirum auro caelando neminem inclaruisse, argento multos. maxime tamen laudatus est Mentor, de quo supra* [VII § 127] *diximus. quattuor* (*vasa*) *paria ab eo omnino facta sunt, ac iam nullum exstare dicitur Ephesiae Dianae templi aut Capitolini incendiis. Varro se et aereum signum eius habuisse scribit.* L. Crassus the orator bought two *scyphi* of Mentor's workmanship for 100 *sestertia*, but was ashamed to use them ib. § 147. Varr. ap. Non. *dolitum.* Prop. I 14 2. IV=III 9 13. Mart. III 41. IX 59 16. XI 11 5 *te potare decet gemma, qui* Mentora *frangis.* XIV 93. Lucian Lexiphan. 7 there were cups of all kinds on the sideboard *τρυηλὶς μεντορουργὴς* etc. Sidon. c. XXIII 503 seq. *post quas nos tua pocula et tuarum | musarum medius chorus tenebat, | quales nec statuas imaginesque | aere aut marmoribus coloribusque |* Mentor, *Praxiteles, Scopas dederunt, | quantas nec* Polyclitus *ipse finxit, | nec fit* Phidiaco *figura caelo.* Cicero describes the efforts made by Verres to possess himself of a Mentor, the property of one Diodorus Verr. IV § 38 seq. *Verri dicitur, habere eum perbona toreumata, in iis pocula quaedam, quae Thericlia nominantur,* Mentoris manu summo artificio facta etc.

105 on the plunder of Greek works of art by Roman generals, emperors, governors see Müller Archäologie § 165.

DOLABELLAE i Cn. Dolabella, cons. B.C. 81, afterwards proconsul in Macedonia. He was accused by Caesar, B.C. 77 Suet. 4 *Cornelium* Dolabellam, *consularem et triumphalem virum* repetundarum postulavit; *absolutoque, Rhodum secedere statuit.* VM. VIII 9 § 3. Drumann II 561 seq. ii Cn. Dolabella, praetor B.C. 81, and afterwards governor of Cilicia, where Verres was his legatus Verr. act. I § 11. lib. I § 41. Both oppressed the provincials not only in Cilicia itself (Verr. I § 95 *cum iste civitatibus frumenta coria cilicia saccos imperaret, neque ea sumeret, pro his rebus pecuniam exigeret; his nominibus solis* Cn. Dolabellae *IIS. ad triciens* [about £24,000] *litem esse aestimatam. quae omnia etsi voluntate* Dolabellae *fiebant, per istum tamen omnia gerebantur*), but in

Athens (ib. § 45 *Athenis audistis ex aede Minervae grande auri pondus ablatum. dictum hoc est in* Dolabellae *iudicio*), Delos (ib. § 46), Halicarnasus, Tenedos (ib. § 49), Samos (§ 50) etc. On his return from his province, B.C. 78, Dolabella was accused by M. Scaurus (ib. § 97), and condemned ib. § 77. iii P. Dolabella, consul B.C. 44, Cicero's son-in-law. Before his consulship had expired, he crossed over to take possession of the province of Syria. On his way he plundered proconsular Asia Lentul. ap. Cic. fam. XII 15 Dolabella vastata provincia. ib. fin. he calls him *sceleratissimum latronem.* Cic. Phil. XI § 6 *cum hoc bellandum hoste est; cuius taeterrima crudelitate omnis barbaria superata est. quid loquar de caede civium Romanorum?* de direptione fanorum?

ANTONIUS C. Antonius Hybrida, younger son of Antonius the orator, uncle and father-in-law of the triumvir. After his consulship, in which he was Cicero's colleague, B.C. 63, he received Macedonia as his province, and grievously oppressed it. DCass. XXXVIII 10 *οὗτος γὰρ πολλὰ μὲν καὶ δεινὰ καὶ τὸ ὑπήκοον τὸ ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ, ἄρξας αὐτῆς, καὶ τὸ ἔκπονδον εἰργάσατο.* He was afterwards condemned and banished, probably on a charge of *repetundae* Cic. in Vatin. § 28. The accounts of his trial are obscure and contradictory Drumann I 538 seq. Halm on Cic. l. c. § 27.

106 SACRILEGUS VERRES II 26. III 53. *sacr.* not to be supplied with *Dol.* and *Ant.* (as by Orelli); Verres was preeminently *sacrilegus.* Cic. in Verr. act. I § 14 delubra omnia .... depopulatus est; deum denique nullum Siculis, qui ei paullo magis affabre atque antiquo artificio factus videretur, reliquit. id. in Caecil. § 3. Verr. I § 53 seq. Lact. II 4 § 34 seq. *quid* C. Verres, *quem Tullius accusator eius eidem Dionysio et Phalaridi et tyrannis omnibus comparat? nonne omnem Siciliam compilavit,* sublatis deorum simulacris ornamentisque fanorum? *otiosum est persequi singula. unum libet commemorare, in quo accusator omnibus eloquentiae viribus, omni denique conatu vocis et corporis deploravit, de Cerere Catinensi vel Ennensi....* haec igitur Ceres ... ex arcanis et vetustis penetralibus a C. Verre *immissis latronibus servis impune sublata est. idem vero cum affirmaret se a Siculis, ut causam provinciae susciperet, oratum, his verbis usus est 'sese iam* ne deos quidem in suis urbibus, ad quos confugerent, habere, quod eorum simulacra sanctissima C. Verres ex delubris religiosissimis sustulisset.' *quasi vero si Verres ex urbibus delubrisque sustulerat, de caelo quoque sustulerat. unde apparet istos deos nihil habere in se amplius quam materiam de qua sunt fabricati. nec immerito ad te, Marce Tulli, hoc est ad hominem, Siculi confugerunt, quoniam triennio sunt experti deos illos nihil valere. essent enim stultissimi, si ad eos ob defendendas iniurias hominum confugissent, qui C. Verri nec pro se ipsis irati esse potuerunt.... quin etiam felix in eo ipso fuit, quod ante suam mortem crudelissimum exitum sui accusatoris audivit; dis videlicet providentibus ut* sacrilegus ac praedo ille religionum suarum *non ante moreretur, quam solacium de ultione cepisset.* cf. Iuv. 94 n.

VERRES a summary of the works of art stolen by Verres is given by Facius Collectaneen zur gr. u. röm. Alterthumskunde, Coburg, 1811, 150—170.

107 OCCULTA Cic. Verr. V §§ 66—7. on the lengthening of the *a* see Burm. on Phaedr. III prol. 20. L. Müller de re metr. 320. This is the only ex. in Iuv.

SPOLIA Serv. Aen. VIII 202 spolium *est, quidquid de* hostibus *tollitur.* Cic. Verr. IV §§ 17—19. V §§ 44. 46. 63—4. *Plin. h. n.* IX §§ 117—8 I have seen Lollia Paulina,

quae fuit Gai principis matrona, bedizened with jewels to the value of 40,000,000 sesterces, and that on not on any great state ceremonial *sed mediocrium etiam sponsalium cena.* nor had those gifts been received from an emperor's prodigality, *sed avitae opes,* provinciarum scilicet spoliis partae. *hic est* rapinarum *exitus, hoc fuit quare M. Lollius infamatus regum muneribus in toto oriente interdicta amicitia a C. Caesare Augusti filio venenum biberet, ut neptis eius quadringentiens sestertio operta spectaretur ad lucernas.*

PLURES than were gained in war. 108 BOUM Tac. an. IV 72 *primo* boves ipsos, *mox agros, postremo corpora coniugum aut liberorum servitio tradebant.* cf. Marquardt III 1 291—2. V 1 177. 110 cf. Cic, Verr. IV e. g. § 1 nego in Sicilia tota, *tam locupleti, tam vetere provincia, tot oppidis, tot familiis tam copiosis,* ullum argenteum vas, ullum Corinthium aut Deliacum fuisse, ullam gemmam aut margaritam, quidquam ex auro aut ebore factum, signum ullum aeneum, marmoreum, eburneum, nego ullam picturam neque in tabula neque in textili, quin conquisierit, inspexerit, quod placitum sit abstulerit. cf. §§ 2. 48. ib. § 18 *res illum divinas apud eos deos in suo sacrario prope quotidiano facere vidisti: non movetur pecunia. . . . tibi habe Canephoros:* deorum simulacra restitue. id. p. Sest. § 94 speaking of Piso *neque tamen ullo in publico aut religioso loco signum aut tabulam aut ornamentum reliquisse.* Of his brother Cicero says ad Qu. fr. I 1 §§ 8—9 *praeclarum est enim summo cum imperio fuisse in Asia triennium, sic* ut nullum te signum, nulla pictura, nullum vas, nulla vestis, nullum mancipium, nulla forma cuiusquam, nulla condicio pecuniae (*quibus rebus abundat ista provincia*) *ab summa integritate continentiaque deduxerit . . . non itineribus tuis perterreri homines, non sumptu exhauriri, non adventu commoveri? . . . . cum urbs custodem, non tyrannum, domus hospitem, non* expilatorem, *recepisse videatur.* 111 SI QUIS IN AEDICULA DEUS UNICUS Tibull. I 10 19—20 *tum melius tenuere fidem, cum* paupere cultu | stabat in exigua ligneus aede deus. Petron. 29 *praeterea grande armarium in angulo vidi,* in cuius aedicula erant Lares argentei positi Venerisque signum marmoreum, *et pyxis aurea non pusilla, in qua barbam ipsius conditam esse dicebant.* Tert. de idol. 8 *nec enim differt, an extruas vel exornes, si templum, si aram, si* aediculam *eius instruxeris.* Apul. cited on 157. On Nero's plunder of Italy and the provinces and of their temples see Tac. XV 45 *interea conferendis pecuniis . . . provinciae eversae sociique populi et quae civitatum liberae vocantur,* inque eam praedam etiam di cessere, spoliatis in urbe templis, *egestoque auro quod triumphis quod votis omnis populi Romani aetas prospere aut in metu sacraverat. enim vero* per Asiam atque Achaiam non dona tantum sed simulacra numinum abripiebantur, *missis in eas provincias Acrato ac Secundo Carrinate.* Suet. Ner. 38 fin. DCass. LXII 18 § 5. Oros. VII 7.

112 DESPICIAS Plin. ep. VIII 24 § 5 to a friend going as governor to Achaia *recordare, quid quaeque civitas fuerit, non ut* despicias, *quod esse desierit; absit superbia asperitas.*

113 INBELLIS RHODIOS VI 296. Mart. X 68 1. Plut. de curios. div. 5 p. 525b *τοὺς μὲν οὖν Ῥοδίους ὁ Στρατόνικος ἐπέσκωπτεν εἰς πολυτέλειαν, οἰκοδομεῖν μὲν ὡς ἀθανάτους λέγων, ὀψωνεῖν δὲ ὡς ὀλιγοχρονίους.* Athen. VIII p. 351c. ib. p. 352bc *τοὺς δὲ Ῥοδίους ὁ αὐτὸς Στρατόνικος σπαταλῶνας καὶ θερμοπότας θεωρῶν, ἔφη αὐτοὺς λευκοὺς εἶναι Κυρηναίους. καὶ αὐτὴν δὲ τὴν*

Ῥόδον ἐκάλει μνηστήρων πόλιν. χρώματι μὲν εἰς ἀσωτίαν διαλλάττειν ἐκείνων ἡγούμενος αὐτούς, ὁμοιότητι δ' εἰς καταφέρειαν ἡδονῆς.... εἰκάζων. UNCTAM *unguentis madentem* cf. VI 297. XI 122.

UNCTAMQUE CORINTHON III 61. Wetst. on 1 Cor. 1 2. 6 9 seq. Cic. de re p. II §§ 7—8 Corinth by its commerce withdrawn from agriculture and from war; luxuries imported; *habet iam* amoenitas ipsa vel sumptuosas vel desidiosas inlecebras multas cupiditatum. Mart. X 65 1 seq. *cum te municipem* Corinthiorum | *iactes, Carmenion, negante nullo;* | ... *tu flexa nitidus coma vagaris,* | Hispanis *ego contumax capillis,* | levis dropace tu quotidiano. ib. 68 10—11. Paroemiogr. gr. Gott. I 135. II 180.

114—115 16 n. Plin. XIV § 123 *pudetque confiteri, maximum iam honorem eius* [resinae] *esse in* evellendis virorum corpori pilis. ib. XXIX § 26 *illa perdidere imperii mores* ... pilorum eviratio instituta resinis. Quintil. V 9 § 14 *fortasse* corpus vulsum, *fractum incessum, vestem muliebrem dixerit* mollis et parum viri signa, *si cui* .... *ut sanguis e caede, ita illa ex impudicitia fluere videantur.* Scipio in Gell. VI=VII 12 § 5 *nam qui cotidie unguentatus adversum speculum ornetur, cuius supercilia radantur,* qui barba vulsa feminibusque subvulsis ambulet, ... *eumne quisquam dubitet, quin idem fecerit, quod cinaedi facere solent?* Lucian de merc. cond. 33 Thesmopolis the Stoic lived in the house of a rich and luxurious lady: τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐκεῖνο παθεῖν ἔφη γελοιότατον, συγκαθίζεσθαι παρ' αὐτῷ παραδεδόσθαι φιλοσόφῳ ὄντι κίναιδόν τινα τῶν περιττωμένων τὰ σκέλη καὶ τὸν πώγωνα περιεξυρημένων. Marquardt V 2 368. lexx. ψίλωθρον. *psilothrum.* Movers II 3 220—3 identifies (with the LXX and vulg.) *resina* with the balm of Gilead. Mart. XII 32 21—2 *nec plena turpi matris olla* resina | *Summoenianae qua* pilantur *uxores.* ib. III 74 4. Tert. de pall. 3 fin. *unde apud hirtos et hirsutos, tam* rapax ab ala resina, *tam* furax a mento volsella? ... *revera enim quale est* Graecatim depilari *magis quam amiciri?* Clem. Al. paed. III 3 § 15 seq.

116 Cic. de prov. cons. §§ 29. 32—4. Tac. Agr. 24 *si quidem Hibernia medio inter Britanniam atque* Hispaniam *sita et* Gallico *quoque mari opportuna* valentissimam imperii partem *magnis in vicem usibus miscuerit.* cf. ib. 12 of the Britons. h. II 6. III 53 *suis exhortationibus* Gallias Hispaniasque, validissimam terrarum partem, *ad Vespasianum conversas.* Liv. XXII 46 § 5.

HISPANIA Mart. X 65 cited 113 n. Cic. ad Qu. fr. I 1 § 27 *quod si te sors* Afris aut Hispanis aut Gallis praefecisset, immanibus ac barbaris nationibus.

GALLICUS DCass. LXIII 22 §§ 2—4 Vindex, himself a Gaul, assembled the Gauls A. D. 68 who had suffered and were still suffering grievously from continual impositions, and called them to rise against Nero, ὅτι πᾶσαν τὴν τῶν Ῥωμαίων οἰκουμένην σεσύληκεν. cf. Tac. an. III 40 Florus and Sacrovir A. D. 21 *disserebant de continuatione tributorum, gravitate fenoris,* saevitia ac superbia praesidentium, ... *egregium resumendae libertati tempus, si ipsi florentes, quam inops Italia,* quam inbellis urbana plebes, nihil validum in exercitibus nisi quod externum, *cogitarent.* ib. 44 a report at Rome that sixty-six Gallic clans had revolted, *adsumptos in societatem* Germanos, *dubias* Hispanias. ib. 46 the Roman general Silius made very little of Gallic valour *pudendum ipsis quod* Germaniarum *victores adversum* Gallos tamquam in *hostem ducerentur. 'una nuper cohors rebellem* Turonum, una ala Tre-

verum, paucae huius ipsius exercitus turmae profligavere Sequanos. quanto pecunia dites et voluptatibus opulentos, tanto magis inbelles, *Aeduos evincite.'* IV 5. 72. XI 18 A. D. 47 Gannasco at the head of the Chauci *praedabundus* Gallorum *maxime oram vastabat, non ignarus* dites et inbelles *esse.* Germ. 28 inertia Gallorum. Agr. 11 Gallos quoque in bellis floruisse *accepimus; mox* segnitia cum otio intravit, amissa virtute *pariter ac libertate.*
AXIS VI 470. XIV 42. Luc. VII 423. schol. *Septentrionalis pars.* Avien. descr. orb. 534 *Assyrium suspectant eminus* axem.

117 ILLYRICUM Liv. X 2 Illyrii *Liburnique et Istri,* gentes ferae et magna ex parte latrociniis maritimis infames. The revolt of the neighbouring Pannonians and Dalmatians A.D. 6 was due to oppressive taxes DCass. LV 29 § 1. Their leader Baton threw the blame on the Romans, saying to Tiberius A. D. 9 ib. LVI 16 § 3 'you send to keep your flocks not dogs nor shepherds but wolves.' Ios. bell. II 16 § 4 p. 118 52 Didot *οἱ δὲ ... Ἰλλύριοι τὴν μέχρι Δαλματίας ἀποτεμνομένην Ἴστρῳ κατοικοῦντες οὐ δυσὶ μόνοις τάγμασιν ὑπείκουσι, μεθ' ὧν αὐτοὶ τὰς Δακῶν ἀνακόπτουσιν ὁρμάς*; the whole chapter, a speech put into Agrippa's mouth, sets forth the greatness of Rome with great effect. The career of Quintilius Varus is a commentary on the words of Iuv. he was for nine years governor of Syria Vell. II 117 § 2 *quam pauper divitem ingressus dives pauperem reliquit:* but when A. D. 9 he treated the *Germans* as slaves DCass. LVI 18 § 3, the Roman arms sustained a reverse equal to the ruin of Crassus Flor. II 30=IV 12 §§ 30—32 Germani *victi magis quam domiti erant . . . Vari Quintilii libidinem ac superbiam haut secus quam saevitiam odisse coeperunt. ausus ille agere* conventum *et incautius edixerat, quasi violentiam barbarorum lictoris virgis et praeconis voce posset inhibere. at illi, qui iam pridem robigine obsitos enses inertesque maererent equos, ut primum togas et saeviora armis iura viderunt, duce Arminio arma corripiunt.* Höck I 2 90—95.

LATUS Stat. S. IV 4 63 Istrum *servare* latus. Flor. I 21=II 5 § 1 Illyrii . . . longissime *per totum Adriani maris litus* effusi. MESSORIBUS etc. V 119 n. XII 75 n.
From Varro r. r. II pr. § 3 'most farmers have now abandoned plough and pruning-hook, choosing rather to employ their hands in *the theatre and Circus* than on cornfields and vineyards; we have corn imported, *qua* saturi *fiamus,* from *Africa* and Sardinia.' cf. Colum. I pr. e. g. § 20 'in this Latium and land of Saturn, where once gods taught agriculture to their children, in this land, I say, we now receive tenders in public sale for the importation of corn from provinces beyond sea, that we may not be pinched with famine.' Tac. h. I 73 *transgressa in* Africam *ad instigandum in arma Clodium Macrum,* famem populo Romano haud obscure molita. Caesar on his return from Libya, B. C. 46, Plut. 55 'said that he had conquered a country large enough to supply annually to the treasury 200,000 Attic medimni of corn.' Tacitus speaking of a dearth in Claudius' reign XII 43 'once Italy sent stores to her legions in distant provinces; nor is our present distress owing to barrenness of the soil, but we till Egypt rather and Africa, *navibusque et casibus vita populi Romani commissa est.*' Suet. Dom. 7 cited on III 2. Plin. pan. 31 § 2 'it was held of old, that our city could no otherwise be fed and supported but by the granaries of Egypt. That vainglorious people boasted that, if we were their masters, we at least owed our sustenance to them, and that on their river and their ships depended the *plenty or* dearth of provisions at Rome.' cf. ib. 30. Commodus first

appointed a *classis Africana* on the model of the *classis Alexandrina* (established by Augustus?), in order to supply any failure in the harvests of Egypt Lamprid. 17. cf. Hor. c. I 1 9 Lambin. s. II 3 87. Claud. bell. Gild. 52 seq. Sen. ep. 17 cited III 141 n. Plin. h. n. V 3 (4). XVII 3 (5). Mamertin. grat. act. Iul. Aug. 14 § 5. Lips. elect. I 8. Salvian. de gubern. VI p. 138 Baluz. calls Africa *anima rei publicae.* A. D. 41 Gaius (Caligula) had withdrawn so many ships from commerce in building his bridge at Puteoli, that the magazines of corn were wellnigh exhausted Sen. brev. vit. 18 §§ 5—6. DCass. LIX 17 § 2. AV. Caes. 4 § 3. Suet. Claud. 18. 19 Claudius, who was once mobbed and pelted by the hungry crowd, devised A. D. 51 measures to secure a constant supply even in winter. He founded a secure harbour *portus Romanus* at Fiumicino. Traders were assured from risks by storms, and privileges granted to such as should build merchantmen *civi vacationem legis Papiae Poppaeae, Latino ius Quiritium, feminis ius* IIII *liberorum; quae constituta hodieque servantur.* Tac. XII 43. dig. L 5 § 3. cf. the provisions against wreckers ib. XLVII 9 3 § 8. The senate struck coins in honour of Claudius with the effigy of Ceres Augusta holding ears of corn Eckhel VI 239; others with the inscr. *ex S. C. ob cives servatos* ib. others with the effigy of Claudius holding scales with a *modius* between them ib. 138 (partly from Lehmann). Höck I 3 278—9. Marquardt III 2 154—7. V 2 5—6. 14. Friedländer I³ 33—5 has collected the notices of dearths in Rome, which were sometimes caused by the floods, to which the emporium and corn-magazines were specially exposed. Plut. Oth. 4 § 4 A. D. 69 the flooding of the magazines caused great scarcity for many days. Symm. ep. III 55. 82 risk of famine in Rome from the failure of the African crops. DCass. LX 11 § 2 necessity for a new harbour, as all the grain, ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν, consumed in Rome was imported. Ios. bell. II 16 § 4 p. 120 12 and 20 Didot grain for 8 months' consumption imported from 'Africa,' for the remaining 4 months' from Egypt.

118 CIRCO X 81 n. Tac. h. I 4 *plebs sordida et* circo ac theatris sueta. VACANTEM it was the policy of the emperors to amuse the people by shows: as Pylades, when Augustus had complained of a disturbance occasioned by the rivalry between him and Hylas, answered Macrob. II 7 § 19 *καὶ ἀχαριστεῖς, βασιλεῦ; ἔασον αὐτοὺς περὶ ἡμᾶς ἀσχολεῖσθαι.*

119 seq. but if you do commit this unnatural crime, what will you gain by it, seeing that Marius Priscus lately stripped the needy Africans of their all? DIRAE because by plundering Africa you starve Rome.

120 TENUES VII 80 n. MARIUS I 49 n.

DISCINXERIT cf. *despolia* the word of command to lictors Sen. contr. 25 § 22 p. 257 l. 21 'despolia.' *meretrix, agnoscis hoc verbum? certe provincia agnoscit.* 122 MISERIS king Jérome to Napoléon Dec. 1812 in Bignon: 'la cause puissante de ces mouvements n'est pas seulement la haine contre les Français, et l'impatience du joug étranger; elle existe dans la ruine de toutes les classes, dans la surcharge des impositions, contributions de guerre, entretien de troupes, passage de soldats et vexations de tous les genres continuellement répétées. *le désespoir des peuples qui n'ont rien à perdre, parce qu'on leur a tout enlevé, est a redouter.*'

125 SENTENTIA schol. *nuda verba. in* sententia *nam solet interdum aliquid esse falsi.* 'What I just now said is no commonplace of the schools, but sober truth.' Petron. 1 n. *rerum tumore et* sententiarum vanissimo stre-

pitu. ib. 10 sententias, *id est* vitrea fracta *et* somniorum interpretamenta. ib. 118 *controversiam* sententiolis vibrantibus pictam. M. Sen. contr. I pr. § 23 p. 55 24 *has translaticias quas proprie* sententias *dicimus, quae nihil habent cum ipsa controversia implicitum, sed satis apte et alio transferuntur, tamquam quae* de fortuna, de crudelitate, de saeculo, de divitiis dicuntur: hoc genus sententiarum supellectilem vocabat.

126 VI 554. Ov. a. a. II 541 *haec tibi non hominem, sed* quercus crede Pelasgas | dicere. M. Sen. I contr. pr. *erratis, optimi iuvenes, nisi illam vocem, non M. Catonis, sed* oraculi *creditis.* Plin. XXIX 7 (1) *hoc puta vatem dixisse.* Cic. de rep. V § 1 *quem quidem ille versum, inquit, vel brevitate vel veritate* tamquam ex oraculo *mihi quodam esse effatus videtur.* Lucr. I 739. Arnob. I 1. Burm. anth. IV 16 6.

FOLIUM Verg. Aen. III 444 seq. *fata canit* foliisque notas et nomina mandat. | *quaecunque* in foliis descripsit carmina virgo, | *digerit in numerum atque antro seclusa relinquit.* | *illa manent immota locis neque ab ordine cedunt.* | *verum eadem, verso tenuis cum cardine ventus* | *impulit et teneras turbavit ianua* frondes, | *numquam deinde cavo volitantia prendere saxo* | . . . *curat.* Serv. ad l. in foliis autem palmarum Sibyllam scribere solere *testatur Varro.* Aen. VI 74 where Serv. cites the words of Varro. Symm. ep. IV 33. Varr. in Plin. XIII § 69 in palmarum foliis *primo scriptitatum, dein quarundam arborum libris.* Later the Sibylline books are spoken of as written on linen Claud. bell. Get. 231—2 *quid carmine poscat* | *fatidico custos Romani* carbasus *aevi.* Symm. ep. IV 34 *monitus Cumanos* lintea texta *sumpserunt.*

127—145 if both your suite and your wife be blameless, if no long-haired minion sell your awards, then you may choose the founder of your race from amongst the Titans; no one will deny your descent even from (Titan XIV 35) Prometheus himself, for all will gladly do honour to your desert: but if you be the slave of lust and the oppressor of your province, then your noble birth only makes your guilt more flagrant.

127 COHORS *cohors praetoria,* properly the military staff of the governor, including young nobles, who as *contubernales* or *comites praetoris* were entering upon military service. Other officers, such as *lictores, praecones, scribae, interpretes, accensi, haruspices, apparitores,* were less properly included in the term Cic. ad Qu. fr. I 1 §§ 12—13 *quos vero aut ex domesticis convictionibus tecum esse voluisti, qui* quasi *ex cohorte praetoris appellari solent, horum non modo facta, sed etiam dicta omnia praestanda nobis sunt. . . . . sit anulus tuus non ut vas aliquod, sed tamquam ipse tu; non minister alienae voluntatis, sed testis tuae* etc. id. Verr. II § 27 comites *illi tui delecti manus erant tuae; praefecti, scribae, medici, accensi, haruspices, praecones erant manus tuae. . . .* cohors *tota illa tua, quae plus mali Siciliae dedit, quam si centum cohortes fugitivorum fuissent, tua manus.* ib. § 29 *tuos amicos in provinciam, quasi in praedam, invitabas.* ib. § 75. Becker III 1 284 seq. Hor. ep. I 3 6 Obbar. Nep. XXV 6 § 4 of Atticus *multorum consulum praetorumque praefecturas delatas sic accepit ut* neminem in provinciam sit secutus, *honore fuerit contentus,* rei familiaris despexerit fructum. Catull. X 6—23.

128 ACERSECOMES *intonsus,* epithet of Apollo. On such *amasii* cf. III 186 n. V 56 n. VI 378. The most famous, known by works of art, is Hadrian's minion Antinous. Tac. Agr. 19 *animorum provinciae prudens . . . causas bellorum statuit excidere.* a se suisque orsus primum domum suam coercuit, *quod plerisque*

haud minus arduum est quam provinciam regere. nihil per libertos servosque publicae rei. CONIUGE Tac. an. III 33 Lips. *Severus Caecina censuit* [A.D. 21], *ne quem magistratum cui provincia obvenisset, uxor comitaretur. . . . haud enim frustra placitum olim, ne feminae in socios aut gentes externas traherentur. . . . cogitarent ipsi,* quotiens repetundarum aliqui arguerentur, plura uxoribus obiectari. Plin. ep. III 9 relates the trial of Classicus for oppression in the province of *Baetica* [Iuv. 116]. § 19 on the third hearing minor offenders were accused, *excepta tamen* Classici uxore, *quae sicut inplicita suspicionibus ita non satis convinci probationibus visa est.* § 20 the charge against the daughter of Cl. was not pressed. cf. § 29. Ulp. in dig. I 16 4 § 2 *proficisci autem proconsulem melius quidem est* sine uxore: *sed et cum uxore potest, dummodo sciat senatum Cotta et Messala consulibus* [A.D. 20] *censuisse futurum, ut* si quid uxores eorum qui ad officia proficiscuntur deliquerint, ab ipsis ratio et vindicta exigatur. Pilate's wife Matt. 27 19. Suet. Aug. 24 *disciplinam severissime rexit: ne legatorum quidem cuiquam, nisi gravate hiberniseque demum mensibus, permisit* uxorem *intervisere.* Tac. an. IV 19. 20 A.D. 24 Sosia Galla, wife of C. Silius the conqueror in the war with Sacrovir, banished for extortion; proposal of Messalinus Cotta *cavendum senatus consulto, ut quamquam insontes magistratus et culpae alienae nescii* provincialibus uxorum criminibus *perinde quam suis plecterentur.* VI 29 and DCass. LVIII 24 § 3 A.D. 34 Pomponius (Pompeius) Labeo, eight years governor of Moesia after his praetorship, being *with his wife* accused of taking bribes, committed suicide with her. LIX 18 § 4 A.D. 39 in like manner Calvisius Sabinus governor of Pannonia and his wife committed suicide: her offence was that she inspected the guards, and was present at the exercises of the troops. Plancina offended in the same way Tac. an. II 55. id. h. I 48 the wife of Calvisius Sabinus. Plut. Galba 12 § 1.

129 CONVENTUS Hirt. bell. Alex. 56 § 4 *ex omnibus* conventibus *coloniisque.* Gron. obs. III 22 p. 310 Frotscher 'conventus dicebant Romani oppida in provinciis selecta, in quibus praetores et proconsules conventus agebant et pro tribunali ius reddebant occurrentibus eo ad diem edictam, qui in circumiectis locis et horum alicui attributis lites haberent.' See the whole chapter. There were seven such assize-towns (as they may be called) in Hispania Tarraconensis, four in Baetica, three in Lusitania, three in Illyria etc. Becker III 1 267. cf. ib: 136 seq. Rein in Pauly II 635. Ios. ant. XIV 5 § 4 Gabinius made five *conventus*, Jerusalem, Gadara, Amathus, Jericho, Sepphoris in Galilee.

130 IRE PARAT Aen. IV 118 *in nemus* ire parant. Staveren on Nep. XXV 9 § 2.

CELAENO Verg. Aen. III 211 seq. *quas dira* Celaeno | *Harpyiacque colunt aliae . . . virginei volucrum vultus . . . uncaeque manus et pallida semper* | *ora fame.* Serv. ad l. fame, *quam iis inferebat non inopia, sed avaritia.* Rutil. Namat. imitates Iuvenal's metaphorical use of the name I 609—610 *Harpyias, quarum decerpitur* unguibus *orbis,* | *quae pede glutineo quod tetigere trahunt.* 131 Ov. m. XIV 320 seq. Picus *in Ausoniis, proles Saturnia, terris* | *rex fuit, utilium bello studiosus equorum* etc. Verg. Aen. VII 48 *Fauno* Picus *pater, isque parentem* | *te, Saturne, refert.* cf. ib. 189 seq. NUMERES Theokr. id. XVII 27 ἀμφότεροι δ' ἀριθμεῦνται ἐς ἔσχατον Ἡρακλῆα.

ALTA 40. 132 TITANIDA XV 23 n. Ruddim. II 4. Ramshorn 288 g. On the scorn with which the Titans regarded the new *gods* see Aesch. PV. *35. 96. esp. 205* seq. 310. 389. 942. 955. So in the

Eumen. **133** PROMETHEA IV 133.

136 VIRGAS 268. XIV 18 seq. Cic. in Verr. V § 112 seq.

139 FACEM Holyday 'holds a torch before thy shame.' Marius said of the nobles who abused him as an upstart, ap. Sall. Iug. 85 § 21 seq. *maiores suos extollunt, eorum fortia facta memorando clariores sese putant. quod contra est. nam quanto vita illorum praeclarior, tanto horum socordia flagitiosior. et profecto ita se res habet.* maiorum gloria posteris quasi lumen est, neque bona neque mala eorum in occulto patitur. See Wasse ad l. p. 295 Haverc. id. Catil. 51 § 12. ad Herenn. IV § 60. Cic. off. II § 44. Beier on Cic. or. fragm. p. 109 seq. Cic. to Lentulus Catil. III § 10 the likeness of your grandfather on your seal *te a tanto scelere etiam muta revocare debuit.* Sen. de clem. I 8. La Rochefoucault *la fortune fait paroître nos vertus et nos vices comme la lumière fait paroître les objets.* Tennyson *the fierce light that beats upon a throne.* Daniel to lady Anne Clifford in Chalmers' British poets III 531 b *she tells you, how that honour only is | a goodly garment, put on fair deserts; | wherein the smallest stain is greatest seen, | and that it cannot grace unworthiness; | but more apparent shews defective parts, | how gay soever they are deck'd therein.*

PRAEFERRE Plin. V 17 § 4 *pergeret, qua coepisset,* lumenque, quod sibi maiores sui praetulissent, posteris ipse praeferret.

140 CONSPECTIUS Bremi etc. on Nep. XXV 13 § 5.

142 QUO Ov. a. a. I 303 quo *tibi, Pasiphae, pretiosas* sumere *vestes?* Supply some such word as *prodest.* Heind. on Hor. s. I 6 24. cf. Iuv. 9 n.

FALSAS I 67. What is it to me that your ancestor built that temple in which you seal a forged will? Wills were kept in the temples (dig. XLIII 5 3 § 3 *si custodiam tabularum aedituus . . . suscepit.* Tac. an. I 8 Lips.) like other valuables Iuv. XIV 260 n.; here the degenerate noble substitutes a forged will (which he seals in the very temple itself) for a true one, which he abstracts. **144** ANTE 11.

TRIUMPHALEM I 129 n. **145** SANTONICO Mart. XIV 128 1 Gallia Santonico *vestit te* bardocucullo. The *Santones* occupied the coast of France to the north of the Garonne; their name survives in *Saintes* (Mediolanum), the capital of the old province *Saintogne.* VELAS ADOPERTA Verg. Aen. III 405 *purpureo* velare *comas* adopertus *amictu.* CUCULLO III 170 n. VII 221 n. IX 28 seq. VI 118 *sumere* nocturnos meretrix *Augusta* cucullos. ib. 330. Hor. s. II 7 55. Cic. Phil. II § 77 Antonius, in order to surprise his mistress, *domum venit* capite involuto. id. cited on 153. Isidor. orig. XIX 26 *cum egrediebantur* de ludi prostibulo *iuvenes, . . .* velamento tegebant caput *et faciem: quia solebant erubescere qui lupanar introissent.* Sen. vit. beat. 13 § 2 *et vitia sua cum coepit putare similia praeceptis, indulget illis, non temere nec obscure: luxuriatur etiam* inoperto capite. Petron. 7. Lucian dial. mort. 10 11 Menippus says that the philosopher laments the loss of sumptuous feasts, and because now no longer *νύκτωρ ἐξιὼν ἅπαντας λανθάνων τῷ ἱματίῳ τὴν κεφαλὴν κατειλήσας περιεισιν ἐν κύκλῳ τὰ χαμαιτυπεῖα.* Philostr. soph. I 25 § 25 a speech of Polemon's *ὁ μοιχὸς ὁ ἐγκεκαλυμμένος.* Apul. met. VIII 10. IX 20. Laev. ap. Non. s. v. *latibulet.* Capitolin. Ver. 4 *vagari per* tabernas obtecto capite cucullione *vulgari viatorio.* Lamprid. Elag. 32 ad omnes meretrices tectus cucullione mulionico ne agnosceretur ingressus. cf. DCass.

LXXIX 13 § 2. L. Pompon. Bonon. ap. Non. s. v. *paenula* paenulam in caput | induce ne te noscat. Plin. ep. III 12 § 3. Suet. Ner. 26 post crepusculum statim adrepto pilleo vel galero popinas inibat *circumque vicos vagabatur ludibundus. . . . ac saepe in eius modi rixis oculorum et vitae periculum adiit, a quodam laticlavio, cuius uxorem adtrectaverat, prope ad necem caesus.* Fortunatian. rhet. I 6 p. 85 24 H *adulteros licet occidere. infamis fuit in nurum; invenit filius* adulterum obvoluto capite *nec eum occidit. interrogatur a patre, qui fuit adulter, cui pepercerit; non dicit et abdicatur.* Mart. XIV 132. Marquardt V 2 185. Rich companion *cucullus.* These *cuculli* seem to have been of wool. cf. Mart. I 53 5. 92 8. IV 19 for other Gallic stuffs in use at Rome. **146** seq. cf. I 56 seq. Driving in Italian cities being forbidden in the daytime (III 10. 236. Plin. h. n. VII § 141. cf. Nep. XX 4 § 2), Lateranus drives out on one of the main roads. MAIORUM I 171 n. Cic. p. Mil. § 18 *itaque in* eadem ista Appia via *cum ornatissimum equitem Romanum P. Clodius M. Papirium occidisset, non fuit illud facinus puniendum: homo enim nobilis* in suis monumentis *equitem Romanum occiderat.* cf. ib. § 17. **147** CARPENTO IX 132. It was a covered carriage with two wheels, used by the luxurious. Claudia, sister of P. Claudius Pulcher, cos. B.C. 249, drove in a *carpentum* from the games Suet. Tib. 2. So Messalina (id. Claud. 17. DCass. LX 22 § 2) and Agrippina (id. LX 33 § 2. Tac. XII 42) received permission from the senate to drive in a *carpentum* (DCass. retains the word καρπέντῳ χρῆσθαι) on solemn occasions cf. Artemid. I 56 ἀγαθὸν ἐλευθέραις γυναιξὶν ἅμα καὶ παρθένοις πλουσίαις τὸ διὰ πόλεως ἅρμα ἐλαύνειν· ἀγαθὰς γὰρ ἱεροσύνας αὐταῖς περιποιεῖται. Marquardt V 2 321. The form of the *carpentum* is known from the coins of the empresses who received from the senate the right to use it at the *pompa circensis* Isid. orig. XX 12 3 carpentum, pompaticum *vehiculi genus.* Caligula Suet. 15 instituted circensian games in honour of his mother Agrippina after her death carpentumque, *quo in pompa traduceretur.* The coins of this Agrippina, of Livia, of the Domitillae wife and daughter of Vespasian, of Hadrian's wife Sabina, of Faustina iun. wife of M. Aurelius, have the *carpentum.* It was also used for travelling, by Tarquin and Tanaquil Liv. I 34 § 8; Cynthia Prop. V=IV 8 53 is driven to Lanuvium in one with silk curtains serica *nam taceo volsi* carpenta *nepotis.* Marquardt ib. 327—8. Becker Gallus III 10. LATERANUS X 17 n. he had been ejected from the senate on account of an intrigue with Messalina, A.D. 48, but was restored by Nero, A.D. 55 Tac. XIII 11. cf. XI 30. 36. When consul elect, A.D. 65, he engaged in Piso's conspiracy ib. XV. 49. IPSE I 62.

IPSE, IPSE VI 166—7 malo, malo. **148** SUFFLAMINE XVI 50. schol. *vinculum ferreum, quod inter radios mittitur, dum clivum descendere coeperit reda, ne celerius rotae sequantur et animalia vexent.* **149** LUNA VIDET VI 311 luna teste.

TESTES nominative. **152** TREPIDABIT c. acc. X 21. **153** VIRGA III 317. Sil. III 293. Aug. cons. evang. II § 72 virga *intellegitur . . . . corporaliter, qua utimur sive ad* equum, *sive ad aliquid aliud opus fuerit.* DCass. says of Caracalla, when he appeared as *auriga,* LXXVII 10 προσεκύνει τε αὐτὸς [the umpires] κάτωθεν τῇ μάστιγι. id. LXII 15 § 1 A.D. 64 τοσαύτη δ' ἦν ἡ τοῦ Νέρωνος ἀκολασία ὥστε καὶ ἅρματα δημοσίᾳ ἤλαυνε. id. LXIII 1 § 1 A.D. 66 δ τε γὰρ Νέρων ἐν τοῖς κιθαρῳδοῖς ἠγωνίσατο, καὶ νικητήρια αὐτῷ Μενε-

[illegible] ἀναρῳδίας διδασκάλου ἐν τῷ ἱπποδρόμῳ ποιήσαντος ἡνιόχησε. [illegible] the purple awnings of the theatre Nero was embroidered ἅρμα [illegible] and stars of gold. § 3 after a sumptuous feast to Tiribates [illegible] ἀναρῳδήσε δημοσίᾳ καὶ ἡρματηλάτησε τήν τε στολὴν τὴν [illegible] καὶ τὸ κράνος τὸ ἡνιοχικὸν περικείμενος. [illegible] § [illegible] 59 men and women of equestrian and senatorian [illegible] descended into the stage and circus and amphitheatre, some play[illegible] the guitar, dancing, acting tragedies and comedies, *driving* [illegible] and slaying wild beasts and fighting as gladiators, some freely, [illegible] against their will: and men saw the *great families, Furii,* [illegible] *Valerii*, and the others whose trophies and temples were to [illegible] standing below and doing ὧν ἔνια οὐδ' ὑπ' ἄλλων γιγνόμενα ἐθεώ[illegible] and men pointed them out to one another with the finger, the [illegible] saying, 'this is *Paulus*' descendant,' the Greeks 'οὗτος τοῦ [illegible] the Siceliots 'see *Claudius!*' the men of Epirus 'see *Appius!*' [illegible] *Lucius*, the Iberians *Publius*, the Carthaginians *Africanus*. [illegible] Caligula A.D. 37 id. LIX 5 § 2 was ruled by charioteers. ib. § 5 himself drove in the circus. ib. 14 §§ 2, 5—7. cf. Iuv. XI 198 n. VII [illegible] n. and Vitellius DCass. LXV 5 § 1 before he was emperor rubbed down the horses of the blue faction. cf. Suet. Vit. 4.

[illegible] does not turn away his head in shame, but tries to catch his friend's eye by jerking his whip. **154** INFUNDET it is a mark of the ἄγροικος Theophr. char. 4 τοῖν ὑποζυγίοις ἐμβαλεῖν τὸν χρόνον. HORDEA this plural is cited by Quintil. as a barbarism I 5 § 16 hordea *et* mulsa . . . *non alio vitiosa sunt, quam quod pluralia singulariter . . . . efferuntur.* It is used however by many poets, e.g. by Verg. g. I 210, who was ridiculed by Bavius and Maevius in the verse ap. Serv. ad loc. hordea *qui dixit, superest ut* tritica *dicat.* Aug. doctr. Chr. III § 19 hordeo *vesci* more iumentorum. Marquardt V 2 23—4. Rations of barley were served out to soldiers as a punishment ib. III 2 89 n. 417. Suet. Aug. 24. Plin. XVIII § 74 *panem ex* hordeo *antiquis usitatum vita damnavit,* quadripedumque fere cibus est. Apul. met. I 24 *plane quod est mihi summe praecipuum,* equo, *qui me strenue pervexit, faenum atque* hordeum *acceptis istis nummulis tu, Fotis, emito.* III 26 after his transformation Lucius calls on *Iuppiter hospitalis et Fidei secreta numina,* to attest the ingratitude of his steed *abigor quam procul ab* hordeo, quod apposueram vesperi meis manibus illi gratissimo famulo. ib. IV 22 *nobis unus illa* recens hordeum *affatim et sine ulla mensura largita est. . . ego vero* numquam alias hordeo cibatus. VII 14 *sospitatorem nuncupatum matrona prolixe curitabat, ipsoque nuptiarum die praesepium meum* hordeo *passim repleri iubet.* ib. 15. 16. 28. **155** LANATAS used substantively, as *laniger, bidens,* etc. ROBUM so Orelli, Madvig, Jahn. Schol. *robum,* i.e. *robustum, rufum: unde Hercules robus dictus est.* Paul. Diac. p. 131 Lind. *robum rubro colore et quasi rufo significari, ut bovem quoque rustici appellant, manifestum est . . . . hinc et homines valentes et boni coloris robusti.* cf. Cramer ad schol. h. l. The word is archaic (*more Numae*). Red oxen (Colum. VI 1 § 3 *colore rubro* cf. ib. § 2) were most highly valued.

156 NUMAE III 12. 138 n. Liv. I 42 Numa divini auctor iuris. [illegible] sacrifices unbloody Schwegler I 681 3. cf. 541. Luc. IX 477 [illegible] Numae. Marquardt IV 34. 44.

[illegible] as consul. The consuls offered an ox to Iuppiter Capitolinus on

entering upon their office (Ov. Pont. IV 4 29 seq. ib. 9 30. Cic. de leg. agr. I § 93. cf. Serv. ad Aen. IX 627), and also to Iuppiter Latiaris on the Alban mount.

157 EPONAM schol. Epona dea mulionum est. Agesilaus Ital. III in Plut. parall. min. 29 p. 312e *Φούλβιος Στέλλα μισῶν γυναῖκας ἵππῳ συνεμίσγετο· ἡ δὲ κατὰ χρόνον ἔτεκε κόρην σύμμορφον καὶ ὠνόμασεν Ἔπονάν. ἔστι δὲ θεὸς πρόνοιαν ποιουμένη ἵππων.* Tert. apol. 16 *vos tamen non negabitis et iumenta omnia et totos cantherios cum sua* Epona *coli a vobis.* Minuc. Octav. 28. Prudent. apoth. 197—9 *nemo Cloacinae aut* Eponae *super astra deabus | dat solium, quamvis olidam persolvat acerram | sacrilegisque molam manibus rimetur et exta.* Apul. met. III 27 *respicio pilae mediae, quae stabuli trabes sustinebat, in ipso fere meditullio* Eponae deae simulacrum *residens aediculae, quod accurate corollis roseis et quidem recentibus fuerat ornatum.* inscr. in honour of Epona Orelli 402. 1792—4. Henzen 5804. cf. Florencourt in the Jahrb. des Vereins von Alterthumsfreunden im Rheinlande III 47 seq. Walz ib. VIII 129 seq. Schwegler I 696 1. *Epona* has the *p* as ἵππος, to which *equus* is related as *sequor* to ἕπομαι. cf. Curtius Grundzüge II[1] 50. 52. 56.

FACIES rude representations of Epona and other gods painted on the stalls.

158 PERVIGILES XV 43 n.

POPINAS these appear to have had warm baths attached to them 168. Other exx. of nobles frequenting taverns Cic. in L. Pis. § 13 *meministine, caenum, cum ad te quinta fere hora cum C. Pisone venissem, nescio quo e gurgustio te prodire,* involuto capite, *soleatum? et cum isto ore foetido* taeterrimam *nobis* popinam *inhalasses, excusatione te uti valetudinis, quod diceres vinolentis te quibusdam medicaminibus solere curari? quam nos causam cum accepissemus . . . paulisper stetimus in illo* ganearum tuarum nidore atque fumo: *unde tu nos . . . . turpissime ructando eiecisti.* The grammarian Lenaeus called Sallust Suet. gr. 15 lurchonem *et* nebulonem popinonem*que.* id. Vit. 13. Mart. V 70. Apul. met. VIII 1 iuvenis natalibus praenobilis . . . . . *sed* luxuriae popinalis *scortisque et* diurnis potationibus *exercitatus atque ob id factionibus latronum male sociatus.* Marquardt V 2 79—82. Becker Gallus III[3] 18—28. Friedländer II[2] 21—8.

159 ASSIDUO Markl. coni. *Assyrio* cl. Hor. c. II 11 16.

SYROPHOENIX cf. III 62 n. Under the Romans Phoenike, which was included in the province Syria, received the name Συροφοινίκη (St. Mark 7 26) to distinguish it from Syria proper or Συρία κοίλη (cf. Συρομηδία). It comprised three districts with Tyre, Damascus and Palmyra for their respective capitals Marquardt III 1 196—7. Lucian deor. conc. 4 with a sneer Συροφοινικός τινος ἐμπόρου Κάδμου. Cf. Wetst. on Mar. 7 26. and for the similar form Λιβυφοίνικες Pape-Benseler.

AMOMO IV 108 n. Mart. V 64 3 *pinguescat nimio* madidus mihi crinis amomo. Plin. XIII §§ 6. 18. Movers II 3 257.

160 IDUMAEAE PORTAE some suppose that a pass in Phoenicia (cf. VF. III 497 *Albana* porta) is meant; others, the triumphal arch of Titus.

161 HOSPITIS ADFECTU = Apul. apol. 87 *tabernariis blanditiis.* That the *caupones* invited passers-by to enter appears from Cic. p. Cluent. § 163 *si* invitaverit [caupo], id quod solet, *sic hominem accipiemus, ut moleste ferat se de via decessisse.* Casaub. on Suet. Ner. 27. Plut. de vitioso pudore 8 p. 532 we do not choose physicians, tutors for our children, advocates, for their merit, but for their importunity or from private friendship. To wean ourselves from this false shame, let us exercise ourselves *in slight matters* of every day life, never to em-

ploy *κατὰ δυσωπίαν* a barber or fuller, nor to *put up at a poor inn*, when there is a better at hand, *ὅτι πολλάκις ὁ πανδοκεὺς ἠσπάσατο ἡμᾶς*. The Syrophoenicians were famous for their insinuating address Eunap. vit. Liban. p. 496 16 Didot *ὁ πάντες οἱ Συροφοίνικες ἔχουσι κατὰ τὴν κοινὴν ἔντευξιν ἡδὺ καὶ κεχαρισμένον*.

DOMINUM REGEMQUE v 137 n. 161 n. Mart. x 10 5 cited on III 185. IV 83 5 *sollicitus donas*, dominum regemque salutas. id. I 112. II 68. XII 60b 8. Sen. ep. 3 § 1 *obvios, si nomen non succurrit*, dominos salutamus. Suet. Aug. 53 Torrent. Friedländer diss. de appellatione domini a Romanis usurpata, Regim. 1859, 4to (cf. Sittengeschichte I³ 356—362 'on the use of the form of address *domine* in ordinary life') cites Petron. 86 a pupil to his paedagogus *rogo*, domine, *ubi est asturco?* Mart. v 57. VI 88 by chance I saluted you this morning by your true name, forgetting to call you my 'lord,' Caecilianus. The freedom cost me 100 *quadrantes* (the usual *sportula*). Epikt. II 7 §§ 9. 15 to augurs. 15 § 15 and III 10 § 15 to physicians. 23 § 11 to an auditor at a recitation. IV 1 § 57 *ἂν ἀκούσῃς λέγοντος ἔσωθεν καὶ ἐκ πάθους 'κύριε,' κἂν δώδεκα ῥάβδοι προάγωσι, λέγε δοῦλον*. Fronto ep. ad amic. I 7 p. 179 Naber. ib. 25 p. 188, where correspondents are addressed as *domine* and *domine frater* respectively. Apul. m. II 14 the hero is addressed by his host, ib. III 11 by the magistrate of Hypata, who is apologising for a practical joke played upon him, as *Luci domine*. ib. VI 22 Iuppiter to Cupid *domine fili*. So Symm. ep. VI 41. 68 of and to his daughter *domina filia*. So in inscriptions on boys *domino filio meo* Fabretti inscr. p. 582 167 n. Cf. Lucian somn. 9. Nigrin. 23 the flatterers are to blame for their patrons' insolence: *ὅταν γὰρ αὐτῶν τὴν περιουσίαν θαυμάσωσι καὶ τὸν χρυσὸν ἐπαινέσωσι καὶ τοὺς πυλῶνας ἔωθεν ἐμπλήσωσι καὶ προσελθόντες ὥσπερ δεσπότας προσείπωσι, τί καὶ φρονήσειν ἐκείνους εἰκός ἐστιν*; Ios. ant. XVI 4 § 7 *καὶ βασιλέα καὶ δεσπότην*.

SALUTAT Fabri on Liv. XXII 29 § 11 *vos, milites, quorum vos modo arma dexterae texerunt*, patronos salutabitis. Tac. XII 41. Suet. Ner. 7. cf. 'hail Him Lord of lords.'

162 CYANE a *copa Syrisca* such as is addressed in Virgil's *copa*. Lucil. III 33 caupona *hic tamen una* Syra.

SUCCINCTA IV 24. LAGONA V 29 n. XII 60.

163 DEFENSOR CULPAE DICET MIHI Phaedr. V 4 9 sed dicis, where Burm. cites III prol. 8 *fortasse* dices. Sen. n. q. I 1 § 4 dices *mihi*. 6 § 3.

FECIMUS ET NOS HAEC IUVENES Plaut. Bacch. III 3 5—6 *minus mirandum est, illaec aetas si quid illorum facit,* | *quam si non faciat.* feci ego istaec itidem in adulescentia.

164 DESISTI Sen. contr. 14 §§ 2, 3 p. 167 *obicit luxuriam propriam et hoc dicit: adulescens frugaliter vixi quamdiu frugi patrem habui. ante me* desiste, *ante me coeperas* . . . 'senex luxuriare' *ais; respondeo tibi 'adulescens enim navigavi.' 'ego' inquit 'iam* desii, *tu nondum.' 'non miror si prior* desisti; *prior coeperas.'* see the whole contr. 'quidam luxuriante filio luxuriari coepit; filius accusat patrem dementiae.'

NEMPE Hand Turs. IV 155 *vocabulum colloquii indicat claram esse et affirmandam rem ex alterius qui colloquitur sententia.* Hor. ep. I 16 75—6 *'adimam bona.' 'nempe pecus, rem,* | *lectos, argentum: tollas licet.'* 'We did the same ourselves in our youth.' 'Be it so: you have given it up now, *you mean to say.*'

166—167 III 186 n. Mart. IV 77 9—10 haec facient sanc iuvenes; deformius, Afer, | omnino nihil est ardelione sene.

ERMARUM VII 233 n. XI 4. Mart. XII 70 5 seq. *frangendos* ca-

lices *effundendumque Falernum* | *clamabat,* biberet qui modo lotus eques. | *a sene sed postquam patruo venere trecenta,* | sobrius a thermis nescit abire domum. Sen. ep. 122 § 6 *frequens hoc adulescentium vitium est, qui vires excolunt, ut* in ipso paene balnei limine inter nudos bibant, immo potent, *et sudorem, quem moverunt* potionibus crebris ac ferventibus, *subinde distringant.* Quintil. I 6 § 44 velli *et* comam in gradus frangere *et* in balneis perpotare, *quamlibet haec invaserint civitatem, non erit consuetudo, quia nihil horum caret reprehensione.* advertisements of baths in country inns Marini atti II 532. Friedländer II^{2} 25.

LINTEA schol. *hoc est pictis velis popinae succedit, aut linteis capsariciis tergitur.* If the latter explanation (cf. Sen. supr.) were the true one, *lintea* must be figured towels (III 263 n.) used in the bath. Rather understand curtains (VI 228. IX 105. Casaub. on Suet. Ner. 27). Orelli 'pictum velum seu siparium ante ostium tabernae, thermopolii, cauponae, popinae suspensum. in quo erant tituli rerum venalium, invitationes praetereuntium, veluti haec Lugduni reperta inscr. Lat. 4329 *Mercurius hic lucrum promittit, Apollo salutem: Septumanus hospitium cum prandio. qui venerit, melius utetur. post, hospes ubi maneas, prospice.* ea igitur in taberna alea offerebatur, iatralipta, hospitium, prandium.'

169 ARMENIAE SYRIAEQUE the Parthians since the death of Crassus were a constant terror to Rome Hor. c. I 12 53—4. 19 11—2. II 13 17—9. DCass. XL 14—15 describes vividly the suddenness and fury of their onsets. cf. apocal. 9 13 seq. Ioseph. ant. XIV 13 § 3 seq. b. I. I 13.

ARMENIAE 51. Stat. s. V 2 34. Suid. Μάρτιος. Tac. an. II 3. 56—9. The rivers are Euphrates and Tigris Plin. h. n. VI § 25. Ios. bell. III 1 §§ 2—3 choice of Vespasian for the Jewish war after he had conquered the Germans and Britons. Verg. g. I 509.

170 RHENO ATQUE HISTRO 51 n. esp. Stat. there cited. IV 147. Stat. s. IV 4 61—4 *forsitan Ausonias ibis frenare cohortes,* | *aut* Rheni *populos aut nigrae litora Thules* | *aut* Histrum *servare latus metuendaque portae* | *limina Caspiacae.* V 1 127—9 *tecum gelidas comes illa per Arctos,* | *Sarmaticasque hiemes* Histrum*que et pallida* Rheni | *frigora.* Ios. bell. II 16 § 4 Agrippa in a long speech sets forth the power of Rome, from the *Euphrates* to the *Hister,* to Gades and to Britain; Gauls, Germans (in spite of their giant stature, their daring and their guardian *Rhine*), Spaniards, Illyrians, all have yielded; the Parthians send hostages; and shall the Jews alone, of all nations under the sun, resist? In the time of Tiberius Tac. an. IV 5 eight legions were on the Rhine, to curb the Gauls and Germans; two in Africa, two in Egypt; four from Syria to the Euphrates; four on the Danube, two in Pannonia, and two in Moesia, with two others in reserve in Dalmatia. Marquardt röm. Staatsverwaltung Leipz. 1876 II 432—4, 437. Höck I 1 378—383. J. Schneider Beiträge zur Geschichte des römischen Befestigungswesens auf der linken Rheinseite, Trier 1844. The Euphrates, Rhine and Danube were the natural boundaries of the empire; conquests beyond the E. and the D. were neither permanent nor a source of strength Höck III (1) 107.

HISTRO IV 111.

PRAESTARE etc. Lateranus is in the prime of life; he has vigour enough to secure Nero from all fear of foreign enemies. Send, Caesar, send him to Ostia to command your fleet, but seek your general etc.

171 seq. MITTE...*INVENIES* I 155 n. OSTIA the port.

[illegible] at the Tiber's mouth, from which the fleets sailed XI 75 n.; [illegible] the pl. neut. and so Sall. Charis. [illegible] § 4. XXII 37 § 1. XXVII 23 § 2.

172 [illegible] placed near to [illegible] to enhance the shame. See Fried-[illegible]

173 seq. Apul. met. VIII 1 [illegible] *praenobilis, loco clarus....sed* luxurie popinali... [illegible] exercitatus atque ob id factionibus [illegible] malo sociatus. So Nero (DCass. LXIII 14 § 2) πάντα ὡς [illegible] ἐν καπηλικῇ διαίτῃ ποιούμενος. Marquardt V (2) 79—80.

PERCUSSORE schol. *sicario aut gladiatore.*

174 NAUTIS Hor. s. I 5 4. Plat. Phaedr. p. 243[a] ὁ ναύταις τοῦ τεθραμμένων καὶ οὐδένα ἐλεύθερον ἔρωτα ἑωρακότων. Theopomp. fr. 297 Müller (in Athen. VI p. 254[b]) ναυτῶν καὶ λωποδυτῶν. Plut. Dion 48 ὁ ναυτικὸς ὄχλος καὶ βάναυσος. inst. Lac. 42 p. 239. id. Demosth. 7 κραιπαλῶντες ἄνθρωποι ναῦται καὶ ἀμαθεῖς ἀκούονται καὶ [illegible] τὸ σῆμα. Plat. legg. 707[a]. Eur. Hec. 607 (in DChr. or. 32 [illegible]). Tertull. adv. Valent. 12 *quis nauclerus non etiam cum dedecore [illegible] videmus quotidie* nauticorum lascivias gaudiorum. Themist. or. IV p. 61 Hard. κάπηλοι καὶ ναῦται καὶ φορτικὸς ὄχλος. They were often slaves Böckh Staatsh. b. II c. 21 (I[2] 367). Celsus in Orig. I 62. II 46. Lact. V 2. Plut. de sanitate 16 p. 130 a student must exercise the voice continually, even in an *inn*, though all should deride him. For where it is no disgrace to eat, it is no disgrace to exercise oneself either: ἀλλ' αἴσχιον τὸ δεδοικέναι καὶ δυσωπεῖσθαι ναύτας καὶ [illegible] καὶ πανδοχεῖς καταγελῶντας. Claudius also in the reign of Tiberius Suet. Claud. 5 *ex contubernio sordidissimorum hominum super [illegible] segnitiae notam ebrietatis quoque et aleae infamiam subiit.* So Nero DCass. LXI 8 § 1 πολλὰ μὲν οἴκοι, πολλὰ δὲ καὶ ἐν τῇ πόλει, νύκτωρ [illegible] ἡμέραν ἐπικρυπτόμενός πῃ ἠσέλγαινε, καὶ ἔς τε καπηλεῖα ἐσῄει καὶ [illegible] ὡς καὶ ἰδιώτης ἐπλανᾶτο. Vitellius LXV 2 § 1 ἦν μὲν γὰρ [illegible] ἀρχῆς οἷος περί τε τὰ καπηλεῖα καὶ περὶ τὰ κυβευτήρια...ἐσπουδακέναι.

175 CARNIFICES [illegible] 480.

SANDAPILARUM schol. *capulorum, in quibus gladiatores mortui de amphitheatro eiciuntur.* the rich were carried out to burial on a *lectus* or *lectica funebris;* the poor in a coffin *sandapila.* Hor. s. I 8 9 vilis arca. Mart. X 5 10 *orciniana sponda.* It was carried out by slaves id. VIII 75 9—10. Suet. Dom. 17 *cadaver eius* populari sandapila *per vespillones* [Mart. I 30 48] *exportatum.* cf. Mart. II 81. Marquardt V (1) 361.

176 RESUPINATI schol. *ebrii, turpia patientis.* cf. III 112 n.

TYMPANA III 64 n. Aristoph. vesp. 119. Varro in Nonius s. v. *mansuetem* p. 483 when the *galli* saw a lion tympanis...*fecerunt mansuetem.* Catull. 63 8 seq. Ellis *niveis citata cepit manibus leve* typanum | typanum, *tubam, Cybelle, tua, mater, initia;* | *quatiensque terga tauri niveis cava digitis.* ib. 20 21 *Phrygiam ad domum Cybelles, Phrygia ad nemora deae,* | *ubi cymbalum sonat vox, ubi* tympana *reboant.* Lucret. II 619 seq. Verg. Aen. IX 619. Suet. Aug. 68 *de* gallo *Matris deum* tympanisante. Phaedr. IV 1 7. Dempster on Rosin. II 4. Lips. on Sen. vit. beat. 13 § 4. Spanheim on Callim. h. Dian. 247. Claud. Eutrop. I 278.

GALLI II 110 seq. VI 513 seq. Phaedr. IV 1. Movers die Phönizier I 670. Apul. met. VIII 24—31. IX 1—10. Lamprid. Heliog. 7. Hier. in Osee lib. I c. 4 ver. 14 (VI 41[b] ed. Ven. 1768).

177 LIBERTAS V 161 n. Suet. Vitell. 7 fin. *tota via caligatorum quoque militum obvios exosculans, perque stabula ac deversoria*

mulionibus ac viatoribus praeter modum comis, ut mane singulos, 'iamne ientassent,' sciscitaretur seque fecisse ructu quoque ostenderet.
POCULA v 37 seq. n. 127 seq. n. LECTUS ib. 17 n.

178 MENSA Plin. pan. 49 § 5 *non tibi semper in medio cibus semperque* mensa communis? cf. ib. § 6. REMOTIOR on the comp. and superl. of participles, see Jahn's Jahrb. Suppl. XV 208 seq. [and Neue Formenlehre II² 119—128. H. A. J. M.] Neue gives *remotior* from Cic. and Ov. and the adv. *remotius* from Cic.

179 Colum. I 8 § 2 *socors et somniculosum id genus servorum, otiis, campo, Circo, theatris, aleae,* popinae, *lupanaribus consuetum.*

180 NEMPE 'to be sure,' supr. 57 n. LUCANOS slaves were sent into the country as a punishment Ter. Phorm. 249 250 *molendumst in pistrino, vapulandum, habendae compedes,* | opus ruri faciundum. Hor. s. II 7 117 118 *ocius hinc te* | *ni rapis, accedes* opera agro nona Sabino. Plaut. most. I 1 8, 15 seq. asinar. II 2 325. Sen. de ira III 29 § 1 *si* rusticum laborem *recusat aut non fortiter obiit* a servitute urbana et feriata translatus ad durum opus. dig. XXVIII 5 35 § 3. P. Faber semestr. II 5. Wallon hist. de l'esclavage II 226, 241, 345 seq. Marquardt V (1) 185—7.
TUSCA III 2 n. Tiberius Gracchus (Plut. 3) noticed that Tyrrhenia was cultivated by slaves. The social war and Sulla's tyranny depopulated the country still more. In order to repeople Italy Caesar (Suet. 42) *sanxit ne...ii, qui pecuariam facerent,* minus tertia parte puberum ingenuorum inter pastores haberent. Mart. IX 23 4 *et sonet* innumera compede Tuscus ager. ERGASTULA 'barracoons.' XI 80 n. XIV 24. Sen. de ir. III 32 § 1 *magnam rem sine dubio fecerimus,* si servulum infelicem in ergastulum miserimus! Colum. I 8 §§ 16 17 *ut* ergastuli *mancipia recognoscant, ut explorent, an diligenter vincti sint, an ipsae sedes custodiae satis tutae munitaeque sint: num vilicus aut alligaverit quempiam domino nesciente aut revinxerit...tantoque curiosior inquisitio patrisfamilias debet esse pro tali genere servorum, ne aut in vestiariis aut in ceteris praebitis iniuriose tractentur, quanto et pluribus subiecti, ut vilicis, ut operum magistris, ut ergastulariis, magis obnoxii perpetiendis iniuriis et rursus saevitia atque avaritia laesi magis timendi sunt. Ergastula* were sometimes underground ib. 6 § 3 *vinctis quam saluberrimum subterraneum* ergastulum *plurimis idque angustis illustratum fenestris, atque a terra sic editis, ne manu contingi possint.* Plin. XVIII § 36 *coli rura ab* ergastulis *pessimum est et quicquid agitur a desperantibus.* On the number of the slaves who were thus employed cf. App. b. c. I 7. Sen. ben. VII 10 § 4 *vasta spatia terrarum colenda per vinctos.* Luc. VII 402 *vincto fossore coluntur* | *Hesperiae segetes.* Tac. ann. IV 27. sat. III 141 n. XIV 305.

181 TROIUGENAE I 100 n. VOBIS IGNOSCITIS Hor. s. I 3 22 Wüstemann *egomet* mi ignosco, *Maenius inquit.*

182 TURPIA DECEBUNT IV 13 *nam quod* turpe *bonis, Titio Seioque,* decebat | *Crispinum.* XI 1. 175. CERDONI IV 153. Pers. IV 51. schol. *Graece dixit* [Κέρδων is a slave's name Demosth. Nicostr. p. 1252 fin.] *turpem vulgarem, lucri cupidum. id est, si pauper adulterium committat, crimen admisisse dicitur; si dives, iocosus dicitur.* cf. Mart. III 16. 59 (in which passages a cobbler is meant). 99.
VOLESOS On the use of the plur. cf. I 109 n. p. 140. The father of P. Valerius Publicola (Liv. I 58. II 30) was named Volesus. An ancestor, Volesus Valerius, came to Rome with Tatius (DH. II 46. Nieb. I 538). Antonin. IV 33 words *once current* now need a gloss, γλωσσήματα νῦν.

So the names of famous men of old, Camillus, Kaeso, *Volesus*....And this I say *ἐπὶ τῶν θαυμαστῶς πως λαμψάντων*.
BRUTUM 262. V 37. XIV 43. Luc. VII 589.

183—210 nobles on the stage and in the harena Friedländer II³ 290—2. DCass. LIV 2 § 5. LX 7. Plancus danced 'Glaucus' before Cleopatra (Plut. Ant. 29. Vell. II 83 § 2). Suet. Tiber. 35 *ex iuventute utriusque ordinis profligatissimus quisque, quominus* in opera scaenae harenaeque edenda *senatus consulto teneretur, famosi iudicii notam sponte subibant.* 185 CONSUMPTIS OPIBUS bankrupt rakes I 33, 59—62, 88—109. XI 1—55; shifts of starving poets VII 3—14.
VOCEM LOCASTI schol. *praeco fuisti in mimo.* VI 380 vocem vendentis *praetoribus.* Mart. VII 64 9.
DAMASIPPE cf. Hor. S. II 3. A noble of the day, having wasted his fortune, appears as a crier on the stage, there to act the noisy *Apparition* of Catullus. 186 SIPARIO 'to the curtain,' i. e. *scenae* 'stage' or 'boards.' schol. *velum, sub quo latent paradoxi cum in scenam prodeant.* Opposed by Sen. to the tragic *cothurnus* tranq. an. 11 § 8 *Publius* [a *mimographus*] *tragicis comicisque vehementior ingeniis, quoties mimicas ineptias et verba ad summam caveam* [*the gallery*] *spectantia reliquit, inter multa alia cothurno, non tantum* sipario *fortiora, et hoc ait* etc. A folding screen (see Apul. in lexx. and Rich). Tertull. adv. Valent. 13 *alia autem trans* siparium *cothurnatio est.* Inscription on a pillar at Pompeii (ephemeris epigraphica 1872 I 179 n. 283) *Fumiolus cum archimimo a* sipario *receptus.* In Tert. apol. 16, ad nat. I 15 *sipharum* is a flag. The root is *σίφαρος* (*supparum*), a sail. Tiberius decreed (Tac. ann. I 77) *ne domos* pantomimorum *senator introiret, ne egredientes in publicum equites Romani cingerent aut alibi quam in theatro sectarentur.* Gaius (Caligula) on the other hand took lessons of the tragic actor Apelles (DCass. LIX 2 §§ 2—5. 29 § 6) and once summoned the principal senators in hot haste by night, that he might dance before them (ib. 5 § 6). Cf. Philo leg. ad Gaium p. 57. Marquardt V (2) 95—6. CLAMOSUM as a *praeco,* schol. or perhaps the character personated by Damasippus screamed at the sight of the ghost. PHASMA the *Phasma* of Menander was translated by Lavinius Luscus Ter. eun. prol. 10 Donat. (who gives the plot). CATULLI schol. *nomen est mimographi.* XIII 111 urbani *qualem fugitivus scurra* Catulli. Mart. V 30 3 *facundi scena* Catulli. See L. Müller in Rhein. Mus. 1869 621—2. Ribbeck com. Rom.² 393. Teuffel³ 285 n. 1.

187 LAUREOLUM schol. *in ipso mimo* Laureolo figitur crux. *unde vera cruce dignus est Lentulus, qui tanto detestabilior est, quanto melius gestum imitatus est scenicum. hic Lentulus nobilis fuit, et suscepit servi personam in agendo mimo.* Tert. adv. Valent. 14 'being unable to fly [cf. *velox*] over the cross.... as not having been practised in any Laureolus of Catullus.' Mart. (spect. 7) speaks of a criminal, compelled to act the part of Laureolus, and in that character exposed upon a cross to be mangled by a bear: *qualiter in Scythica religatus rupe Prometheus | assiduam nimio pectore pavit avem: | nuda Caledonio sic pectora praebuit urso |* non falsa pendens in cruce Laureolus. | *vivebant laceri membris stillantibus artus | ... vicerat antiquae sceleratus crimina famae,* | in quo, quae fuerat fabula, poena fuit. Among the ominous occurrences of the day before Caligula was murdered (Suet. 57) *cum* in Laureolo mimo, *in quo actor proripiens se ruina sanguinem vomit, plures secundarum certatim experimentum artis darent,*

cruore scena abundavit. Iosephus (XIX 1 § 13) adds, that *Laur.* was a captain of robbers: 'the *mimus* was represented, in which a captain of robbers is crucified:.... and there was a great effusion of blood upon the stage about the criminal who hung upon the cross.' Ribbeck com. fragm.[2] 392. VELOX probably the 'runaway' of XIII 109. LENTULUS a noble as in VI 80. VII 95.

188 DIGNUS CRUCE Actors were *infames.* Aug. civ. D. II 13 *Romani, quamvis iam superstitione noxia premerentur, ut illos deos colerent, quos videbant sibi voluisse scaenicas turpitudines consecrari, suae tamen dignitatis memores ac pudoris* actores talium fabularum nequaquam honoraverunt more Graecorum, *sed sicut apud Ciceronem* [de re p. IV § 10] *idem Scipio loquitur* 'cum artem ludicram scaenamque totam in probro ducerent, genus id hominum non modo honore civium reliquorum carere, sed etiam tribu moveri notatione censoria voluerunt.' cf. Aug. ib. 27. 29 § 2. Gell. XX 4. Chrys. hom. 37=38 in Matt. 5 p. 421[c] *οἱ μὲν νόμοι οἱ παρὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων γραφέντες ἀτίμους αὐτοὺς εἶναι βούλονται.* This homily describes with great force of indignation the corruptions of the stage. Quintil. III 6 § 18 *qui artem ludicram exercuerit, in quattuordecim primis ordinibus ne sedeat.* dig. III 2 1. 2 § 5. 3. XXIII 2 § 47. XXXVIII 1 37 pr. XLVIII 5 25 (24) pr. (sat. X 315 n.). Laberius, when compelled to act by Caesar, inserted in his prologue the verses (Macrob. II 7. Ribbeck[2] 296 109—112) *ego bis tricenis annis actis sine nota,* | *eques Romanus e lare egressus meo* | *domum revertar* mimus. *nimirum hoc die* | *uno plus vixi mihi quam vivendum fuit.* Suet. Caes. 39 Cas. Tertull. de spect. 22 *ipsi auctores et administratores spectaculorum quadrigarios,* scenicos, *xysticos, harenarios illos amatissimos, quibus viri animas, feminae autem illis etiam corpora sua substernunt, propter quos in ea committunt quae reprehendunt, ex eadem parte qua magnificiunt,* deponunt et diminuunt, immo manifeste damnant ignominia et capitis minutione, arcentes curia, rostris, senatu, equite *ceterisque honoribus simul et ornamentis quibusdam. quanta perversitas! amant* quos multant, depretiant *quos probant; artem magnificant,* artificem notant. *quale iudicium est, ut ob ea quis* offuscetur, *per quae promeretur! immo quanta confessio est malarum rerum, quarum auctores, cum acceptissimi sint,* sine nota non sunt!

NEC TAMEN IPSI IGNOSCAS POPULO if they had any shame, they would not sit out such plays. cf. Friedländer II[3] 416—9. Mart. III 86 *ne legeres partem lascivi, casta, libelli,* | *praedixi et monui: tu tamen ecce legis.* | sed si Panniculum spectas et casta Latinum, | non sunt haec mimis improbiora,—*lege.*

189 FRONS DURIOR Tert. de virg. vel. 2 *delicti* durior frons *est, ab ipso et in ipso delicto impudentiam docta.*

190 TRISCURRIA schol. *iocos nobilium.* The *tri* seems to have a superlative force, as *trifur, triparcus, trivenefica.*

191 PLANIPEDES actors said by Diomed. III 490 K to be so called as appearing barefoot, not in sock or buskin. See Forcellini, Rich and Teuffel[3] § 7 n. 3. Auson. ep. 11 *nec de* mimo planipedem *nec de comoediis histrionem* (cf. Herm. opusc. V 254 seq.). Atta aedilicia (p. 160 R[2]) *daturin' estis aurum?* exultat planipes. Gell. I 11 § 12 *quid enim foret ista re ineptius, si, ut* planipedi saltanti, *ita Graccho contionanti numeros et modos et frequentamenta quaedam varia tibicen incineret?* Sen. ep. 8 § 8 *quantum disertissimorum versuum inter* mimos *iacet! quam multa Publii non* excalceatis,

Eumen. 133 PROMETHEA IV 133.

136 VIRGAS 268. XIV 18 seq. Cic. in Verr. V § 112 seq.

139 FACEM Holyday 'holds a torch before thy shame.' Marius said of the nobles who abused him as an upstart, ap. Sall. Iug. 85 § 21 seq. *maiores suos extollunt, eorum fortia facta memorando clariores esse putant. quod contra est. nam quanto vita illorum praeclarior, tanto horum socordia flagitiosior. et profecto ita se res habet.* maiorum gloria posteris quasi lumen est, neque bona neque mala eorum in occulto patitur. See Wasse ad l. p. 295 Haverc. id. Catil. 51 § 12. ad Herenn. IV § 60. Cic. off. II § 44. Beier on Cic. or. fragm. p. 109 seq. Cic. to Lentulus Catil. III § 10 the likeness of your grandfather on your seal *te a tanto scelere etiam muta revocare debuit.* Sen. de clem. I 8. La Rochefoucault *la fortune fait paroître nos vertus et nos vices comme la lumière fait paroître les objets.* Tennyson *the fierce light that beats upon a throne.* Daniel to lady Anne Clifford in Chalmers' British poets III 531 b *she tells you, how that honour only is | a goodly garment put on fair deserts; | wherein the smallest stain is greatest seen, | and that it cannot grace unworthiness; | but more apparent shews defective parts, | how gay soever they are deck'd therein.*

PRAEFERRE Plin. V 17 § 4 *pergeret, qua coepisset,* lumenque, quod sibi maiores sui praetulissent, posteris ipse praeferret.

140 CONSPECTIUS Bremi etc. on Nep. XXV 13 § 5.

142 QUO Ov. a. a. I 303 quo *tibi, Pasiphae, pretiosas* sumere *vestes?* Supply some such word as *prodest.* Heind. on Hor. s. I 6 24. cf. Iuv. 9 n.

FALSAS I 67. What is it to me that your ancestor built that temple in which you seal a forged will? Wills were kept in the temples (dig. XLIII 5 3 § 3 *si custodiam tabularum aedituus . . . suscepit.* Tac. an. I 8 Lips.) like other valuables Iuv. XIV 260 n.; here the degenerate noble substitutes a forged will (which he seals in the very temple itself) for a true one, which he abstracts. 144 ANTE 11.

TRIUMPHALEM I 129 n. 145 SANTONICO Mart. XIV 128 1 Gallia Santonico *vestit te* bardocucullo. The *Santones* occupied the coast of France to the north of the Garonne; their name survives in *Saintes* (Mediolanum), the capital of the old province *Saintogne.* VELAS ADOPERTA Verg. Aen. III 405 *purpureo* velare *comas* adopertus *amictu.* CUCULLO III 170 n. VII 221 n. IX 28 seq. VI 118 *sumere* nocturnos meretrix *Augusta* cucullos. ib. 330. Hor. s. II 7 55. Cic. Phil. II § 77 Antonius, in order to surprise his mistress, *domum venit* capite involuto. id. cited on 153. Isidor. orig. XIX 26 *cum egrediebantur* de ludi prostibulo *iuvenes, . . .* velamento tegebant caput *et faciem: quia solebant erubescere qui lupanar introissent.* Sen. vit. beat. 13 § 2 *et vitia sua cum coepit putare similia praeceptis, indulget illis, non temere nec obscure: luxuriatur etiam* inoperto capite. Petron. 7. Lucian dial. mort. 10 11 Menippus says that the philosopher laments the loss of sumptuous feasts, and because now no longer *νύκτωρ ἐξιὼν ἅπαντας λανθάνων τῷ ἱματίῳ τὴν κεφαλὴν κατειλήσας περίεισιν ἐν κύκλῳ τὰ χαμαιτυπεῖα.* Philostr. soph. I 25 § 25 a speech of Polemon's *ὁ μοιχὸς ὁ ἐγκεκαλυμμένος.* Apul. met. VIII 10. IX 20. Laev. ap. Non. s. v. *latibulet.* Capitolin. Ver. 4 *vagari per* tabernas obtecto capite cucullione *vulgari viatorio.* Lamprid. Elag. 32 ad omnes meretrices tectus cucullione mulionico ne agnosceretur ingressus. cf. DCass.

LXXIX 13 § 2. L. Pompon. Bonon. ap. Non. s. v. *paenula* paenulam in caput | induce ne te noscat. Plin. ep. III 12 § 3. Suet. Ner. 26 post crepusculum statim adrepto pilleo vel galero popinas inibat *circumque vicos vagabatur ludibundus. . . . ac saepe in eius modi rixis oculorum et vitae periculum adiit, a quodam laticlavio, cuius uxorem adtrectaverat, prope ad necem caesus.* Fortunatian. rhet. I 6 p. 85 24 H *adulteros licet occidere. infamis fuit in nurum; invenit filius* adulterum obvoluto capite *nec eum occidit. interrogatur a patre, qui fuit adulter, cui pepercerit; non dicit et abdicatur.* Mart. XIV 132. Marquardt V 2 185. Rich companion *cucullus.* These *cuculli* seem to have been of wool. cf. Mart. I 53 5. 92 8. IV 19 for other Gallic stuffs in use at Rome. **146** seq. cf. I 56 seq. Driving in Italian cities being forbidden in the daytime (III 10. 236. Plin. h. n. VII § 141. cf. Nep. XX 4 § 2), Lateranus drives out on one of the main roads. MAIORUM I 171 n. Cic. p. Mil. § 18 *itaque in* eadem ista Appia via *cum ornatissimum equitem Romanum P. Clodius M. Papirium occidisset, non fuit illud facinus puniendum: homo enim nobilis* in suis monumentis *equitem Romanum occiderat.* cf. ib. § 17. **147** CARPENTO IX 132. It was a covered carriage with two wheels, used by the luxurious. Claudia, sister of P. Claudius Pulcher, cos. B.C. 249, drove in a *carpentum* from the games Suet. Tib. 2. So Messalina (id. Claud. 17. DCass. LX 22 § 2) and Agrippina (id. LX 33 § 2. Tac. XII 42) received permission from the senate to drive in a *carpentum* (DCass. retains the word καρπέντῳ χρῆσθαι) on solemn occasions cf. Artemid. I 56 ἀγαθὸν ἐλευθέραις γυναιξὶν ἅμα καὶ παρθένοις πλουσίαις τὸ διὰ πόλεως ἅρμα ἐλαύνειν· ἀγαθὰς γὰρ ἱεροσύνας αὐταῖς περιποιεῖται. Marquardt V 2 321. The form of the *carpentum* is known from the coins of the empresses who received from the senate the right to use it at the *pompa circensis* Isid. orig. XX 12 3 carpentum, pompaticum *vehiculi genus.* Caligula Suet. 15 instituted circensian games in honour of his mother Agrippina after her death carpentumque, *quo in pompa traduceretur.* The coins of this Agrippina, of Livia, of the Domitillae wife and daughter of Vespasian, of Hadrian's wife Sabina, of Faustina iun. wife of M. Aurelius, have the *carpentum.* It was also used for travelling, by Tarquin and Tanaquil Liv. I 34 § 8; Cynthia Prop. V = IV 8 53 is driven to Lanuvium in one with silk curtains serica *nam taceo volsi* carpenta *nepotis.* Marquardt ib. 327—8. Becker Gallus III 10. LATERANUS X 17 n. he had been ejected from the senate on account of an intrigue with Messalina, A.D. 48, but was restored by Nero, A.D. 55 Tac. XIII 11. cf. XI 30. 36. When consul elect, A.D. 65, he engaged in Piso's conspiracy ib. XV. 49. IPSE I 62.

IPSE, IPSE VI 166—7 malo, malo. **148** SUFFLAMINE XVI 50. schol. *vinculum ferreum, quod inter radios mittitur, dum clivum descendere coeperit reda, ne celerius rotae sequantur et animalia vexent.* **149** LUNA VIDET VI 311 luna teste. TESTES nominative. **152** TREPIDABIT c. acc. X 21. **153** VIRGA III 317. Sil. III 293. Aug. cons. evang. II § 72 virga *intellegitur . . . . corporaliter, qua utimur sive ad* equum, *sive ad aliquid aliud opus fuerit.* DCass. says of Caracalla, when he appeared as *auriga,* LXXVII 10 προσεκύνει τε αὐτοὺς [the umpires] κάτωθεν τῇ μάστιγι. id. LXII 15 § 1 A.D. 64 τοσαύτη δ' ἦν ἡ τοῦ Νέρωνος ἀκολασία ὥστε καὶ ἅρματα δημοσίᾳ ἤλαυνε. id. LXIII 1 § 1 A.D. 66 ὅ τε γὰρ Νέρων ἐν τοῖς κιθαρῳδοῖς ἠγωνίσατο, καὶ νικητήρια αὐτῷ Μενε-

κράτους τοῦ τῆς κιθαρῳδίας διδασκάλου ἐν τῷ ἱπποδρόμῳ ποιήσαντος ἡνιόχησε. ib. 6 § 2 on the purple awnings of the theatre Nero was embroidered ἄρμα ἐλαύνων, amid stars of gold. § 3 after a sumptuous feast to Tiribates Nero καὶ ἐκιθαρῴδησε δημοσίᾳ καὶ ἠρμάτηλάτησε τήν τε στολὴν τὴν πράσινον ἐνδεδυμένος καὶ τὸ κράνος τὸ ἡνιοχικὸν περικείμενος. ib. LXI 17 §§ 3—5 A.D. 59 men and women of equestrian and senatorian rank descended into the stage and circus and amphitheatre, some playing the flute or the guitar, dancing, acting tragedies and comedies, *driving horses* and slaying wild beasts and fighting as gladiators, some freely, others sore against their will: and men saw the *great families*, *Furii*, *Fabii*, *Porcii*, *Valerii*, and the others whose trophies and temples were to be seen, standing below and doing ὧν ἕνια οὐδ' ὑπ' ἄλλων γιγνόμενα ἐθεώρουν. and men pointed them out to one another with the finger, the Macedonians saying, 'this is *Paulus*' descendant,' the Greeks 'οὗτος τοῦ Μομμίου,' the Siceliots 'see *Claudius!*' the men of Epirus 'see *Appius!*' the Asiatics *Lucius*, the Iberians *Publius*, the Carthaginians *Africanus*. So already Caligula A.D. 37 id. LIX 5 § 2 was ruled by charioteers. ib. § 5 himself drove in the circus. ib. 14 §§ 2, 5—7. cf. Iuv.[1] XI 198 n. VII 114 n. 243 n. and Vitellius DCass. LXV 5 § 1 before he was emperor rubbed down the horses of the blue faction. cf. Suet. Vit. 4.

PRIOR he does not turn away his head in shame, but tries to catch his friend's eye by jerking his whip. 154 INFUNDET it is a mark of the ἄγροικος Theophr. char. 4 τοῖν ὑποζυγίοιν ἐμβαλεῖν τὸν χόρτον. HORDEA this plural is cited by Quintil. as a barbarism I 5 § 16 hordea *et* mulsa . . . *non alio vitiosa sunt, quam quod pluralia singulariter . . . . efferuntur.* It is used however by many poets, e.g. by Verg. g. I 210, who was ridiculed by Bavius and Maevius in the verse ap. Serv. ad loc. hordea *qui dixit, superest ut* tritica *dicat.* Aug. doctr. Chr. III § 19 hordeo *vesci* more iumentorum. Marquardt V 2 23—4. Rations of barley were served out to soldiers as a punishment ib. III 2 89 n. 417. Suet. Aug. 24. Plin. XVIII § 74 *panem ex* hordeo *antiquis usitatum vita damnavit,* quadripedumquo fero cibus est. Apul. met. I 24 *plane quod est mihi summe praecipuum,* equo, *qui me strenue pervexit, faenum atque* hordeum *acceptis istis nummulis tu, Fotis, emito.* III 26 after his transformation Lucius calls on *Iuppiter hospitalis et Fidei secreta numina,* to attest the ingratitude of his steed *abigor quam procul ab* hordeo, quod apposueram vesperi meis manibus illi gratissimo famulo. ib. IV 22 *nobis unus illa* recens hordeum *affatim et sine ulla mensura largita est . . . ego vero* numquam alias hordeo cibatus. VII 14 *sospitatorem nuncupatum matrona prolixe curitabat, ipsoque nuptiarum die praesepium meum* hordeo *passim repleri iubet.* ib. 15. 16. 28. 155 LANATAS used substantively, as *laniger*, *bidens*, etc. ROBUM so Orelli, Madvig, Jahn. Schol. *robum*, i.e. *robustum, rufum: unde Hercules robus dictus est.* Paul. Diac. p. 134 Lind. *robum rubro colore et quasi rufo significari, ut bovem quoque rustici appellant, manifestum est . . . . hinc et homines valentes et boni coloris robusti.* cf. Cramer ad schol. h. l. The word is archaic (*more Numae*). Red oxen (Colum. VI 1 § 3 *colore rubeo.* cf. ib. § 2) were most highly valued.

156 NUMAE III 12. 138 n. Liv. I 42 Numa divini auctor iuris. Numa's sacrifices unbloody Schwegler I 681 3. cf. 541. Luc. IX 477 sacrifico Numae. Marquardt IV 34. 44.

CAEDIT *as consul.* The consuls offered an ox to Iuppiter Capitolinus on

entering upon their office (Ov. Pont. IV 4 29 seq. ib. 9 30. Cic. de leg. agr. I § 93. cf. Serv. ad Aen. IX 627), and also to Iuppiter Latiaris on the Alban mount.

157 EPONAM schol. Epona dea mulionum est. Agesilaus Ital. III in Plut. parall. min. 29 p. 312e Φούλβιος Στέλλα μισῶν γυναῖκας ἵππῳ συνεμίσγετο· ἡ δὲ κατὰ χρόνον ἔτεκε κόρην σύμμορφον καὶ ὠνόμασεν Ἔπονην. ἔστι δὲ θεὸς πρόνοιαν ποιουμένη ἵππων. Tert. apol. 16 *vos tamen non negabitis et iumenta omnia et totos cantherios cum sua* Epona *coli a vobis.* Minuc. Octav. 28. Prudent. apoth. 197—9 *nemo Cloacinae aut* Eponae *super astra deabus | dat solium, quamvis olidam persolvat acerram | sacrilegisque molam manibus rimetur et exta.* Apul. met. III 27 *respicio pilae mediae, quae stabuli trabes sustinebat, in ipso fere meditullio* Eponae deae simulacrum *residens aediculae, quod accurate corollis roseis et quidem recentibus fuerat ornatum.* inscr. in honour of Epona Orelli 402. 1792—4. Henzen 5804. cf. Florencourt in the Jahrb. des Vereins von Alterthumsfreunden im Rheinlande III 47 seq. Walz ib. VIII 129 seq. Schwegler I 696 1. *Epona* has the *p* as ἵππος, to which *equus* is related as *sequor* to ἕπομαι. cf. Curtius Grundzüge II[1] 50. 52. 56.

FACIES rude representations of Epona and other gods painted on the stalls. 158 PERVIGILES XV 43 n.

POPINAS these appear to have had warm baths attached to them 168. Other exx. of nobles frequenting taverns Cic. in L. Pis. § 13 *meministine, caenum, cum ad te quinta fere hora cum C. Pisone venissem, nescio quo e gurgustio te prodire,* involuto capite, *soleatum? et cum isto ore foetido* taeterrimam *nobis* popinam *inhalasses, excusatione te uti valetudinis, quod diceres vinolentis te quibusdam medicaminibus solere curari? quam nos causam cum accepissemus . . . paulisper stetimus in illo* ganearum tuarum nidore atque fumo: *unde tu nos . . . . turpissime ructando eiecisti.* The grammarian Lenaeus called Sallust Suet. gr. 15 lurchonem *et* nebulonem popinonem*que.* id. Vit. 13. Mart. V 70. Apul. met. VIII 1 iuvenis natalibus praenobilis . . . . . *sed* luxuriae popinalis *scortisque et* diurnis potationibus *exercitatus atque ob id factionibus latronum male sociatus.* Marquardt V 2 79—82. Becker Gallus III[3] 18—28. Friedländer II[2] 21—8.

159 ASSIDUO Markl. coni. *Assyrio* cl. Hor. c. II 11 16.

SYROPHOENIX cf. III 62 n. Under the Romans Phoenike, which was included in the province Syria, received the name Συροφοινίκη (St. Mark 7 26) to distinguish it from Syria proper or Συρία κοίλη (cf. Συρομηδία). It comprised three districts with Tyre, Damascus and Palmyra for their respective capitals Marquardt III 1 196—7. Lucian deor. conc. 4 with a sneer Συροφοινικός τινος ἐμπόρου Κάδμου. Cf. Wetst. on Mar. 7 26. and for the similar form Λιβυφοίνικες Pape-Benseler. AMOMO IV 108 n. Mart. V 64 3 *pinguescat nimio* madidus mihi crinis amomo. Plin. XIII §§ 6. 18. Movers II 3 257. 160 IDUMAEAE PORTAE some suppose that a pass in Phoenicia (cf. VF. III 497 *Albana* porta) is meant; others, the triumphal arch of Titus.

161 HOSPITIS ADFECTU = Apul. apol. 87 *tabernariis blanditiis.* That the *caupones* invited passers-by to enter appears from Cic. p. Cluent. § 163 *si* invitaverit [caupo], id quod solet, *sic hominem accipiemus, ut moleste ferat se de via decessisse.* Casaub. on Suet. Ner. 27. Plut. de vitioso pudore 8 p. 532 we do not choose physicians, tutors for our children, advocates, for their merit, but for their importunity or from private friendship. To wean ourselves from this false shame, let us exercise ourselves *in slight matters* of every day life, never to em-

ploy *κατὰ δυσωπίαν* a barber or fuller, nor to *put up at a poor inn*, when there is a better at hand, *ὅτι πολλάκις ὁ πανδοκεὺς ἠσπάσατο ἡμᾶς.* The Syrophoenicians were famous for their insinuating address Eunap. vit. Liban. p. 496 16 Didot *ὁ πάντες οἱ Συροφοίνικες ἔχουσι κατὰ τὴν κοινὴν ἔντευξιν ἡδὺ καὶ κεχαρισμένον.*

DOMINUM REGEMQUE v 137 n. 161 n. Mart. x 10 5 cited on III 185. IV 83 5 *sollicitus donas*, dominum regemque salutas. id. I 112. II 68. XII 60b 8. Sen. ep. 3 § 1 *obvios, si nomen non succurrit*, dominos salūtamus. Suet. Aug. 53 Torrent. Friedländer diss. de appellatione domini a Romanis usurpata, Regim. 1859, 4to (cf. Sittengeschichte I[3] 356—362 'on the use of the form of address *domine* in ordinary life') cites Petron. 86 a pupil to his paedagogus *rogo*, domine, *ubi est asturco?* Mart. v 57. VI 88 by chance I saluted you this morning by your true name, forgetting to call you my 'lord,' Caecilianus. The freedom cost me 100 *quadrantes* (the usual *sportula*). Epikt. II 7 §§ 9. 15 to augurs. 15 § 15 and III 10 § 15 to physicians. 23 § 11 to an auditor at a recitation. IV 1 § 57 *ἂν ἀκούσῃς λέγοντος ἔσωθεν καὶ ἐκ πάθους 'κύριε,' κἂν δώδεκα ῥάβδοι προάγωσι, λέγε δοῦλον.* Fronto ep. ad amic. I 7 p. 179 Naber. ib. 25 p. 188, where correspondents are addressed as *domine* and *domine frater* respectively. Apul. m. II 14 the hero is addressed by his host, ib. III 11 by the magistrate of Hypata, who is apologising for a practical joke played upon him, as *Luci domine.* ib. VI 22 Iuppiter to Cupid *domine fili.* So Symm. ep. VI 41. 68 of and to his daughter *domina filia.* So in inscriptions on boys *domino filio meo* Fabretti inscr. p. 582 167 n. Cf. Lucian somn. 9. Nigrin. 23 the flatterers are to blame for their patrons' insolence: *ὅταν γὰρ αὐτῶν τὴν περιουσίαν θαυμάσωσι καὶ τὸν χρυσὸν ἐπαινέσωσι καὶ τοὺς πυλῶνας ἔωθεν ἐμπλήσωσι καὶ προσελθόντες ὥσπερ δεσπότας προσείπωσι, τί καὶ φρονήσειν ἐκείνους εἰκός ἐστιν;* Ios. ant. XVI 4 § 7 *καὶ βασιλέα καὶ δεσπότην.*

SALUTAT Fabri on Liv. XXII 29 § 11 *vos, milites, quorum vos modo arma dexterae texerunt*, patronos salutabitis. Tac. XII 41. Suet. Ner. 7. cf. 'hail Him Lord of lords.'

162 CYANE a *copa Syrisca* such as is addressed in Virgil's *copa.* Lucil. III 33 caupona *hic tamen una* Syra.

SUCCINCTA IV 24. LAGONA V 29 n. XII 60.

163 DEFENSOR CULPAE DICET MIHI Phaedr. V 4 9 sed dicis. where Burm. cites III prol. 8 *fortasse* dices. Sen. n. q. I 1 § 4 dices *mihi.* 6 § 3.

FECIMUS ET NOS HAEC IUVENES Plaut. Bacch. III 3 5—6 *minus mirandum est, illaec aetas si quid illorum facit,* | *quam si non faciat.* feci ego istaec itidem in adulescentia.

164 DESISTI Sen. contr. 14 §§ 2, 3 p. 167 *obicit luxuriam propriam et hoc dicit: adulescens frugaliter vixi quamdiu frugi patrem habui. ante me* desiste, *ante me coeperas . . .* 'senex luxuriare' *ais; respondeo tibi 'adulescens enim navigavi.' 'ego' inquit 'iam* desii, *tu nondum.' 'non miror si prior* desisti; *prior coeperas.'* see the whole contr. 'quidam luxuriante filio luxuriari coepit; filius accusat patrem dementiae.'

NEMPE Hand Turs. IV 155 *vocabulum colloquii indicat claram esse et affirmandam rem ex alterius qui colloquitur sententia.* Hor. ep. I 16 75—6 *'adimam bona.' 'nempe pecus, rem,* | *lectos, argentum: tollas licet.'* 'We did the same ourselves in our youth.' 'Be it so: you have given it up now, *you mean to say.*'

166—167 III 186 n. Mart. IV 77 9—10 haec facient sane iuvenes; deformius, Afer, | omnino nihil est ardelione sene.

168 THERMARUM VII 233 n. XI 4. Mart. XII 70 5 seq. *frangendos* ca-

lices *effundendumque Falernum* | *clamabat*, biberet qui modo lotus eques. | *a sene sed postquam patruo venere trecenta*, | sobrius a thermis nescit abire domum. Sen. ep. 122 § 6 *frequens hoc adulescentium vitium est, qui vires excolunt, ut* in ipso paene balnei limine inter nudos bibant, immo potent, *et sudorem, quem moverunt* potionibus crebris ac ferventibus, *subinde distringant.* Quintil. I 6 § 44 velli *et* comam in gradus frangere *et* in balneis perpotare, *quamlibet haec invaserint civitatem, non erit consuetudo, quia nihil horum caret reprehensione.* advertisements of baths in country inns Marini atti II 532. Friedländer II^{8} 25.

LINTEA schol. *hoc est pictis velis popinae succedit, aut linteis capsariciis tergitur.* If the latter explanation (cf. Sen. supr.) were the true one, *lintea* must be figured towels (III 263 n.) used in the bath. Rather understand curtains (VI 228. IX 105. Casaub. on Suet. Ner. 27). Orelli 'pictum velum seu siparium ante ostium tabernae, thermopolii, cauponae, popinae suspensum. in quo erant tituli rerum venalium, invitationes praetereuntium, veluti haec Lugduni reperta inscr. Lat. 4329 *Mercurius hic lucrum promittit, Apollo salutem: Septumanus hospitium cum prandio. qui venerit, melius utetur. post, hospes ubi maneas, prospice.* ea igitur in taberna alea offerebatur, iatralipta, hospitium, prandium.'

169 ARMENIAE SYRIAEQUE the Parthians since the death of Crassus were a constant terror to Rome Hor. c. I 12 53—4. 19 11—2. II 13 17—9. DCass. XL 14—15 describes vividly the suddenness and fury of their onsets. cf. apocal. 9 13 seq. Ioseph. ant. XIV 13 § 3 seq. b. I. I 13.

ARMENIAE 51. Stat. s. V 2 34. Suid. Μάρτιος. Tac. an. II 3. 56—9. The rivers are Euphrates and Tigris Plin. h. n. VI § 25. Ios. bell. III 1 §§ 2—3 choice of Vespasian for the Jewish war after he had conquered the Germans and Britons. Verg. g. I 509.

170 RHENO ATQUE HISTRO 51 n. esp. Stat. there cited. IV 147. Stat. s. IV 4 61—4 *forsitan Ausonias ibis frenare cohortes,* | *aut* Rheni *populos aut nigrae litora Thules* | *aut* Histrum *servare latus metuendaque portae* | *limina Caspiacae.* V 1 127—9 *tecum gelidas comes illa per Arctos,* | *Sarmaticasque hiemes* Histrum*que et pallida* Rheni | *frigora.* Ios. bell. II 16 § 4 Agrippa in a long speech sets forth the power of Rome, from the *Euphrates* to the *Hister*, to Gades and to Britain; Gauls, Germans (in spite of their giant stature, their daring and their guardian *Rhine*), Spaniards, Illyrians, all have yielded; the Parthians send hostages; and shall the Jews alone, of all nations under the sun, resist? In the time of Tiberius Tac. an. IV 5 eight legions were on the Rhine, to curb the Gauls and Germans; two in Africa, two in Egypt; four from Syria to the Euphrates; four on the Danube, two in Pannonia, and two in Moesia, with two others in reserve in Dalmatia. Marquardt röm. Staatsverwaltung Leipz. 1876 II 432—4, 437. Höck I 1 378—383. J. Schneider Beiträge zur Geschichte des römischen Befestigungswesens auf der linken Rheinseite, Trier 1844. The Euphrates, Rhine and Danube were the natural boundaries of the empire; conquests beyond the E. and the D. were neither permanent nor a source of strength Höck III (1) 107.

HISTRO IV 111.

PRAESTARE etc. Lateranus is in the prime of life; he has vigour enough to secure Nero from all fear of foreign enemies. Send, Caesar, send him to Ostia to command your fleet, but seek your general etc.

171 seq. MITTE...INVENIES I 155 n. OSTIA the port.

of Rome at the Tiber's mouth, from which the fleets sailed xi 75 n.; commonly *Ostia, -ae,* but Strab. used the pl. neut. and so Sall. Charis. i p. 98 16 K and Liv. ix 19 § 4. xxii 37 § 1. xxvii 23 § 2.

172 POPINA placed near to *legatum* to enhance the shame. See Friedländer II³ 38—9. 173 seq. Apul. met. viii 1 *iuvenis natalibus praenobilis, loco clarus,...sed* luxurie popinali... et diurnis potationibus exercitatus atque ob id factionibus latronum male sociatus. So Nero (DCass. lxii 14 § 2) πάντα ὡς εἰπεῖν τὸν βίον ἐν καπηλικῇ διαίτῃ ποιούμενος. Marquardt v (2) 79—80. PERCUSSORE schol. *sicario aut gladiatore.* 174 NAUTIS Hor. s. i 5 4. Plat. Phaedr. p. 243ᶜ ἐν ναύταις που τεθραμμένων καὶ οὐδένα ἐλεύθερον ἔρωτα ἐωρακότων. Theopomp. fr. 297 Müller (in Athen. vi p. 254ᵇ) ναυτῶν καὶ λωποδυτῶν. Plut. Dion 48 ὁ ναυτικὸς ὄχλος καὶ βάναυσος. inst. Lac. 42 p. 239. id. Demosth. 7 κραιπαλῶντες ἄνθρωποι ναῦται καὶ ἀμαθεῖς ἀκούονται καὶ κατέχουσι τὸ βῆμα. Plat. legg. 707ᵃ. Eur. Hec. 607 (in DChr. or. 32 i 695 R). Tertull. adv. Valent. 12 *quis nauclerus non etiam cum dedecore laetatur? videmus quotidie* nauticorum lascivias gaudiorum. Themist. or. iv p. 61 Hard. κάπηλοι καὶ ναῦται καὶ φορτικὸς ὄχλος. They were often slaves Böckh Staatsh. b. ii c. 21 (I² 367). Celsus in Orig. i 62. ii 46. Lact. v 2. Plut. de sanitate 16 p. 130 a student must exercise the voice continually, even in an *inn,* though all should deride him. For where it is no disgrace to eat, it is no disgrace to exercise oneself either: ἀλλ' αἰσχιον τὸ δεδοικέναι καὶ δυσωπεῖσθαι ναύτας καὶ ὀρεωκόμους καὶ πανδοχεῖς καταγελῶντας. Claudius also in the reign of Tiberius Suet. Claud. 5 *ex contubernio sordidissimorum hominum super veterem segnitiae notam ebrietatis quoque et aleae infamiam subiit.* So Nero DCass. lxi 8 § 1 πολλὰ μὲν οἴκοι, πολλὰ δὲ καὶ ἐν τῇ πόλει, νύκτωρ καὶ μεθ' ἡμέραν ἐπικρυπτόμενός πῃ ἠσέλγαινε, καὶ ἐς τε καπηλεῖα ἐσῄει καὶ πανταχόσε ὡς καὶ ἰδιώτης ἐπλανᾶτο. Vitellius lxv 2 § 1 ἦν μὲν γὰρ καὶ ἀπ' ἀρχῆς οἷος περί τε τὰ καπηλεῖα καὶ περὶ τὰ κυβευτήρια...ἐσπουδακέναι. 175 CARNIFICES vi 480. SANDAPILARUM schol. *capulorum, in quibus gladiatores mortui de amphitheatro eiciuntur.* the rich were carried out to burial on a *lectus* or *lectica funebris;* the poor in a coffin *sandapila.* Hor. s. i 8 9 vilis arca. Mart. x 5 10 *orciniana sponda.* It was carried out by slaves id. viii 75 9—10. Suet. Dom. 17 *cadaver eius* populari sandapila *per vespillones* [Mart. i 30 48] *exportatum.* cf. Mart. ii 81. Marquardt v (1) 361. 176 RESUPINATI schol. *ebrii, turpia patientis.* cf. iii 112 n. TYMPANA iii 64 n. Aristoph. vesp. 119. Varro in Nonius s. v. *mansuetem* p. 483 when the *galli* saw a lion tympanis...*fecerunt mansuetem.* Catull. 63 8 seq. Ellis *niveis citata cepit manibus leve* typanum | typanum, *tubam, Cybelle, tua, mater, initia;* | *quatiensque terga tauri niveis cava digitis.* ib. 20 21 *Phrygiam ad domum Cybelles, Phrygia ad nemora deae,* | *ubi cymbalum sonat vox, ubi* tympana *reboant.* Lucret. ii 619 seq. Verg. Aen. ix 619. Suet. Aug. 68 *de* gallo *Matris deum* tympanizante. Phaedr. iv 1 7. Dempster on Rosin. ii 4. Lips. on Sen. vit. beat. 13 § 4. Spanheim on Callim. h. Dian. 247. Claud. Eutrop. i 278. GALLI ii 110 seq. vi 513 seq. Phaedr. iv 1. Movers die Phönizier i 670. Apul. met. viii 24—31. ix 1—10. Lamprid. Heliog. 7. Hier. in Osee lib. i c. 4 ver. 14 (vi 41ᵇ ed. Ven. 1768). 177 LIBERTAS v 161 n. Suet. Vitell. 7 fin. *tota via caligatorum quoque militum obvios exosculans, perque stabula ac deversoria*

mulionibus ac viatoribus praeter modum comis, ut mane singulos, 'iamne ientassent,' sciscitaretur seque fecisse ructu quoque ostenderet.
POCULA v 37 seq. n. 127 seq. n. LECTUS ib. 17 n.

178 MENSA Plin. pan. 49 § 5 *non tibi semper in medio cibus semperque* mensa communis? cf. ib. § 6. REMOTIOR on the comp. and superl. of participles, see Jahn's Jahrb. Suppl. xv 208 seq. [and Neue Formenlehre II² 119—128. H. A. J. M.] Neue gives *remotior* from Cic. and Ov. and the adv. *remotius* from Cic.

179 Colum. I 8 § 2 *socors et somniculosum id genus servorum, otiis, campo, Circo, theatris, aleae,* popinae, *lupanaribus consuetum.*

180 NEMPE 'to be sure,' supr. 57 n. LUCANOS slaves were sent into the country as a punishment Ter. Phorm. 249 250 *molendumst in pistrino, vapulandum, habendae compedes,* | opus ruri faciundum. Hor. s. II 7 117 118 *ocius hinc te* | *ni rapis, accedes* opera agro nona Sabino. Plaut. most. I 1 8, 15 seq. asinar. II 2 325. Sen. de ira III 29 § 1 *si* rusticum laborem *recusat aut non fortiter obiit* a servitute urbana et feriata translatus ad durum opus. dig. XXVIII 5 35 § 3. P. Faber semestr. II 5. Wallon hist. de l'esclavage II 226, 241, 345 seq. Marquardt v (1) 185—7.
TUSCA III 2 n. Tiberius Gracchus (Plut. 3) noticed that Tyrrhenia was cultivated by slaves. The social war and Sulla's tyranny depopulated the country still more. In order to repeople Italy Caesar (Suet. 42) *sanxit ne...ii, qui pecuariam facerent,* minus tertia parte puberum ingenuorum inter pastores haberent. Mart. IX 23 4 *et sonet* innumera compede Tuscus ager. ERGASTULA 'barracoons.' XI 80 n. XIV 24. Sen. de ir. III 32 § 1 *magnam rem sine dubio fecerimus,* si servulum infelicem in ergastulum miserimus! Colum. I 8 §§ 16 17 *ut* ergastuli *mancipia recognoscant, ut explorent, an diligenter vincti sint, an ipsae sedes custodiae satis tutae munitaeque sint: num vilicus aut alligaverit quempiam domino nesciente aut revinxerit...tantoque curiosior inquisitio patrisfamilias debet esse pro tali genere servorum, ne aut in vestiariis aut in ceteris praebitis iniuriose tractentur, quanto et pluribus subiecti, ut vilicis, ut operum magistris, ut ergastulariis, magis obnoxii perpetiendis iniuriis et rursus saevitia atque avaritia laesi magis timendi sunt. Ergastula* were sometimes underground ib. 6 § 3 *vinctis quam saluberrimum subterraneum* ergastulum *plurimis idque angustis illustratum fenestris, atque a terra sic editis, ne manu contingi possint.* Plin. XVIII § 36 *coli rura ab* ergastulis *pessimum est et quicquid agitur a desperantibus.* On the number of the slaves who were thus employed cf. App. b. c. I 7. Sen. ben. VII 10 § 4 *vasta spatia terrarum colenda per vinctos.* Luc. VII 402 *vincto fossore coluntur* | *Hesperiae segetes.* Tac. ann. IV 27. sat. III 141 n. XIV 305.

181 TROIUGENAE I 100 n. VOBIS IGNOSCITIS Hor. s. I 3 22 Wüstemann *egomet* mi ignosco, *Maenius inquit.*

182 TURPIA DECEBUNT IV 13 *nam quod* turpe *bonis, Titio Seioque,* decebat | *Crispinum.* XI 1. 175. CERDONI IV 153. Pers. IV 51. schol. *Graece dixit* [Κέρδων is a slave's name Demosth. Nicostr. p. 1252 fin.] *turpem vulgarem, lucri cupidum. id est, si pauper adulterium committat, crimen admisisse dicitur; si dives, iocosus dicitur.* cf. Mart. III 16. 59 (in which passages a cobbler is meant). 99.
VOLESOS On the use of the plur. cf. I 109 n. p. 140. The father of P. Valerius Publicola (Liv. I 58. II 30) was named Volesus. An ancestor, Volesus Valerius, came to Rome with Tatius (DH. II 46. Nieb. I 538). Antonin. IV 33 words once current now need a gloss, γλωσσήματα νῦν.

So the names of famous men of old, Camillus, Kaeso, *Volesus*....And this I say *ἐπὶ τῶν θαυμαστῶς πως λαμψάντων*.
BRUTUM 262. V 37. XIV 43. Luc. VII 589.

183—210 nobles on the stage and in the harena Friedländer II³ 290—2. DCass. LIV 2 § 5. LX 7. Plancus danced 'Glaucus' before Cleopatra (Plut. Ant. 29. Vell. II 83 § 2). Suet. Tiber. 35 *ex iuventute utriusque ordinis profligatissimus quisque, quominus* in opera scaenae harenaeque edenda *senatus consulto teneretur, famosi iudicii notam sponte subibant.* **185** CONSUMPTIS OPIBUS bankrupt rakes I 33, 59—62, 88—109. XI 1—55; shifts of starving poets VII 3—14.
VOCEM LOCASTI schol. *praeco fuisti in mimo.* VI 380 vocem vendentis *praetoribus.* Mart. VII 64 9.
DAMASIPPE cf. Hor. S. II 3. A noble of the day, having wasted his fortune, appears as a crier on the stage, there to act the noisy *Apparition* of Catullus. **186** SIPARIO 'to the curtain,' i. e. *scenae* 'stage' or 'boards.' schol. *velum, sub quo latent paradoxi cum in scenam prodeant.* Opposed by Sen. to the tragic *cothurnus* tranq. an. 11 § 8 *Publius* [a *mimographus*] *tragicis comicisque vehementior ingeniis, quoties mimicas ineptias et verba ad summam caveam* [*the gallery*] *spectantia reliquit, inter multa alia cothurno, non tantum* siparii *fortiora, et hoc ait* etc. A folding screen (see Apul. in lexx. and Rich). Tertull. adv. Valent. 13 *alia autem trans* siparium *cothurnatio est.* Inscription on a pillar at Pompeii (ephemeris epigraphica 1872 I 179 n. 283) *Fumiolus cum archimimo a* sipario *receptus.* In Tert. apol. 16, ad nat. I 15 *sipharum* is a flag. The root is *σίφαρος* (*supparum*), a sail. Tiberius decreed (Tac. ann. I 77) *ne domos* pantomimorum *senator introiret, ne egredientes in publicum equites Romani cingerent aut alibi quam in theatro sectarentur.* Gaius (Caligula) on the other hand took lessons of the tragic actor Apelles (DCass. LIX 2 §§ 2—5. 29 § 6) and once summoned the principal senators in hot haste by night, that he might dance before them (ib. 5 § 6). Cf. Philo leg. ad Gaium p. 57. Marquardt V (2) 95—6. CLAMOSUM as a *praeco,* schol. or perhaps the character personated by Damasippus screamed at the sight of the ghost. PHASMA the *Phasma* of Menander was translated by Lavinius Luscus Ter. eun. prol. 10 Donat. (who gives the plot). CATULLI schol. *nomen est mimographi.* XIII 111 urbani *qualem fugitivus scurra* Catulli. Mart. V 30 3 *facundi scena* Catulli. See L. Müller in Rhein. Mus. 1869 621—2. Ribbeck com. Rom.² 393. Teuffel³ 285 n. 1.

187 LAUREOLUM schol. *in ipso mimo* Laureolo figitur crux. *unde vera cruce dignus est Lentulus, qui tanto detestabilior est, quanto melius gestum imitatus est scenicum. hic Lentulus nobilis fuit, et suscepit servi personam in agendo mimo.* Tert. adv. Valent. 14 'being unable to fly [cf. *velox*] over the cross.... as not having been practised in any Laureolus of Catullus.' Mart. (spect. 7) speaks of a criminal, compelled to act the part of Laureolus, and in that character exposed upon a cross to be mangled by a bear: *qualiter in Scythica religatus rupe Prometheus | assiduam nimio pectore pavit avem: | nuda Caledonio sic pectora praebuit urso |* non falsa pendens in cruce Laureolus. *| vivebant laceri membris stillantibus artus | ... vicerat antiquae sceleratus crimina famae, |* in quo, quae fuerat fabula, poena fuit. Among the ominous occurrences of the day before Caligula was murdered (Suet. 57) *cum* in Laureolo mimo, *in quo actor proripiens se ruina sanguinem vomit, plures secundarum certatim experimentum artis darent,*

cruore scena abundavit. Iosephus (XIX 1 § 13) adds, that *Laur.* was a captain of robbers: 'the *mimus* was represented, in which a captain of robbers is crucified:.... and there was a great effusion of blood upon the stage about the criminal who hung upon the cross.' Ribbeck com. fragm.[2] 392. VELOX probably the 'runaway' of XIII 109. LENTULUS a noble as in VI 80. VII 95.

188 DIGNUS CRUCE Actors were *infames.* Aug. civ. D. II 13 *Romani, quamvis iam superstitione noxia premerentur, ut illos deos colerent, quos videbant sibi voluisse scaenicas turpitudines consecrari, suae tamen dignitatis memores ac pudoris* actores talium fabularum nequaquam honoraverunt more Graecorum, *sed sicut apud Ciceronem* [de re p. IV § 10] *idem Scipio loquitur* 'cum artem ludicram scaenamque totam in probro ducerent, genus id hominum non modo honore civium reliquorum carere, sed etiam tribu moveri notatione censoria voluerunt.' cf. Aug. ib. 27. 29 § 2. Gell. XX 4. Chrys. hom. 37=38 in Matt. 5 p. 421[c] *οἱ μὲν νόμοι οἱ παρὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων γραφέντες ἀτίμους αὐτοὺς εἶναι βούλονται.* This homily describes with great force of indignation the corruptions of the stage. Quintil. III 6 § 18 *qui artem ludicram exercuerit, in quattuordecim primis ordinibus ne sedeat.* dig. III 2 1. 2 § 5. 3. XXIII 2 § 47. XXXVIII 1 37 pr. XLVIII 5 25 (24) pr. (sat. X 315 n.). Laberius, when compelled to act by Caesar, inserted in his prologue the verses (Macrob. II 7. Ribbeck[2] 296 109—112) *ego bis tricenis annis actis sine nota,* | *eques Romanus e lare egressus meo* | *domum revertar* mimus. *nimirum hoc die* | *uno plus vixi mihi quam vivendum fuit.* Suet. Caes. 39 Cas. Tertull. de spect. 22 *ipsi auctores et administratores spectaculorum quadrigarios,* scenicos, *xysticos, harenarios illos amatissimos, quibus viri animas, feminae autem illis etiam corpora sua substernunt, propter quos in ea committunt quae reprehendunt, ex eadem parte qua magnificiunt,* deponunt et diminuunt, immo manifeste damnant ignominia et capitis minutione, arcentes curia, rostris, senatu, equite *ceterisque honoribus simul et ornamentis quibusdam. quanta perversitas! amant* quos multant, depretiant *quos probant; artem magnificant,* artificem notant. *quale iudicium est, ut ob ea quis* offuscetur, *per quae promeretur! immo quanta confessio est malarum rerum, quarum auctores, cum acceptissimi sint,* sine nota non sunt!

NEC TAMEN IPSI IGNOSCAS POPULO if they had any shame, they would not sit out such plays. cf. Friedländer II[3] 416—9. Mart. III 86 *ne legeres partem lascivi, casta, libelli,* | *praedixi et monui: tu tamen ecce legis.* | sed si Panniculum spectas et casta Latinum, | non sunt haec mimis improbiora,—*lege.*

189 FRONS DURIOR Tert. de virg. vel. 2 *delicti* durior frons *est, ab ipso et in ipso delicto impudentiam docta.*

190 TRISCURRIA schol. *iocos nobilium.* The *tri* seems to have a superlative force, as *trifur, triparcus, trivenefica.*

191 PLANIPEDES actors said by Diomed. III 490 K to be so called as appearing barefoot, not in sock or buskin. See Forcellini, Rich and Teuffel[3] § 7 n. 3. Auson. ep. 11 *nec de* mimo planipedem *nec de comoediis histrionem* (cf. Herm. opusc. V 254 seq.). Atta aedilicia (p. 160 R[2]) *daturin' estis aurum?* exultat planipes. Gell. I 11 § 12 *quid enim foret ista re ineptius, si, ut* planipedi saltanti, *ita Graccho contionanti numeros et modos et frequentamenta quaedam varia tibicen incineret?* Sen. ep. 8 § 8 *quantum disertissimorum versuum inter* mimos *iacet! quam multa Publii* non excalceatia,

sed cothurnatis dicenda sunt! Macr. II 1 § 9 planipedis ... impudica et praetextata verba iacientis. Lyd. de mag. I 40.

FABIOS 14 n. DCass. LXI 17 speaking of Nero's time 'men and women [I 22 n.], not only of equestrian but also of senatorial rank went on to the stage and circus and amphitheatre, just like the lowest of the people; and some of them played the flute and danced, and acted in comedies and tragedies, and played on the lute, and drove horses, and slew wild beasts, and fought in single combat (inf. 199 seq.), some of choice, others sore against their will [*cogente Nerone*], and then people saw the great families, the Furii, the *Fabii*' etc.

192 MAMERCORUM a noble family of the Aemilia gens (supra 21); the whole *gens* traced its descent from Mamercus a son of Numa Plut. Num. 8. Aemil. 2. Paul. Diac. s. v. Aemiliam. In the 5th cent. A.D. the Mamerci held many honours; one of the name e. g. was thrice dictator.

ALAPAS V 171 n. Mart. V 61 11 12 *o quam dignus eras* alapis, *Mariane, Latini!* | *te successurum credo ego Panniculo.* Cypr. de spect. 8 ictibus vulnerum infelix facies locatur, *ut infelicior venter saginetur.*

QUANTI SUA FUNERA VENDANT etc. ["Madvig has well pointed out how confused and self-contradictory the explanations of the older editors are: much that he says is manifestly true; but I am not at all satisfied with his own explanation of the most difficult point, *quanti sua funera* etc.: *funera*, as he takes it, even if Latin which I doubt, could not have been intelligible with the context to a Latin reader; and in my opinion his interpretation weakens, if it does not destroy, the point of the contrast between these words, and *Finge tamen gladios* cet. with which they were evidently intended to contrast. Juvenal here, as in other places, referring to an age long past, that of Nero, in his rhetorical way, as if it were present, and indeed mentally thinking of it as present, is necessarily obscure. In describing too this *Res memoranda novis annalibus atque recenti Historia* I believe he had Tacitus annal. XIV 14 etc. before him, and perhaps some other of the authorities of Dio quoted by you: 188 189 foll. seems almost to refer to Tacitus: *mox ultro vocari populus Romanus laudibusque extollere, ut est vulgus cupiens voluptatum...nobilium familiarum posteros egestate venales in scenam deduxit* cet. I cannot understand why Madvig should deny that *funera vendere* for *vitam vendere* is Latin, the two ideas being interchangeable and the Latins often thus using *mors. redimere aliquid vita* and the like are common in Cicero: see Nizolius and Freund: but then Caesar bel. Gall. I 44 12 says *omnium gentium atque amicitiam eius* morte redimere *posset:* Ovid ex Ponto III 1 105 *Si mea* mors redimenda tua...*esset:* i. e. si venderes tuam mortem ut meam redimeres. Well then Juvenal says 'At what price these creatures sell their deaths, what matter?' (I omit for the moment 193 *vendunt—ludis*). *Sume tamen gladios* cet. 'yet if the choice were given them "will you go on the stage or be killed?" I should have thought that none would have hesitated for a moment to choose death, rather than be *zelotypus* etc.:' thus you get a direct contrast between *quanti s. f. v.*, and *Sume* TAMEN *gladios* etc. which is surely intended. Juvenal in his indignation does not choose to distinguish between their actual degradation and what he thinks they ought to feel: then 198 foll. *Res haut mira* cet. seems still a reminiscence of Tacitus: l. c. 15 *non* nobilitas *cuiquam* (*cith. princ. mimus* Nobilis) *non aetas aut acti honores impedimento quominus Graeci Latinive histrionis artem exercerent usque ad gestus modosque haud viriles...* and *postremo ipse*

scenas incedit temptans citharam cet.: so that now nothing was left but the 'ludus.' Now to return to 194 *Vendunt* cet.: this must be as it were a parenthetical thought of Juvenal, as before and after he is talking of Nero's days: they seem meant to point the contrast between the *quanti* cet. and the *tamen* cet.: he knew from Tacitus l. c. '*notos quoque equites Romanos operas harenae promittere subegit donis ingentibus, nisi quod merces* ab eo qui iubere potest vim necessitatis *affert*' (i. e. *cogente Nerone*); and he knew that in *his own* days it had become a fashion and a passion with nobles to enter the harena as gladiators or to fight with wild beasts. This parenthesis then has no reference to Nero's times of course, as what precedes and follows has: 'What matter then at what cost they sell their lives (or deaths): (we know from what we see going on at the present day that they do sell them readily enough, tho' no Nero compels, nay they unhesitatingly sell them at the games of the Praetor), I should have thought then that they would have chosen the *gladii* at once, when the choice was between death and dishonour of this kind.' Many trains of thought must have been running through Juvenal's mind at the same time." H. A. J. M. So Mr Conington wrote: 'I don't think anything of Madvig's objection that it should be *vitas vendunt*. Virgil uses indifferently *vitam pro laude pacisci* and *letum pro laude pacisci*.']

193 NULLO COGENTE NERONE Aen. XII 423 *secuta manum* nullo cogente *sagitta*. cf. georg. II 10. Stat. Th. XI 694 non ullo cogente *manum*. Ov. m. I 103. The definition of *voluntas* by Iulianus in Aug. op. imperf. c. Iul. V 42 is *motus animi* cogente nullo. DCass. (191 n.). Tac. h. II 62 (infr. 199 n.). ib. 71 *Neronem ipsum Vitellius admiratione celebrabat, sectari cantantem solitus,* non necessitate, qua honestissimus quisque, *sed luxu*. ib. IV 42 *hoc certe* Nero non coegit. id. ann. XIV 14 15. 20 *ne spectaculorum quidem antiquitas servaretur* quoties praetores ederent, *nulla cuiquam civium* necessitate *certandi...degeneretque studiis externis iuventus...*principe et senatu auctoribus, *qui modo licentiam vitiis permiserint, sed* vim adhibeant; *proceres Romani, specie orationum et carminum, scena polluantur*. quid superesse nisi ut corpora quoque nudent et caestus assumant? ib. XV 33. Suet. Ner. 12. DCass. LXI 19.

194 CELSI PRAETORIS Madvig *aptissime amplitudo praetoris in sella curuli sedentis significatur, ut eo acerbius foeditas nobilium hominum huic se inter vilem histrionum gregem offerentium notetur*. The praetor now, as formerly the aedile, superintended the games of the circus (X 36 37) and the theatrical representations (VI 380 *vocem vendentis* praetoribus. XIV 257 n. DCass. LIV 2 says that Augustus committed to the praetors the whole arrangement of the shows. Plut. Brut. 10. Tac. Agric. 6. Suet. Ner. 4, 21. Galb. 6. Plin. ep. VII 11 § 4 *fuerunt* [mihi] *et cum filio maxima* [*iura*], *adeo quidem, ut* praetore me ludis meis praesederit. Quintil. III 6 § 18. Becker röm. Alt. II (3) 264).

195 FINGE V 72 n. Ov. epist. I 5 77. met. II 74 finge *datos currus:* quid *ages?* 'Supposing that you were compelled to choose between running on a sword, and appearing as an actor on the stage—which is the better?' Cf. Epict. diss. I 2 § 12 seq. "Agrippinus, when Florus was deliberating, whether to take part in a show exhibited by Nero, advised him to do so. On being asked, why he did not himself do the same, he replied, 'Because I do not so much as entertain the question at all... For what is it you ask me? *Whether death* or *life* be *preferable?* I answer, *Life*. *Pain or pleasure?* I answer, Pleasure. But

if I do not play a part on the stage, I shall lose my head. Away, and play your part, but I will not,' etc." In the christian church charioteers and *pantomimi* were received only on renouncing their calling conc. Eliberit. A.D. 305 can. 62. PULPITA VII 93 n.

196 QUID=*utrum* Verg. XII 726—7 *fata imponit diversa* duorum | quem *damnet labor et* quo *vergat pondere letum.* ib. 719. Pers. II 20. Phaedr. IV 23 2. Tac. ann. I 47 quos *igitur anteferret?* MADVIG. add Hor. ep. II 1 41. Phaedr. I 24 8. Luc. I 126. VI 807. VII 260. So *quisque=uterque* I 41 n. Madvig on Cic. fin. IV § 16. Aug. de beata vita 6. Mart. I 6 5 n. MORTEM estne quisquam qui dubitet? adeo mortis timidus, ut eius vitandae causa se in scena, ridicula suscepta persona, traducat? MADVIG. QUISQUAM Burm. on Aen. I 48. 197 ZELOTYPUS the part of the jealous husband of the *mima* Thymele I 36 n. STUPIDI blockhead, the clown in a mime, Arnob. in V 171 n. Orelli inscr. 2645 *Aurelius Eutyches* stupidus *greg. urb.* (i. e. *stupidus* gregis scenicorum urbani: persona quae risum stupiditate quadam incitabat). ib. 2608. Capitolin. Antonin. phil. 29 *cum Tertullum etiam prandentem cum uxore deprehenderit; de quo* mimus *in scena praesente Antonino dixit, cum* stupidus *nomen adulteri uxoris a servo quaereret, et ille diceret ter 'Tullus,' et adhuc* stupidus *quaereret, responderit ille, 'iam dixi ter, Tullus dicitur.'* Cypr. de spect. 6 *patresfamilias togatos modo* stupidos, *modo obscenos.* COLLEGA fellow-actor of the *mimus* Corinthus.

198 cf. sat. VI 617. CITHAROEDO to play on an instrument, to sing, or to dance, was thought unbecoming in a Roman of condition (Nep. 15 1 § 2 and praef. Macrob. III 14=II 10 §§ 4—10, 15). Subrius Flavius in Tac. XV 65 *'non referre dedecori, si* citharoedus *demoveretur, et tragoedus succederet:' quia* (adds Tac.) *ut Nero* cithara *ita Piso tragico ornatu canebat.* cf. ib. XIV 14 15. XVI 4. DCass. LXII 24. Suet. Ner. 20 *statim ut imperium adeptus est, Terpnum citharoedum vigentem tunc praeter alios arcessit: diebusque continuis post cenam canenti in multam noctem assidens, paulatim et ipse meditari exercerique coepit: nec eorum quicquam omittere, quae generis eius artifices vel conservandae vocis causa vel augendae factitarent* etc. ib. 21 *nomen suum in albo profitentium* citharoedorum *iussit ascribi: sorticulaque in urnam cum ceteris demissa, intravit ordine suo simulque* praefecti praetorii citharam sustinentes, etc. A lampoon posted about the city ib. 39 *dum* tendit citharam *noster, dum cornua Parthus,* | *noster erit Paean ille ἑκατηβελέτης.* When his dethronement was predicted, he replied (ib. 40) *'τὸ τέχνιον πᾶσα γαῖα τρέφει,' quo maiore scilicet venia meditaretur* citharoedicam artem principi sibi gratam, *privato necessariam* (cf. DCass. LXIII 27). ib. 41 nothing in the invectives of Vindex vexed him so much *quam ut* citharoedum *malum se increpitum;* he turned to one courtier after another, asking: *nossentne quenquam praestantiorem?* ib. 43 he hoped to melt the rebel armies by going alone to meet them, weeping, and prepared *epinicia to* be sung the next day: almost his last words were ib. 49 *qualis artifex pereo.* id. Vit. 4 *Neroni acceptior...peculiari merito, quod praesidens certamini Neroneo* cupientem inter citharoedos contendere *nec quamvis flagitantibus cunctis promittere audentem ideoque egressum theatro revocaverat.* ib. 11 (cf. DCass. l. c. 29). DCass. LXI 20 § 1 *ἔστη τε ἐπὶ σκηνῆς ὁ Καῖσαρ κ.τ.λ.* ib. 21. LXIII 1. 6. 8. 9. 14. 17 §§ 5 6. 21. 22. 26. Philostr. Apoll. IV 39 § 1. V 7 § 2. 19. [Luc.] Ner. 2. Sibyll. V 141 seq.

Plin. XXX § 14. Zonaras XI 18. infr. 227 n. For the juxta-position *citharoedo principe* cf. VI 118 *meretrix Augusta.* DCass. LXI 19 §§ 2 3 (at Nero's *iuvenalia* Aelia Catella, a lady of high birth, 80 years of age, danced, and many other noble ladies; from some Nero, at the bidding of the spectators, plucked off the masks by which they sought to disguise their shame). 20 § 1. 21 § 2. LXII 6 §§ 3—5. 18 § 1. 24 § 2. LXIII 1 § 1. 6 § 3. 8 § 2 seq. 12 § 2. 17 §§ 5 6.

MIMUS 191 n. Aug. de magistro § 5 *histriones totas in theatris fabulas sine verbis plerumque exponunt et aperiunt.* Suet. Dom. 8 *quaestorium virum, quod* gesticulandi saltandique studio teneretur, *movit senatu.* Lamprid. Heliogab. 25 *in* mimicis adulteriis *quae solent simulato fieri effici ad verum iussit.*

199 HAEC ULTRA QUID ERIT NISI LUDUS what worse (than the noble actors in the pantomimes) remains, except the school of the lanista and the combats of the amphitheatre? Nor is this crowning disgrace wanting; Gracchus has entered the harena and chosen the equipment which leaves the face bare. cf. Tac. XIV 20 complaints of the better citizens on the institution of the *quinquennale ludicrum:* outlandish fashions were ruining morals *patrios mores funditus everti...ut degeneret studiis externis iuventus*...see more supr. 193 n. On the degraded position of gladiators see Quintil. decl. 9 § 5 *inter debita noxae mancipia contemptissimus tiro.* Calpurn. decl. 50 *servum ex libero et* gladiatorem *ex viro forti*...gladiator infamis *in iudicio loquor*...neque enim condicione gladiatoria quicquam est humilius in vulgo. Flor. II 19 § 3 servilia *bella...et,* ne quid turpitudini desit, gladiatoria. id. III 20 § 1. Tac. h. II 62 *cautum severe* [*by Vitellius*], *ne equites Romani* ludo *et harena* polluerentur. *priores id principes pecunia ac saepius vi* [supr. 193] *perpulerant: ac pleraque municipia et coloniae aemulabantur* [supr. 188 189] *corruptissimum quemque adulescentium pretio illicere.* LUDUS XI 20 n. Madvig 'gladiatorius, in quo lanista magistro artem discebant: Cic. in Cat. II § 9. Caes. b. c. I 14 § 4. Suet. Caes. 31. Hor. ep. I 1 3.' Sen. ep. 87 § 9 *hic* [some *trossulus* of the day] *sine dubio cultior comitatiorque quam M. Cato videretur, hic, qui inter illos apparatus delicatos cummaxime dubitat,* utrum se ad gladium locet an ad cultrum. ib. 99 § 13 *aspice illos iuvenes* quos ex nobilissimis domibus in harenam luxuria proiecit. ILLIC in the *ludus.* Freemen and even nobles contended in the harena IV 95. XI 8. Sen. de prov. 2 § 5. q. n. V 31 § 5. DCass. LVII 14 (knights). LIX 10. LXXII 19. Fronto ad M. Caes. V 22 p. 82 Naber *consul populi Romani posita praetexta manicam induit, leonem inter iuvenes quinquatribus percussit populo Romano spectante.* Didius Iulianus (Lamprid. vit. Did. c. 9). Commodus (id. vit. Comm. 11—3. 15). Tert. ad mart. 5. ad nat. I 18. Markland conj. *illud...habe* cl. III 187—8 illud *fermentum tibi* habe.

200 MIRMILLONIS a gladiator equipped in Gallic fashion, with a fish (see below) on his *helmet* (ver. 203. schol.) When the *retiarius* fought with the *myrmillo,* he cried in Ionic *a maiore* verse '*non te peto, piscem peto, quid me fugi', Galle?*' (Festus, see Forcellini). See Friedländer II^3 516 *myrmillones* (or *murm-* Henzen 6174 seq.) were not quite identical with the *Galli,* for the two classes appear separately in the list in Mommsen IRN 736. The *myrmillo* appears as the opponent of the *retiarius* also in VM. I 7 § 8. Quintil. VI 3 § 61 *Pedo de* myrmillone, *qui* retiarium [*quem —us?*] *consequebatur nec feriebat,* '*vivum*' inquit '*capere vult*'; generally of the *Threx* Suet. Dom. 10 Threcem myr-

milloni *parem, munerario imparem.* Aus. monosyll. (idyll. XII) *quis* myrmilloni *componitur? aequimanus* Threx. Cic. Phil. VII § 17 (where observe the contrast: Gracchorum *potentiam maiorem fuisse arbitramini, quam huius* gladiatoris *futura sit?*) Suet. Cal. 55. His armour completely covered him Amm. XVI 12 § 49 seque in modum myrmillonis operiens. ib. XXIII 6 § 83 *pedites enim* in speciem myrmillonum contecti. Tac. an. III 43 *gladiaturae destinati, quibus more gentico [he is speaking of Gauls; and myrmillones were called Galli,* Festus. Plut. Crass. 8] *continuum ferri tegimen.* The name myrmillo is derived from a fish, μόρμυρος or μόρμυλος (Aristot. etc.), Lat. *mormyr* (Ov.) On a Thasian inscription (Böckh 2164) the word μορμίλλωνες occurs. Rich *mirm.*

201 Gracchus does not appear as a *Threx.* Paul. Diac. p. 156 Lind. Threces *gladiatores, a similitudine parmularum Thraciarum.* Friedländer II³ 517—9. Plin. h. n. XXIII § 129 *parmae* Threcidicae. Artem. II 32 they were well defended (*κατεσκεπάσθαι τοῖς ὅπλοις*), rose upon their enemy (*ἐπιβαίνειν*), and bore a scimitar (*τὸ μὴ ὀρθὸν ἔχειν τὸ ξίφος*). cf. Suet. Cal. 32 myrmillonem *e* ludo *rudibus secum battuentem et sponte prostratum confodit* ferrea sica *ac more victorum cum palma discucurrit.* Clem. Al. str. I 16 § 75 'the Thracians first invented the so-called ἄρπη, a bent sword, and first used targets on horseback.' The Thracians on Trajan's column are armed in the same manner.

FALCE SUPINA 'a reversed sickle', a sabre bending backwards instead of forwards. Labbe gloss. *sica* Θρᾳκικὸν *ξίφος ἐπικαμπές.* Respecting this Gracchus cf. II 144—9 *vicit et hoc monstrum* tunicati fuscina Gracchi, | lustravitque fuga mediam gladiator harenam | *et Capitolinis generosior et Marcellis* | *et Catuli Paulique minoribus et Fabiis et* | *omnibus ad podium spectantibus, his licet ipsum* | *admoveas, cuius tunc munere* retia *misit.* cf. Hier. ep. 107=7 ad Laetam § 2 *propinquus vester* Gracchus, nobilitatem patriciam nomine sonans, *cum praefecturam gereret urbanam.*

202 DAMNAT ET ODIT Ov. tr. III 1 8.

203 GALEA VM. I 7 § 8 *incidit deinde ut...*retiarius *cum* myrmillone *introduceretur:* cuius cum faciem vidisset, *idem dixit ab illo se* retiario *trucidari putasse.* Suet. Claud. 34 *prolapsos iugulari iubebat:* maxime retiarios, ut exspirantium faciem videret. Quintil. decl. 9 § 9 a friend bids farewell to a gladiator *suprema per* galeam *dederam oscula.* The helmets had vizors (see the cuts in Dict. Ant. or in Rich).

TRIDENTEM the three-pronged spear (harpoon, *fuscina*), with which the *retiarius* dispatched his opponent, after entangling him in his net. He is equipped as a fisherman spearing thunnies (Hom. Od. x 124 n.) Prud. c. Symm. II 1109 seq. *spectant aeratam faciem quam crebra* tridenti | *impacto quatiant hastilia, saucius et quam* | *vulneribus patulis partem perfundat harenae,* | *cum fugit.* Mart. of a gladiator V 24 12 *Hermes* aequoreo *minax* tridente. A *retiarius* named *Aequoreus* in Mommsen IRN 2872. Arn. VI 12 *cum* fuscina *rex maris, tamquam illi pugna sit* gladiatorii *obeunda certaminis.* cf. Isidor. XVIII 54. DS. XVII 43 the besieged Tyrians used nets and harpoons against the Macedonians. From VM. (l. l.) and from the story of Pittacus (Strabo p. 600 when challenged by Phryno to single combat, he equipped himself as a fisherman, caught Phryno in a casting-net, speared him with a trident and dispatched him with a dagger. DL. I § 74 Menage. Festus p. 238 Lind. Polyaen. I 25) it appears that a dagger was also used by the *retiarius.* This dagger is seen in the cut (fig. 488ᵃ) in Guhl und Koner (II¹ 338).

The best account, with references to works of art, in Friedländer II[3] 511—5.

204 RETIA technically called *iaculum* (Isid. origg. XVIII 51). gloss. Labbe *retiarius δικτυοφόρος δικτυοβόλος.*

205 NUDUM DCass. LXI 19 (cited 198 n.)

SPECTACULA the benches of the amphitheatre; cf. Liv. I 35.

206 FUGIT Artemid. II 32 if a man dreamt that he fought with a *retiarius*, it was a sign that his wife would desert him *λήψεται γυναῖκα...φυγάδα.* While he is engaged in combat, and turned towards his foe, he may remain unknown, but when he *flies* along the rows of spectators and lifts his face to them, there is no room for doubt.

207 CREDAMUS incredible as it may be, let us believe our eyes, as he runs barefaced before us. Kiaer 43—48 rightly makes *spira* subject to *porrigat* (cf. VI 248—50. VII 20 21. 63—5. X 287—8. 326—7. XIV 125. Pers. IV 11 12) and reads *credamus, tunicae de f.* 'agnoscimus faciem Gracchi; credamus igitur eum tunicam retiarii nobili Romano indignam sumpsisse'.

TUNICAE the *retiarius* wore the tunic alone, sat. II (supr. 201 n.). Suet. Cal. 30 retiarii tunicati *quinque numero gregatim dimicantes sine certamine ullo totidem* secutoribus *succubuerant: cum occidi iuberentur, unus resumpta* fuscina *omnes victores interemit.*

AUREA his lasso is of gold lace; this foppery and the size of his armlet make him the more conspicuous.

208 LONGO in the Bignor mosaic (archaeologia XVIII 203 Friedländer) the shoulder-plate stands out like a wing.

IACTETUR dangles as he runs.

SPIRA schol. *huiusmodi aliquid, quo citius sparsum funem vel iactatam retiam colligat*, a kind of *amentum* (*ἀγκύλη*), a band passing round the body from the left shoulder to the right hip, and attached to the net (Friedländer).

GALERO schol. galerus *est umero impositus gladiatoris* the technical name for a guard, of leather or metal, worn on the left arm and reaching over the shoulder, which served as a shield to the *retiarius* (see Rich and Guhl und Koner's cut 488[b]). Some found at Pompeii are figured by Garrucci in bullet. Nap. nuova ser. I 101 seq. 103 pl. 7. cf. rev. archéol. V 8 pl. 165 (Friedländer).

209 ERGO since Gracchus is recognised by his features and his dress, the gladiator by trade, the slave, blushes to be pitted against so degraded a foe, smarts at the disgrace of meeting Gracchus. How are the mighty fallen! Sen. de provid. 3 § 4 ignominiam iudicat gladiator cum inferiore componi *et scit eum sine gloria vinci qui sine periculo vincitur.* cf. ib. 4 § 4. ep. 78 § 16 (of athletes). Cic. Tusc. II § 41.

210 SECUTOR matched with the *retiarius* also in Suet. Cal. (207 n.) and in the cut referred to 204 n. ad fin. 208; therefore called *contra rete* in inscriptions (Wilmanns 2605 n. 6 = CIL VI 631—2. ib. 2616 = Henzen 6174). Commodus fought as *secutor* with sword (cf. Prud. c. Symm. II 1100 *altius impresso dum palpitat ense* secutor) shield and helmet (DCass. LXXII 19. 22. Lamprid. Comm. 15). Friedländer II[3] 516—7, who cites for the helmet Philogelos 87 Eberhard. schol. Iuv. VI 108. His name is derived from his following the *retiarius* in his flight (cf. Artem. II 32).

211—230 The people if free to choose would prefer the Spaniard Seneca to Nero the scion of Iulus, but yet a parricide worthy of many deaths. 'Orestes also slew his mother'; true, but at Apollo's behest, to avenge the treacherous murder of his father; and it was his single sin; he laid no finger on his sister or on Hermione, mixed no poison for his *kinsfolk,—never sang* on the stage, wrote no Trojan epic;

for what of all Nero's crimes called louder for the avenging sword of Verginius, of Vindex or of Galba? Behold the exploits, the accomplishments of your high-born emperor; it is his pride to sing on a foreign stage, to win the parsley-wreath in Greek concerts. Fix the trophies of his voice on the family statues, the flowing train of Thyestes or Antigone at the feet of Domitius, and hang up his guitar from a marble colossus. On Nero see especially Herm. Schiller Gesch. des röm. Kaiserthums unter...Nero Berlin 1872, and for his progresses in Greece G. F. Hertzberg Gesch. Griechenlands unter der Herrschaft der Römer II Halle 1868.

211 SUFFRAGIA X 77 seq. n.

212 SENECAM the philosopher (V 109. X 16), Nero's teacher. Tac. XV 65 *fama fuit* (A.D. 65) *Subrium Flavum cum centurionibus occulto consilio neque tamen ignorante Seneca destinavisse, ut* post occisum *opera Pisonis* Neronem *Piso quoque interficeretur* tradereturque imperium Senecae, quasi ... claritudine virtutum ad summum fastigium delecto. See on the Stoic opposition under the empire Schiller's Nero 666—705. W. A. Schmidt Gesch. d. Denk- u. Glaubensfreiheit Berl. 1847.

213 Nero deserved, not once alone (*non una* III 151, VI 218), but many times, to die the parricide's death. For he was privy to, and afterwards jested on, the murder of Claudius (V 148). Early in A.D. 55 he poisoned, by the help of Locusta (I 71 72 n.), Britannicus, son of his step-father Claudius (Tac. XIII 15—18: Agrippina was alarmed because, ib. 17 *parricidii exemplum intellegebat*). Among his other victims were his father's sisters Domitia Lepida (A.D. 54, before the death of Claudius, ib. XII 64) and Domitia (shortly after the murder of Agrippina DCass. LXI 17. Suet. Ner. 34), his mother Agrippina (March A.D. 59 Tac. XIV 3—13. she had long looked forward to such an end, ib. 9 *consulenti super Nerone responderunt Chaldaei, 'fore ut imperaret matremque occideret:' atque illa 'occidat' inquit 'dum imperet.'* DCass. LXII 18 a Sibylline oracle was fulfilled in Nero, the last emperor of the Julian line, *ἔσχατος Αἰνεαδῶν μητροκτόνος ἡγεμονεύσει.* cf. LXI 2 § 1 the crime foretold by an astrologer. After the murder he was filled with guilty fears Tac. ib. 10, 11. DCass. LXI 14. Suet. 34 *saepe confessus exagitari se materna specie verberibus furiarum ac taedis ardentibus.* cf. Stat. s. I 7 116—9 as emended by Haupt [*noscis...nocentem*]. The indignation of the people, amidst great outward rejoicings, still found some vent: e.g. a child was found exposed in the forum, and with it a tablet inscribed, DCass. ib. 16 'I rear thee not, lest thou shouldst kill thy mother.' Verses were posted about the city, such as Suet. 39 '*quis negat Aeneae magna de stirpe Neronem?* | sustulit hic matrem, *sustulit ille patrem.*' cf. Tac. XV 67. Namatian. II 57—60), his wives, Octavia the daughter of Claudius (June A.D. 62 Tac. XIV 64. DCass. LXII 13. Suet. 57), and Poppaea (Tac. XVI 6. DCass. LXII 27 § 3); Antonia daughter of Claudius, and Rufius Crispinus son of Poppaea (Suet. 25).

214 CULLEUS a skin (wine-skin dig. XXXIII 6 3 § 1): a bag was hung round the neck of one of Nero's statues, with the inscription Suet. 46 *ego quid potui? sed tu* culleum *meruisti.* DCass. LXI 16. dig. XLVIII 9 9 pr. *poena parricidii more maiorum haec instituta est, ut parricida virgis sanguineis verberatus deinde* culleo *insuatur cum cane, gallo gallinaceo et* vipera et simia: *deinde in mare profundum* culleus *iactatur. hoc ita, si mare proximum sit: alioquin bestiis obicitur secundum divi Hadriani constitutionem.* Excluded from the air of heaven and from burial in earth the criminal was shut up, like with like,

with the parricide viper (etymol. magn. s. v. ἔχις) the ape that squeezes its young to death, and impious creatures that fight with their parents (Theophil. antecessor paraphr. inst. IV 18 § 6 pp. 921—3 Reitz. cf. Gothofr. on dig. l. c. cod. IX 17. DH. IV 62. VM. I 1 § 13. Tzetzes on Lyk. 1778). The murderer of father or mother, grandfather or grandmother (Paul. sentent. V 25 adds of brother or sister or patron), were liable to this punishment Dig. l. l. § 1 (ib. l. 1 a much wider definition of parricide is given). cf. Sen. contr. VII 2 § 3. Iuv. XIII 155—6. Suet. Aug. 33. Dosith. in div. Hadr. sent. § 16 (corp. iur. anteiust. I p. 212 [also in Valpy's HSt VIII 408—9, where see notes], who says, that the impious man, sewn into a sack with impious animals, was carried down to the sea on a wagon drawn by black oxen). Sen. de ir. I 16 § 5. de clem. I 15 § 7. 23 § 2 (addressed to Nero!) parricidae *a lege coeperunt et illis facinus poena monstravit. pessimo vero loco pietas fuit, postquam saepius* culleos *vidimus quam cruces.* Cic. de invent. II § 149. p. Rosc. Am. § 70. Liv. periocha 68. Tert. de an. 33. ad nat. II 13 Oehler *in duos* culleos *dividi Iovem decuit.* Martian. Capella V § 465. Rein Criminalr. 457. Schrader on Iustin. inst. p. 767 seq. E. C. Clark early Roman law 45—6. Rudorff röm. Rechtsgesch. II 371 n. 6.

215 AGAMEMNONIDAE DCass. LXI 13 § 3 when Nero attempted to drown Agrippina, the sea would not endure *τὴν μέλλουσαν ἐπ' αὐτῇ τραγῳδίαν ἔσεσθαι.* Cf. 11 § 3 *μυθολογίαν.* Suet. 39 *multa Graece Latineque proscripta aut vulgata sunt, sicut illa:* Νέρων Ὀρέστης Ἀλκμαίων μητροκτόνοι. | *νεόνυμφος ἰδίαν μητέρ' ἀπέκτεινεν* Νέρων (so Baumgarten-Crus.). cf. [Lucian] Ner. 10. So Apollonius in Philostr. IV 38 § 3 'you cannot say of wild beasts, that they ever feasted on their own mothers, but Nero has battened on this food. If the same was the case of *Orestes* and of Alkmaeon, yet *their fathers were an excuse for the deed,* the one *having been slain by his own wife.*' So Vindex (in DCass. LXIII 23 § 6) *οὗτος δὲ δὴ Θυέστης τε καὶ Οἰδίπους, Ἀλκμαίων τε καὶ Ὀρέστης δικαιότατ' ἂν καλοῖτο· τούτους γὰρ ὑποκρίνεται.* cf. ib. 9 § 4. Suet. Ner. 21 *inter cetera cantavit...*Orestem matricidam. In the schools of rhetoric the crime of Orestes was a hackneyed theme. Cic. de inv. I §§ 18—9 *ratio est quae continet causam, quae si sublata sit, nihil in causa controversiae relinquatur, hoc modo,* ut docendi causa in facili et pervulgato exemplo consistamus: Orestes si accusetur matricidii, nisi hoc dicat 'iure feci; illa enim patrem meum occiderat,' *non habet defensionem* etc. ad Herenn. I § 26. Liban. decl. 5 an apology for Orestes (IV 110—137 R). Plutarch parallela 37 has an exact counterpart of Orestes in Fabius Fabricianus, who was saved by his sister, slew his mother and her paramour, and was acquitted by the senate. In Isae. 8 § 3 we find one 'surnamed Orestes.'

CAUSA Quintil. III 11 § 4 ratio *autem est, qua id, quod factum esse constat, defenditur. et cur non utamur eodem, quo sunt usi omnes fere, exemplo?* Orestes matrem occidit: *hoc constat. dicit se iuste fecisse: status erit qualitatis, quaestio, an iuste fecerit,* ratio, quod Clytaemnestra maritum suum, patrem Orestis, occidit. ib. § 5 11—12. VII 4 § 8 *fortissimum est, si crimen* causa *facti tuemur,* 'plead justification.'

216 DEIS AUCTORIBUS Quintil. III 11 § 6 *idem putant et sub una quaestione esse plures rationes, ut si* Orestes et alteram adferat causam matris necatae, quod responsis sit inpulsus. Orestes acted by direction of Apollo (Eur. Or. 416 *Φοῖβος, κελεύσας μητρὸς ἐκπρᾶξαι φόνον.* ib. 28. 591 seq. id. El. 1246. Aesch. Eum. 465 seq. 579. 594 seq. Ch. 269 seq. 1030.

Soph. El. 32 seq.) speaking in the name of Zeus (Eum. 616 seq. 798 seq.). Cic. p. Rosc. Am. §§ 66—7.

ULTOR Ov. am. I 7 9 vindex in matre patris, *malus* ultor, Orestes.

217 CAESI MEDIA INTER POCULA Agamemnon says in Homer Od. IX 400 seq. ἀλλά μοι Αἴγισθος τεύξας θάνατόν τε μόρον τε | ἕκτα σὺν οὐλομένῃ ἀλόχῳ, οἰκόνδε καλέσσας, | δειπνίσσας ὥς τίς τε κατέκταν᾽ βοῦν ἐπὶ φάτνῃ. So Sen. Agam. 867 seq. In Aeschylus a bath is the scene of the murder Ag. 1128. Eum. 461. 633.

217 seq. imitated from Hor. s. II 3 201—4 *insanus quid enim Aiax| fecit, cum stravit ferro pecus?* abstinuit vim | uxore et gnato: *mala multa precatus Atridis* | non ille aut Teucrum aut ipsum violavit Ulixen. **218** Orestes did not kill Electra (from Hor. s. II 3 133 seq. e. g. 139—140 non *Pyladen* ferro violare aususve sororem est | Electram), as Nero did Octavia and Antonia.

IUGULO Blomf. gloss. Aesch. PV. 888.

SPARTANI Hermione, daughter of Menelaus and Helen; this his Spartan wife Orestes did not kill, as Nero did Octavia and Poppaea.

219 CONIUGII = *coniugis*. add to lexx. Ambr. exhort. virg. 4 § 23 plur. So *matrimonium, servitium*.

ACONITA I 158 n. supr. 17 n., Paul. Aegin. V 45 (II 220 Adams). Sprengel Gesch. d. Arzn. I⁴ 41. Ov. m. I 147 *lurida terribiles miscent* aconita *novercae*. VII 407. Nero poisoned Britannicus, Domitia and Antonia (supr. 213 n.): he thrice attempted to poison his mother, but she was secured by antidotes (Suet. 34. Tac. XIV 3). cf. Suet. 35 fin. 36 fin. he thought of poisoning the whole senate ib. 43.

220 SCENA 188 n. 225 n. Suet. 20 *blandiente profectu (quamquam exiguae vocis et fuscae) prodire in scenam concupivit: subinde inter familiares Graecum proverbium iactans, 'occultae musicae nullum esse respectum.' et prodiit Neapoli primum: ac ne concusso quidem repente motu terrae theatro ante cantare destitit quam absolveret νόμον. ibidem saepius et per plures cantavit dies;* during the great fire (ib. 38) *ἄλωσιν Ilii* in illo suo scenico habitu *decantavit*. cf. Isidorus ib. 39. He vowed, if victorious over Vindex, to appear as a *histrio* ib. 54. Before singing on the stage in the public theatres, he practised in a private theatre Plin. XXXVII § 19. Tac. XIV 15. [Lucian] Nero 6. Suet. 21. DCass. LXIII 9. 10. 22. Cluvius Rufus, who had been consul, acted as herald Suet. 21. DCass. LXIII 14.

NUMQUAM CANTAVIT on this merit of silence Philostr. IV 44 Apollonius to Tigellinus: 'I am better disposed towards Nero than you: you think him worthy to *sing*, I to be silent.'

CANTAVIT 198 n. At the time of Nero's fall Suet. 46 *ascriptum et columnis; iam Gallos eum* cantando *excitasse*. He was compared to Apollo DCass. LXI 20. LXIII 20. Suet. 53. Lucian Ner. 10. Sen. apoc. 4 15 seq. **221** on this humorous climax cf. III 9. VI 398 seq. where the gossip, 434 seq. where the blue-stocking, is *gravior* than the adultress or the drunkard. Aristoph. ran. 147 seq. εἴ που ξένον τις ἠδίκησε πώποτε, | ἢ παῖδα κινῶν ταργύριον ὑφείλετο, | ἢ μητέρ᾽ ἠλόησεν, ἢ πατρὸς γνάθον | ἐπάταξεν, ἢ ᾽πίορκον ὅρκον ὤμοσεν, | ἢ Μορσίμου τις, ῥῆσιν ἐξεγράψατο. Demosth. 571 πανοῦργος ὢν καὶ θεοῖς ἐχθρὸς καὶ γραμματεύς.

TROICA on Nero's poems see Tac. XIII 3. XIV 16. XV 49. Suet. 10. Mart. VIII 70 8. IX 27 9 seq. Pers. I 121. Teuffel³ § 286 n. 8 who indicates fragments. Friedländer III¹ 309. Sen. n. q. I 5 § 6 *ut ait* Nero Caesar *disertissime. 'colla Cytheriacae splendent agitata columbae.'* Plin. XXXVII *§ 50 Domitius* Nero *in ceteris vitae suae portentis* capillos *quoque*

Poppaeae coniugis suae in hoc nomen adoptaverat quodam etiam carmine sucinos appellando. Suet. Vit. 11. Dom. 1. Some affirmed that he was not the author of the works which went by his name, but Suet. (52) had seen some originals, with erasures and corrections, all in his handwriting. The *Troica* was an epic. DCass. LXII 29 ὁ δὲ Νέρων ἄλλα τε γελοῖα ἔπραττε καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν τοῦ θεάτρου ὀρχήστραν ἐν παντὸήμῳ τινὶ θέᾳ κατέβη, καὶ ἀνέγνω Τρωϊκά τινα ἑαυτοῦ ποιήματα κ.τ.λ. Tac. XVI 4 and Suet. 10 mention such a public recitation. The ἄλωσις Ἰλίου which Nero sung during the great fire of Rome (64 A. D.) was probably an extract from it (DCass. LXII 18 § 1. Suet. 38. Tac. XV 39). The poem was known to Servius (g. III 36. Aen. V 370).

QUID etc. 'For what crime, of all that Nero committed in his cruel tyranny, more called for vengeance than this?' Madvig cites Cic. Phil. XIII § 34 quid *non aut probavistis aut fecistis*, quod *faciat, si reviviscat Cn. Pompeius ipse?* i. e. what is there, of all that Pompeius would do, if he were to come to life again, that you have not either applauded or performed?

VERGINIUS L. Verginius Rufus, consul A. D. 63 was governor of upper Germania A. D. 68, when C. Iulius Vindex, propraetor of his native Gaul, rose against Nero, and (finding the provincial levies insufficient to found a Gallic empire) offered the crown (Plut. Galba 4) to Ser. Sulpicius Galba, governor of Hispania Tarraconensis, who declared himself 2 Apr. 68 (Suet. G. 10. Plut. G. 5. Schiller 278—9). Verginius marched against Vindex. In the battle of Vesontio (Besançon) Vindex was slain with his whole army (Tac. h. I 51. IV 57). Verginius repeatedly refused the empire; he lived until A. D. 97, when his funeral oration was pronounced by Tacitus, consul that year (Plin. ep. II 1 § 6). Pliny the younger, his neighbour and ward (ib. § 8), speaks of him in the highest terms of praise. He left directions for this epitaph to be inscribed on his tomb. ib. VI 10 § 4 *hic situs est Rufus, pulso qui* Vindice *quondam | imperium asseruit non sibi sed patriae.* An inscription IOVI • O • M | PRO • SALVTE | ET • VICTORIA • L | VERGINI • RVFI set up by his slave Pylades at the critical time, when Verginius had been saluted imperator by his troops, is in CIL V 611 n. 5702. See Mommsen in Keil's Plin. ep. p. 429. On the attempt of Vindex to establish a national kingdom (Tac. h. IV 17 cl. 57) in Gaul see Schiller 261—278, who corrects the errors of Xiphilinus and modern writers; on Galba's revolt ib. 278—284.

223 SAEVA C. Fannius wrote *exitus occisorum aut relegatorum a Nerone* (Plin. ep. V 5 § 3); three books only were completed and greedily devoured by the public.

CRUDA Mart. IV 49 4 *cenam*, crude *Thyesta, tuam.*

224 seq. cf. II 104 seq.

225 FOEDO CANTU 188 n. X 315 n. ad fin. Nep. Epam. 1 § 2 *scimus enim* musicen nostris moribus abesse a principis persona, *saltare vero etiam in vitiis poni: quae omnia apud Graecos et grata et laude digna ducuntur.* Sen. contr. 1 praef. § 8 cantandi *saltandique* obscena studia effeminatos tenent. Yet even Thrasea (Tac. XVI 21) habitu tragico cecinerat in his native town Patavium, at the games instituted by the Trojan Antenor.

PULPITA VII 93 n. Ios. b. I. II 13 § 1 Nero's murder of his brother, wife, and mother, his extension of his cruelty to the noblest of the land, καὶ ὡς τελευταῖον ὑπὸ φρενοβλαβείας ἐξώκειλεν εἰς σκηνὴν καὶ θέατρον. The tribune Subrius Flavus, when Nero asked why he had forgotten his oath of allegiance Tac. XV 67 'No soldier was more loyal, *while you deserved love: odisse coepi*, postquam parricida

matris et uxoris, auriga et histrio *et incendiarius extitisti.*' The same Subrius Flavus ib. 65 declared that there was small choice between Nero and Piso: *non referre dedecori si* citharoedus *demoveretur et* tragoedus *succederet, quia ut* Nero cithara, *ita Piso* tragico ornatu canebat. Plin. pan. 46 *populus ille, aliquando* scaenici imperatoris spectator et plausor *nunc in pantomimis quoque aversatur et damnat effeminatas artes et indecora saeculo studia.* DCass. LXIII 17 § 5. Hertzberg II 99—108. In the year 64 Tac. XV 33 *acriore in dies cupidine adigebatur Nero promiscas* scaenas *frequentandi. nam adhuc per domum aut hortos cecinerat iuvenalibus ludis, quos ut parum celebres et* tantae voci *angustos spernebat. non tamen Romae incipere ausus Neapolim quasi* Graecam *delegit: inde initium fore, ut* transgressus in Achaiam insignes et antiquitus sacras coronas adeptus maiore fama studia civium eliceret. To the last he retained his passion for the stage Suet. 44. 54; he had imbibed the taste in childhood from a dancer his *paedagogus* ib. 6. 20. Schiller 69, 133—4, 137—8, 180—1, 198—200, 225, 245—7, 258—9, 282 n. 4. Friedländer II[9] 429—30, 463—4. **226** GRAIAE Suet. 22 *nec contentus harum artium experimenta Romae dedisse, Achaiam, ut diximus, petiit* [A. D. 66], *hinc maxime motus. instituerant civitates, apud quas musici agones edi solent, omnes* citharoedorum coronas *ad ipsum mittere. eas adeo grate recipiebat, ut legatos qui pertulissent, ... familiaribus epulis interponeret. a quibusdam ex his rogatus, ut* cantaret *super cenam, exceptusque effusius,* solos *scire* audire Graecos, solosque se et studiis suis dignos ait. cf. ib. 23 24. 53. Vespasian (Suet. Vesp. 4) incurred the extreme displeasure of Nero, so that he was banished from his court, and feared for his life, because, having been in his suite in his musical tour, cantante *eo aut discederet saepius aut praesens obdormisceret.* [Lucian] Nero 2 seq. *Νέρωνα τοίνυν ἐς Ἀχαΐαν φῦσαι ἦγον καὶ τὸ σφόδρα αἰτὸν πεπεικέναι μηδ' ἂν τὰς Μούσας ἀναβάλλεσθαι ἥδιον, κ.τ.λ.* Philostr. Apollon. IV 24 § 2. 36. V 7 8. DCass. LXIII 8 seq. Tac. XV 33.

APIUM DCass. LXII 9 § 3 *τίς δὲ νίκη ἀτοπωτέρα, ἐν ᾗ τὸν κότινον ἢ τὴν δάφνην ἢ τὸ σέλινον ἢ τὴν πίτυν λαβών, ἀπώλεσε* [*ὁ Νέρων*] *τὸν πολιτικόν;* Plin. XIX § 158 *honos* [*apio*] *in Achaia* coronare victores sacri certaminis Nemeae. Lucian Anach. 9 *Ὀλυμπίασι μὲν στέφανος ἐκ κοτίνου, Ἰσθμοῖ δὲ ἐκ πίτυος, ἐν Νεμέᾳ δὲ σελίνων πεπλεγμένος.* epigr. incert. auct. 453 (Brunck III 247, translated by Aus. eclogar. p. 480 Par. 1730 *quattuor antiquos celebravit Achaïa ludos,* | ... *serta quibus pinus, malus, oliva,* apium). Meineke's Euphorion 105 seq. Diphil. *ἔμπορος* fr. 1 23. Plut. Timol. 26 § 3. Themist. p. 186[a]. Plut. qu. conv. V 3 2 3 cites several authorities to shew that parsley was at one time employed at the Isthmian games; thus Callimachus said of it (3 § 3) *θήσουσιν νίκης σύμβολον Ἰσθμιάδος* | *ζήλῳ τῶν Νεμέηθε.* cf. Procles ib. § 4. Pind. Olymp. 13 33 (46), where the schol. (p. 270 Böckh, cf. p. 5) says that the *σέλινον* used at Nemea was green, that at the Isthmus dry: id. Isthm. 2 16=24 schol. p. 527. 7 64=136. Nem. 4 88 (142). Nicandr. alexiph. 605 (618) schol. id. ther. 649 schol. (cf. Eutecn. metaphr.). DS. XVI 79. Greg. Naz. or. 24 § 19. Ios. cited p. 308.

227 seq. Suet. 25 *sacras* coronas *in cubili circum lectos posuit: item* statuas suas citharoedico habitu: *qua nota etiam nummum percussit.* ib. 22. 32. An Achaean coin (Eckhel VI 276) *Neroni Apollini.* He returned in triumph from Greece, having the catalogue of his victories borne before him, wearing his Olympian, and bearing in his

hand his Pythian crown (ib. 25). He hung his crowns (1808 in number) on the Egyptian obelisk in the circus maximus DCass. LXIII 21 § 1.

VOCIS III 91 n. Plin. pan. 2 § 6. Suet. 21 *flagitantibusque cunctis* caelestem vocem. it was one of the charges against Thrasea Paetus (DCass. LXII 26), that he had not sacrificed to the emperor's *ἱερὰ φωνῆ*. On Nero's return in triumph from Greece, the multitude exclaimed ib. LXIII 20 § 5 *σοὶ τὰ Ὀλυμπιονίκα, σοὶ τὰ Πυθιονίκα, . . . Νέρωνι τῷ Ἀπόλλωνι. ὡς εἰς περιοδονίκης, εἰς ἀπ' αἰῶνος . . . ἱερὰ φωνή· μακάριοι οἱ σου ἀκούοντες.* ib. 8 § 3. 10 § 1. 14. 18 § 2. 21. 22 §§ 4—6. 26 §§ 1—2. cf. Philostr. Ap. IV 39 § 2. 44 § 1. V 7 § 3. He brought *sectivum porrum* into fashion (Plin. XIX § 108) vocis gratia *ex oleo statis mensum omnium diebus nihilque aliud ac ne panem quidem vescendo.* Cf. XXXIV § 166. Suet. 20. See the criticisms of [Lucian] Nero 6 7 and DCass. LXI 20 § 2 *καὶ βραχὺ καὶ μέλαν . . . φώνημα.* cf. LXII 26 §§ 3—4.

228 DOMITI Nero was son of Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus. Suet. 1 *functi autem* [Ahenobarbi] *consulatibus septem, triumpho censuraque duplici et inter patricios allecti . . . ita degenerasse a suorum virtutibus Nero, ut tamen vitia cuiusque, quasi tradita et ingenita, rettulerit.*

THYESTAE Vindex also (DCass. supr. 215 n.) charged Nero with appearing in this character. cf. id. infr. 229 n. other characters are named (somewhat at random, as Friedländer thinks II³ 430 n. 1) by Philostr. V 7 § 2. Suet. 21. 39. DCass. LXIII 10. 22.

229 SYRMA XV 30 n. Hor. a. p. 215. ANTIGONAE Nero himself wrote a tragedy *Antigone* Philostr. IV 39 § 2.

PERSONAM Suet. 21 tragoedias *quoque* cantavit personatus, *heroum deorumque item* heroidum *ac dearum* personis *effictis ad similitudinem oris sui et feminae, prout quamque diligeret. inter cetera cantavit* Canacen parturientem, Orestem matricidam, Oedipodem excaecatum, Herculem insanum. cf. ib. 46 fin. DCass. LXIII 9 §§ 4—5 *τὸ προσωπεῖον ὑποδύνων ἀπέβαλλε τὸ τῆς ἡγεμονίας ἀξίωμα, ἐδεῖτο ὡς δραπέτης, ἐποδηγεῖτο ὡς τυφλός, ἐκύει, ἔτικτεν, ἐμαίνετο, ἠλᾶτο, τόν τε Οἰδίποδα καὶ τὸν Θυέστην τόν τε Ἡρακλέα καὶ τὸν Ἀλκμαίωνα τόν τε Ὀρέστην ὡς πλήθει ὑποκρινόμενος. καὶ τά γε προσωπεῖα τοτὲ μὲν αὐτοῖς ἐκείνοις τοτὲ δὲ καὶ ἑαυτῷ εἰκασμένα ἔφερε. τὰ γὰρ τῶν γυναικῶν πάντα πρὸς τὴν Σαβῖναν ἐσκεύαστο.* MELANIPPES Melanippe, daughter of Aeolus and Eurydice, bore to Poseidon twins, Aeolus and Boeotus. Two of the tragedies of Euripides bore her name, *Μελανίππη ἡ σοφή*, imitated by Ennius; and M. *ἡ δεσμῶτις*, imitated by Accius. The various legends are collected in Welcker Griech. Trag. II 840 seq. cf. Cic. off. I § 114.

230 DE MARMOREO CITHARAM SUSPENDE COLOSSO 198 n. Suet. 12 citharam *autem a iudicibus ad se delatam adoravit,* ferrique ad Augusti statuam iussit. COLOSSO not the colossal statue (120 feet high) of Nero himself, which stood in the vestibule of the *golden house* Suet. 31; for this was of brass Plin. XXXIV § 46. Probably the statue of a Domitius is meant.

231—244 The nobles Catilina and Cethegus plotted Rome's ruin, fierce against their native city as the Gallic hordes their allies, but the consul, an upstart from a provincial town, is on the alert. So the gown of peace won for him that title for which Octavius steeped his sword in continual slaughter; but when Cicero was called 'father of the country,' the voice of Rome was still free. Cornelius Severus in Sen. suas. 6 § 26 4—7 *tunc redeunt animis ingentia* consulis *acta* | iurataeque manus deprensaque foedera noxae | patriciumque nefas extinctum: poena Cethegi | *deiectusque redit* votis Catilina nefandis.

Sen. ben. v 16 § 1 *ingratus* Catilina: *parum est illi capere patriam, nisi verterit, nisi Allobrogum in illam cohortes immiserit et trans Alpes accitus hostis vetera et ingenita odia satiaverit ac diu debitas inferias Gallicis bustis duces Romani persolverint.*

231 CATILINA II *27.* X 238 n. XIV 41. The *Sergia gens* was patrician (Sall. 5 § 1 L. Catilina nobili genere ortus. ib. 31 § 7 *ne existimarent*, he exclaimed, sibi, patricio homini, *cuius ipsius atque maiorum plurima beneficia in populum Romanum essent, perdita republica opus esse, cum eam* servaret M. Tullius inquilinus civis urbis Romae. ib. 60 § 7. Cic. p. Mur. § 17. Liv. IV 25. VIII 18. App. b. c. II 2. Flor. IV 1 §§ 2—3 *senatum confodere, consules trucidare,* distringere incendiis urbem,...*et quicquid nec Hannibal videretur optasse, quibus, o nefas! sociis aggressus est!* ipse patricius: sed hoc minus est; Curii, Porcii, Sullae, Cethegi..quae familiae! quae senatus insignia!), and claimed to be of Trojan descent. Aen. V 121 Sergestusque, domus tenet a quo Sergia nomen. See Ben Jonson's Catiline.

NATALIBUS in the sense of 'birth,' 'descent,' 'rank,' the word belongs to the Silver Age. Plin. ep. III 20 § 6 *nonnumquam candidatus* natales *competitoris aut annos aut etiam mores arguebat.* ib. X 12 (7) natalium *splendor.* ib. 4 (3) § 5.

CETHEGI X 238 n. Flor. supr. Sall. Cat. 17 § 3. Vell. II 34 § 4. The Cethegi were a patrician family of the *gens Cornelia.* In the division of labour among the conspirators, C. Cethegus undertook to murder the senators Cic. Cat. 4 §§ 11. 13. p. Sull. § 53 *Cassius* incendiis, Cethegus caedi *praeponeretur:* and it was in his house that arms were discovered Cic. Cat. 3 §§ 8. 10. Plut. Cic. 18 19.

233 FLAMMAS PARATIS Cic. de div. I § 21 (from the poem on his consulship book II) *et clades patriae* flamma ferroque parata. p. Flacco § 97 *nos, qui P. Lentulo* ferrum et flammam *de manibus extorsimus.* Plut. Cic. 18 'Lentulus...determined to kill all the senators and as many of the rest of the citizens as he could, and to burn the city...A *night* had been fixed for the attempt, one of the Saturnalia, and they took and hid in the house of *Cethegus* swords and tow and brimstone. They also appointed a hundred men and assigned by lot as many parts of Rome to each, in order that by means of many incendiaries the city might be in a blaze in a short time on all sides. Others were to stop up the water-conduits.' Cic. Cat. 3 §§ 14. 25. 4 §§ 2. 13. Sall. Cat. 43 § 2. A *supplicatio* was voted to Cicero. Cic. Cat. 3 § 15 *et his decreta verbis est,* quod urbem incendiis, caede cives, Italiam bello liberassem. Clodius also was suspected of plotting to burn the city Cic. p. Mil. § 64. cf. § 63.

234 BRACATORUM a name given to what was afterwards the *provincia Narbonensis,* because the inhabitants wore *bracae* (II 169) or *breeches* Plin. III § 31 *Narbonensis provincia*...bracata *ante dicta.* Tac. h. II 20 bracas, *barbarum tegimen.* Mel. III 5 § 1 Tzschucke.

SENONUM the Senones were bounded by the Parisii on the north, and the Aedui on the south. Their name still survives in that of the town *Sens.* A branch of them settled on the Adriatic between Ravenna and Ancona. This was the nation which took and burnt Rome B.C. 390 (Liv. V 35. 41 § 10 *diripi tecta, exhaustis inici* ignes. 42. 43 pr. 48 pr.). So entire was the devastation that it was proposed to desert the ruins for Veii (49—55), and few historical documents were saved (VI 1). G. C. Lewis credibility c. 12 §§ 76. 78. Schwegler III 253. 269—271. cf. Stat. s. V 3 195—8 *subitam civilis Eri-*

nys | *Tarpeio de monte facem Phlegraeaque movit* | *proelia.* sacrilegis *lucent Capitolia* taedis | et Senonum furias Latiae sumpsere cohortes. Sen. apocol. 6 quod Gallum facere oportebat, Romam cepit. **235** TUNICA MOLESTA a cruel jest I 155 n. schol. *vestis ex charta facta, pice illita, in qua ignibus in poenam addicti ardere solent. ausi estis id conari, quod hoc pacto debeat puniri.* Sen. ep. 14 § 5 *cogita hoc loco carcerem et cruces et eculeos et uncum et adactum per medium hominem, qui per os emergeret, stipitem et distracta in diversum actis curribus membra,* illam tunicam alimentis ignium et illitam et textam, *quicquid aliud praeter haec commenta saevitia est.* Mart. x 25 5 6 *nam cum dicatur* tunica praesente molesta | '*ure manum,*' *plus est dicere* '*non facio.*' Plut. de ser. num. vind. 9 'some men are just like children, who often when they behold malefactors in the theatres in tunics of gold and purple shawls crowned and dancing the pyrrich admire and envy them as happy; until they are seen goaded and scourged and discharging fire from that flowered and costly attire *πῦρ ἀντέντες ἐκ τῆς ἀνθινῆς ἐκείνης καὶ πολυτελοῦς ἐσθῆτος.*' Like the shirt of Nessus or Medea's fatal gift Friedländer II³ 386. Marquardt v (1) 195. Tert. ad mart. 5 ad ignes *quidam se auctoraverunt, ut certum spatium* in tunica ardente conficerent. id. ad nat. I 18 incendiali tunica. cf. ad Scap. 4 fin. criminals were thus burnt to represent Hercules on Oeta. id. apol. 15 qui vivus ardebat, Herculem induerat.

236 VIGILAT on the night of the 1st of November B.C. 63, Catiline had planned an attempt upon Cicero, who however checked it Cic. Catil. 1 § 8 *intelleges multo me* vigilare *acrius ad salutem, quam te ad perniciem reipublicae.* **237** NOVUS Plut. Cic. 26 'Metellus Nepos in a debate with Cicero often asked, *Who is your father?*' Vell. II 34 § 3 M. Cicero ...vir novitatis nobilissimae. Cic. p. Planc. § 67. in Pis. § 2. de leg. agr. 2 § 3 *pauci nobiles in hac civitate consules facti sunt:* novus ante me nemo. id. Cat. 1 § 28. Phil. 6 § 17. p. Cluent. § 111. Sall. Cat. 23 § 6 *antea pleraque nobilitas invidia aestuabat et quasi pollui consulatum credebant, si eum quamvis egregius* homo novus *adeptus foret.* Q. Cicero encouraged his brother to disregard this prejudice de pet. cons. c. 1 2. cf. Drumann v 397 seq. Oudend. schol. in Cic. ep. p. 129. Liv. XXII 34 §§ 7 8 (A.D. 216) *id foedus inter omnes* nobiles *ictum, nec finem ante belli habituros, quam* consulem vere plebeium, *id est,* hominem novum *creassent; nam* plebeios nobiles *iam eisdem initiatos esse sacris et* contemnere plebem *coepisse.* Vell. II 128 §§ 1—4 Boecler. Tac. dial. 7 *non eum diem laetiorem egi, quo mihi latus clavus oblatus est, vel quo* homo novus et in civitate minime favorabili natus quaesturam aut tribunatum aut praeturam accepi. id. ann. III 55 novi homines e municipiis *et coloniis atque etiam provinciis in senatum crebro adsumpti.* esp. Plut. Cat. mai. 1 § 3. App. b. c. II 2 p. 176.

ARPINAS 245. Sall. cited 231 n. Arpinum, a Volscian town (infr. 245 n.) to the east of Rome, near the junction of the Liris and Fibrenus (Cic. legg. II c. 3, cf. c. 1. Drumann v 208. 212 seq.). *Quid homini* Arpinati *cum Baiis,* agresti ac rustico? asked Clodius (Cic. fragm. in Clod. 4 § 2 p. 101 Beier. cf. ad Att. I 16 § 10). [Sall.] decl. in Cic. 1 § 1 *reperticius, accitus ac paulo ante insitus huic urbi civis.* ib. 3 § 4 *homo* novus Arpinas. ib. 4 § 7 (cited by Quintil. IX 3 § 89) o Romule Arpinas! L. Mariani Arpinum and its antiquities in the days of Cicero. Lond. 1871. **238** MUNICIPALIS

Cic. Phil. 3 § 15 *videte, quam* despiciamur *omnes, qui sumus e* municipiis. *quaero peregrinum cur me esse dixeris .....' hoc dico' inquit 'te esse* ex municipio.' *fateor et addo etiam,* ex eo municipio, unde iterum iam salus huic urbi imperioque missa est. Tac. an. IV 3 of Livia *illa, cui avunculus Augustus, socer Tiberius, ex Druso liberi, seque ac maiores et posteros* municipali adultero *foedabat.*

EQUES p. Mur. § 17 *non arbitrabar, cum ex familia vetere et illustri consul designatus ab* equitis Romani filio consule *defenderetur, de generis* novitate *accusatores esse dicturos.* in Verr. II § 174. leg. agr. 1 § 27. p. Cael. § 4 cl. Quintil. XI 1 § 28. p. Mil. § 18. Plut. Cic. 11 (Drumann V 212 n. 39). Plin. XXXIII § 34 who traces to Cicero's consulship the increased importance of the equestrian order. Seneca in Tac. XIV 53 fin. *egone* equestri *et provinciali loco ortus proceribus civitatis adnumeror? inter nobiles et longa decora praeferentes* novitas *mea enituit?* Friedländer I⁴ 221—4.

GALEATUM etc. the Roman knights (Cic. ad Att. II 1 § 6) under Atticus, were stationed by Cicero on the Capitol. Sestius also brought troops from Capua (p. Sest. § 11 seq. Drumann V 481).

239 ATTONITIS the bewildered citizens Sall. Cat. 31.

MONTE VI 296. IX 131.

240 TOGA 49. X 8 n. As Cicero himself boasted in Pis. § 73 *seq. cedant* arma togae, *concedat laurea laudi.* off. I § 77. cf. id. Catil. 3 § 23. Brut. § 255. Drumann V 497 n. 21. Plin. VII § 117 *salve primus omnium* parens patriae *appellate, primus in* toga triumphum linguaeque lauream merite *et facundiae Latiarumque litterarum parens atque, ut dictator Caesar hostis quondam tuus de te scripsit, omnium triumphorum laurea maior. quanto plus est, ingenii Romani terminos in tantum promovisse quam imperii.* Cornelius Severus in Sen. suas. 6 § 26 13—14 *ille senatus | vindex, ille fori, legum ritusque* togae*que.* Quintil. II 16 § 7 *non divina* M. Tulli eloquentia ... Catilinae fregit audaciam et supplicationes, qui maximus honor victoribus bello ducibus datur, in toga meruit? Stat. s. V 2 58 *imperium mulcente* toga. Plin. ep. I 22 § 6 Döring. Liv. IV 10 § 8 aequavit, *quod haud facile est, Quinctius* consul togatus armati gloriam collegae. Luc. VII 62—6 *Romani maximus auctor |* Tullius *eloquii,* cuius sub iure togaque | pacificas saevus tremuit Catilina secures etc. The *toga* was worn by advocates in the courts Tac. XI 7 Gron. *plebem, quae* toga *enitesceret.* sat. XVI 45 n.

241 TITULI 69 n. VIX K. F. Hermann's conj. PS have *in* (L. Müller de re metr. 311 *omnino falsumst in*), pω *non* (so Jahn²). Mr Munro's conj. *quantum tum in* is elegant and easy. Kiaer 83—7 shews that *non* cannot be understood from the first clause with the second (*quantum non* etc. would mean 'the like of which O. did *not* win at Actium, but *did* win at Philippi,' as XV 107—8 nec *enim omnia, quaedam | pro vita facienda putant*). Such a hiatus as *quantum in* has no parallel in Iuv. except IX 118 (6th foot) *tum his.* The negative is out of place, for Iuv. means to say: Cic., the man of law, won the *same* title to which O. waded through seas of blood,—*but,* when Cic. was hailed parent and father of his country, Rome was *free.* LEUCADE Leucas (formerly Neritum, now *Hagia Maura*), a peninsula distant 240 stadia from Actium, yet often spoken of as the scene of the battle of Actium (2 Sept. B. C. 31) Aen. VIII 675—7 *classes aeratas, Actia bella, | cernere erat, totumque instructo Marte videres | fervere* Leucaten. Prop. IV=III 11 69. Flor. IV 11

§ 4. Luc. I 42. V 479. VII 872. X 66. Leucas is *ἀκτὴ ἠπείροιο* in Hom. Od. ω 378; the Corinthians dug a canal through the isthmus (Strabo 452), which in the time of Thucydides and again in 197 B. C. was choked with sand; the Romans cleared it out, but it was once more filled in Pliny's days, and only made navigable again by the English (Bursian Geogr. v. Griechenl. I 115 116).

242 THESSALIAE CAMPIS Merivale III[1] 214: 'Regarding the battle of Philippi [B. C. 42] a curious error was perpetuated among the Roman writers. They persisted in representing it as fought on the same spot as the battle of Pharsalia. The name of Macedonia was given by the Romans to the whole region between the Adriatic and the Hellespont, and such names as Aemathia, Haemonia, were applied very loosely by their poets. The mistake arose from an ambiguity in Virgil's lines, which became a *locus classicus* with succeeding writers g. I 489 seq. *ergo inter sese paribus concurrere telis | Romanas acies* iterum *videre* Philippi: | *nec fuit indignum superis* bis *sanguine nostro | Aemathiam et latos Haemi pinguescere campos.* The poet here refers to two distinct battles, one in Thessaly (Aemathia is not a correct term), the other in Thrace, but the words might very easily mislead. The site of the battles is accordingly confounded by Manil. I 906. Ov. m. XV 824. Flor. IV 2 § 43. Luc. I 680 seq. VII 854 seq. IX 270. Iuv. h. l.'

244 PATREM PATRIAE this title was first given to Cicero in the senate by Catulus p. Sest. § 121. in Pis. § 6. ad Att. IX 10 *me, quem nonnulli conservatorem istius urbis, quem* parentem *esse dixerunt.* Cato was the first to salute him by it in the popular assembly Plut. Cic. 23. App. b. c. II 7. cf. Cic. ep. fam. XV 4 § 2. Plut. (l. l.) and Pliny (supr. 240 n.) erroneously state that Cicero first received this honour. Livy ascribes it to Romulus (I 16) and Camillus (V 49); Cicero himself (p. C. Rabir. perd. r. § 27 both *pater* and *parens*) to Marius. Caesar also (Cic. Phil. 2 § 31. off. III § 83. DCass. XLIV 4. Drumann III 662 n. 7) was saluted by this title. It was conferred upon Augustus 5 Febr. B. C. 2 Ov. f. II 121 seq. *dum canimus sacras alterno carmine Nonas | . . . sancte* pater patriae, *tibi plebs, tibi curia nomen | hoc dedit: hoc dedimus nos tibi nomen eques.* id. trist. II 39. 181. IV 4 13. Suet. Oct. 58. DCass. LIII 18. Flor. IV 12 § 66: to Livia also the name of *mater patriae* was given Tac. ann. I 14. DCass. LVII 12. LVIII 2. The title was declined by Tiberius (Suet. 26. 50. 67. DCass. LVII 8. LVIII 12. Tac. ann. I 72. IV 38), and Nero (Suet. 8 on his accession *propter aetatem,* yet Pliny says of him XXXVII § 20 *memoranda res tanti imperatorem* patremque patriae *bibisse.* Schiller 88). As regards the later emperors, cf. Becker röm. Alt. II (3) 302; and for the import of the term, DCass. LIII 18. Sen. de clem. I 14 § 2. Tac. XI 25 A. D. 48 the consul Vipstanus proposed that Claudius should be called 'father of the senate'; *quippe promiscum* patris patriae *cognomentum.* Tert. apol. 34 *qui* pater patriae *est, quomodo dominus est?* The best account in Mommsen röm. Staatsrecht II[1] 737—8, who points out that Pliny, App., Iuv. are mistaken in confounding the mere compliment paid to Cicero by partisans with the later imperial title. To his citations add Capitolin. Anton. Pius 6. Anton. phil. 9. 12. Cicero was also saluted as 'saviour and founder' Plut. 22 § 3. [Sen.] Oct. 444 *servare cives maior est* [*virtus*] patriae patri. LIBERA Luc. IX 601—4 of Cato *ecce* parens verus patriae, *dignissimus aris, | Roma, tuis, per quem numquam*

iurare pudebit, | *et quem,* si steteris umquam cervice soluta, | *nunc olim factura deum es.*

245—253 Another rustic from Arpinum, Marius, was once a day-labourer, then a private in the army; yet he repelled the invasion of the giant Cimbri, and his high-born colleague Catulus was fain to reap but the second laurels.

245 ARPINAS ALIUS Cicero often names Marius as his fellow-townsman x 276—7 n. de legg. II § 6 *quod ex eo* [*Arpino*] *duo sui conservatores exstitissent.* p. Sull. § 23. p. red. ad Quir. §§ 19 20. p. Sest. §§ 50. 116. VM. VI 9 § 14 C. Marius ... Arpinatibus *honoribus iudicatus inferior quaesturam Romae petere ausus est.* ... ex illo Mario tam humili Arpinate, tam ignobili Romae, tam fastidiendo candidato *ille Marius evasit, qui Africam subegit, qui Iugurtham regem ante currum egit,* qui Teutonorum Cimbrorumque exercitus delevit. anthol. lat. 843 R. The father of M. unknown Ael. v. h. XII 6. VOLSCORUM Sil. XII 175 *clarum* Volscorum Tulli *decus.* schol. Cic. p. Sull. § 22 *notissimum est autem fuisse* Ciceronem natione Volscum, Arpino municipio, *unde illi quaedam peregrinitatis ab invisoribus concinnabatur infamia.*

246 MERCEDES I 108. Hor. s. II 2 115 Heindorf *fortem* mercede *colonum.* Plut. Mar. 3 'Marius was the son of obscure parents, who gained their living by the labour of their hands, and were poor. It was late before he saw Rome, and became acquainted with the habits of the city, up to which time he lived at Cirrheaton (?), a village in the territory of Arpinum, where his mode of life was rude when contrasted with the polite and artificial fashions of a city, but temperate and in accordance with the old Roman discipline. He first served against the Celtiberians, when Scipio Africanus was besieging Numantia.' Cic. p. Font. § 33. p. Balb. § 47. Sall. b. I. 63 § 3. VM. II 2 § 3, Plin. XXXIII § 150 ille arator Arpinas et manipularis imperator. Fronto princ. hist. p. 205 Naber omnibus Arpinati paupertate *aut Nursina duritia* ducibus *bellicosior extitit.* Ael. v. h. XII 6 Periz. Sen. de ben. V 16 § 2 C. Marius ad consulatum a caliga perductus, *qui nisi* Cimbricis caedibus *Romana funera aequaverit* etc.

247 RODOSAM Apul. met. IX 40 *sed ubi nullis precibus mitigari militem magisque in suam perniciem advertit efferari, iamque inversa* vite de vastiore nodulo cerebrum suum diffindere.

FRANGEBAT VI 479 *hic* frangit *ferulas.* VITEM XIV 193 n. Marquardt III (2) 282.

248 DOLABRA see Rich. Maecenas, in the speech put into his mouth by DCass. LII 25 §§ 6—7, warns Augustus to exclude those who have served ἐν τῷ τεταγμένῳ from the senate. *τούτων μὲν γὰρ τῶν καὶ φορμοφορησάντων καὶ λαρκοφορησάντων καὶ αἰσχρὸν καὶ ἐπονειδιστόν ἐστιν ἐν τῷ βουλευτικῷ τινας ἐξετάζεσθαι.* Plutarch Mar. 13 gives two explanations of a slang term 1) he trained the soldiers to such drudgery, races, long marches under heavy burdens, cooking for themselves, etc. that willing and hardworking soldiers were thenceforward called Marius' mules. 2) Scipio in the siege of Numantia was so pleased with the condition of the horse and mule groomed by M. that he often spoke of them: *οὕτως ἄρα τοὺς σκώπτοντας ἐν ἐπαίνῳ τὸν ἐνδελεχῆ καὶ πλήμονα καὶ φιλόπονον Μαριανὸν ἡμίονον προσαγορεύειν.*

250 Flor. I 37 = III 3 § 4 *sed nec primum impetum barbarorum Silanus* [cons. B.C. 109], *nec secundum Manlius* [cons. B.C. 105], *nec tertium Caepio* [proc. B.C. 105], *sustinere potuerunt: omnes fugati, exuti castris. actum erat, nisi Marius illi saeculo conti-*

gisset. Sall. Iug. 114 *per idem tempus adversum Gallos ab ducibus nostris Q. Caepione et Cn. Manlio male pugnatum;* quo metu Italia omnis contremuit...*Romani sic habuere, alia omnia virtuti suae prona esse,* cum Gallis pro salute, *non pro gloria* certare...ea tempestate spes atque opes civitatis *in illo* [Mario] *sitae.* Cicero calls Marius p. imp. Pomp. § 60 *spes imperii.* p. Sest. § 37 *conservator patriae.* cf. ib. § 38. de prov. cons. § 32. Liv. epit. LXVIII.

252 Diodor. exc. Vat. XXXVII p. 113 Mai (p. 125 Dind.) 'The Cimbri, in form like *giants,* in strength unsurpassed.' Plut. Mar. 11: 'the most probable conjecture was, that they [*the Cimbri*] were Germanic nations belonging to those who extended as far as the Northern Ocean, and this opinion was founded on their *great stature,*' etc. Sen. de ira I 11 § 1 *quid enim est aliud, quod* barbaros tanto robustiores corporibus, *tanto patientiores laborum comminuat, nisi ira infestissima sibi?...* § 2 *quid* Cimbrorum *Teutonorumque tot milia superfusa Alpibus ita sustulit, ut tantae cladis notitiam ad suos non nuntius, sed fama pertulerit, nisi quod erat illis pro virtute ira?* Flor. I 37 = III 3 says of the Teuton king Teutobocchus who used to vault over four or six horses: *insigne spectaculum triumphi fuit. quippe vir* proceritatis eximiae *super tropaea sua eminebat.* [Quintil.] decl. 3 § 14 *non enim nobis* vehementiora corpora, *quam vel his ecce* Cimbris. ib. § 13 *inusitata corporum magnitudo.* So of the Germans Colum. III 8 § 2. Tac. h. V 14. G. 4. Agr. 11.

253 LAURO Ov. tr. IV 2 51 52 *tempora Phoebea* lauro *cingentur,* '*io*'*que* | *miles,* '*io,*' *magna voce* 'Triumphe' *canet.* met. I 560—5. COLLEGA Plut. Mar. 14 'The many, seeing that the circumstances required a man of his energy and good fortune, voted for the fourth consulship of Marius [B.C. 102], and *gave him for colleague Catulus Lutatius,* a man who was esteemed by the nobility.' Vell. II 12 § 5 'Marius, in his fifth consulship [B.C. 101], in the plains called the Raudii Campi on this side the Alps, gained a decisive victory in conjunction with the proconsul Q. Lutatius Catulus. One hundred thousand men were killed or taken.' Plut. Mar. 27 'The whole credit was given to Marius, both on account of his previous victory, and his superior rank. And, what was most of all, the people gave him the title of the third founder of Rome...and they thought that he alone ought to celebrate both triumphs. Marius however did not triumph alone, but *Catulus shared the honour,* for Marius... was afraid of the soldiers, who were prepared not to let Marius triumph, if Catulus was deprived of the honour.' VM. IX 12 § 4 Q. Catulus, Cimbrici triumphi C. Mario particeps *a senatu datus.* Cic. Tusc. V § 56.

254—258 The souls of the Decii were plebeian, plebeian their names, yet to mother Earth and the gods below their sacrifice was an atonement sufficient for all the legions of Rome, 'themselves more worth than all the host they saved.'

254 DECIORUM XIV 239. Before the great battle with the Latins near Vesuvius, B.C. 340, the two consuls, P. Decius Mus and T. Manlius Torquatus, having been warned in a dream (Liv. VIII 6 § 10) *ex una acie* imperatorem, *ex altera exercitum* dis manibus matrique terrae *deberi,* agreed that whichever of them should see his wing give way, should devote himself. The wing of Decius giving way, he devoted himself with these words ib. 9 § 8 '*pro republica Quiritium, exercitu,* legionibus, auxiliis *populi Romani Quiritium, legiones auxiliaque hostium mecum* dis manibus Tellurique *devoveo.*' ib. X 7 §§ 3—4. Att. fab. praetext. 15 of

Decius animam devoro [=devovero] *hostibus*. Luc. VII 360 Deciosque caput fatale voventes. VM. I 7 § 3. V 6 § 5. Orelli onomast. Tullian. 210. Plut. moral. 499 states that he devoted himself to Saturn. Again P. Decius Mus, the son of the foregoing, followed his father's example, when consul for the fourth time, B.C. 295, in a great battle with the Samnites and Gauls at Sentinum Liv. X 28 (see Nieb. h. R. III 383). Cicero in two passages (fin. II § 61. Tusc. I § 89) mentions a third devotion by the grandson of the first Decius, in a battle fought at Asculum with Pyrrhus, B.C. 279. Elsewhere however he speaks only of the father and son (Arnold h. R. II 509). Clason (röm. Gesch. II 240) rejects the story of the devotion.

257 DIS INFERNIS TERRAEQUE PARENTI AV. Caes. 33 *cum irruens vulgus pari clamore* terram matrem deosque inferos *precaretur, sedes impias uti Gallieno darent.* With the devotion of the Decii, considered as an expiatory sacrifice, compare those of Codrus, (Plut. parall. 18), of Menoeceus (sat. XIV 240 n.), of the daughters of Erechtheus (Cic. Tusc. I § 116 with which Plut. parall. 20 compares the immolation by Marius of his daughter Calpurnia in the Cimbric war), of Metioche and Menippe daughters of Orion, who thrice invoked the *infernal* gods (Antonin. Liberal. 25. Ov. m. XIII 692—6), of the maidens of Lacedaemon and Falerii (Plut. parall. 35), of M. Curtius (Schwegler I 484 n. 2), of Iphigenia (Cic. ib.), of the daughter of Aristodemus (Pausan. IV 9 § 2 seq. orac. ap. Euseb. p. e. V 27 § 4 *παρθένον Αἰπυτίδα κλῆρος καλεῖ, ἥντινα δοίης | δαίμοσι νερτερίοις, καί κεν σώσειας Ἰθώμην*), of Palinurus (Aen. V 815 unum pro multis dabitur caput) and of the old patricians when Rome was taken by the Gauls (Plut. Cam. 21, cf. Liv. V 41 § 3); also the *ver sacrum* (Schwegler I 240—1. II 254). See Winer Real-Wörterb. s. v. Sühnopfer. comm. on Petron. 1 fin. p. 9 Burm. Pauly VI 661, 669 n. esp. Lasaulx die Sühnopfer der Griechen u. Römer (in his Studien des class. Alterthums, Regensb. 1854 233—82). Preller röm. Myth.[1] 466—9.

258 Markland 'totus versus mihi non admodum placet.'

259—268 A slave-girl's son, Servius Tullius, wore the crown of Romulus; the consul's sons suffered death as traitors; the slave who divulged their treason was honoured with a public mourning.

259 ANCILLA NATUS VII 199 n. Cic. rep. II § 37 Servius Tullius *primus iniussu populi regnavisse traditur, quem ferunt* ex serva Tarquiniensi natum. Hor. s. I 6 9. Liv. I 39 § 5 Tarquinius betrothed his daughter to Servius; a distinction which makes it incredible serva natum eum parvumque ipsum servisse. ib. 40 §§ 2—3 (cited on *Quirini* below). 47 § 10. 48 § 2. IV 3 § 12 Ser. Tullium...captiva Corniculana natum, *patre nullo*, matre serva, ingenio, virtute, regnum tenuisse. DH. IV 1 (called *Servius* because of the *servile* condition of his mother). VM. I 6 § 1. III 4 § 3 *unde processerit et quo pervenerit, statuae ipsius titulus abunde testatur*, servili *cognomine et regia appellatione perplexis*. Sen. contr. I 6 § 4. Sen. ep. 108 § 30. Plin. XXXVI § 204 calls his mother *Tanaquilis reginae* ancillam *Ocresiam*. Iustin XXXVIII 6 § 7. Paul. Diac. p. 345 M *servorum dies festus erat Idibus Augusti, quod eo die* Servius, filius ancillae, *aedem Dianae dedicavit*. cf. Festus p. 343 a 7 M. Plut. qu. Rom. 74. 100. cod. VII 16 § 9. TRABEAM X 35 n. Aen. VII 612 Servius Quirinali trabea. Plin. h. n. VIII § 195 trabeis usos accipio reges. id. IX § 136 *purpurae usum Romae semper fuisse video, sed* Romulo in trabea. Ov. f. I 37 trabeati *cura* Quirini. ib. II 503—4 trabeaque decorus Romulus. ib. VI 375. 796. met. XIV

828 trabeati *forma* Quirini. Suet. de genere vestium in Serv. Aen. VII 612 (reliq. 266 Reiffersch.) distinguishes three kinds of *trabeae*, the second regum, *quod est purpureum, habet tamen album aliquid.* Mommsen röm. Staatsr. I^3 414. Marquardt V (2) 119.

DIADEMA XIII 39. DH. III 62. Lyd. de mag. I 7. Wesseling on DS. I 47. Hübner in Hermes I 348 seq. Marquardt V (2) 292. Suet. Calig. 22 *non multum afuit, quin statim* diadema *sumeret, speciemque principatus in* regni *formam converteret.* QUIRINI the name of Romulus as a god III 67. Liv. I 40 §§ 2 3 the sons of Ancus were indignant, *si ne ab Tarquinio quidem ad se rediret regnum, sed praeceps inde porro ad* servitia *caderet, ut in eadem civitate post centesimum fere annum,* quod Romulus, deo prognatus, deus ipse, tenuerit regnum, *donec in terris fuerit,* id servus serva natus possideat...*commune Romani nominis...dedecus fore, si*...servis etiam regnum *Romae pateret.* 260 Liv. I 48 § 8 Servius Tullius *regnavit annos quattuor et quadraginta ita, ut bono etiam moderatoque succedenti regi difficilis aemulatio esset. ceterum id quoque ad gloriam accessit, quod* cum illo simul iusta ac legitima regna occiderunt. 261 LAXABANT the imperf., as in ἐδίδου, 'offered,' denotes the attempt. Liv. II 3 § 7—4 § 1 *de accipiendis clam nocte in urbem regibus colloquuntur. Vitelliis Aquiliisque fratribus primo commissa res est. Vitelliorum soror consuli nupta Bruto erat, iamque ex eo matrimonio* adulescentes [*iuvenes*, 262] *erant liberi, Titus Tiberiusque: eos quoque in societatem consilii avunculi assumunt.* PORTARUM CLAUSTRA Heins. on Ov. m. IV 86. 262 IUVENES III 158. X 310. XIV 121.

CONSULIS Liv. II 5 §§ 6—7 consulis liberi *omnium in se averterant oculos; ... illos eo potissimum anno patriam liberatam, patrem liberatorem, consulatum ortum ex domo Iunia...induxisse in animum ut* superbo *quondam* regi, *tum infesto* exsuli proderent.

264 COCLITE etc. Liv. II 10. Verg. Aen. VIII 650—1 pontem auderet quod vellere Cocles, | et fluvium vinclis tranaret Cloelia ruptis. Schwegler I 22 n. 4. II 52—3. 187.

MUCIUS C. Mucius Cordus (schol. Bob. in Cic. p. Sest. § 48) Scaevola, Liv. II 12. Mart. I 21. Schwegler II 54. 183—5, who derives the legend from the surname. 265 IMPERII FINES TIBERINUM cf. XIV 160. Prop. V = IV 1 8 *et* Tiberis *nostris* advena *bubus erat.* After the surrender of the city (Tac. h. III 72 *dedita urbe*) to Porsena, the Romans lost territory on the right bank of the river Liv. II 13 § 4 *de agro Veientibus restituendo impetratum, expressaque necessitas obsides dandi, si Ianiculo praesidium deduci vellent.* In the poet's days Euphrates, Rhine and Danube were the frontier line supra 169 170 n. Tac. I 9 *mari Oceano aut* amnibus longinquis saeptum imperium. VIRGO Verg. supr. Sen. cons. ad Marc. 16 § 2. Schwegler II 56. 185—7, who derives the legend from the equestrian statue of Cloelia (i. e. of Venus Cluilia or Cloacina) on the *via sacra* ib. I 22.

NATAVIT with acc. as in English 'swam the Tiber,' Verg. g. III 260.

266 SERVUS Liv. II 4 §§ 5 6 *cum ... coniurati...remotis arbitris multa inter se de novo, ut fit, consilio egissent, sermonem eorum ex* servis *unus excepit; ...* rem ad consules detulit;...5 § 5 *damnati proditores* ...§ 8 *consules in sedem processere suam, missique lictores ad sumendum supplicium nudatos* virgis caedunt securique *feriunt:*...§ 9 *praemium indici pecunia ex aerario, libertas et civitas data.* Schwegler II 44—5.

267 MATRONIS III 212. When Brutus died,

Liv. II 7 § 4 matronae *annum, ut parentem, eum* luxerunt. Of like honour this slave shewed himself worthy; but the sons of Brutus died by public execution, after having been flogged like slaves (v 173 n.). For Valerius also (Liv. II 16 § 7) and Augustus (DCass. LVI 43), the matrons wore mourning during a year. Sen. ep. 63 § 13.

VERBERA Liv. III 55 § 14 tergo ac capite puniretur.

268 LEGUM the first legal, as opposed to arbitrary (*regni securis*), execution. Liv. II 1 § 1 *imperia* legum *potentiora quam hominum.* Luc. VII 441—2 *de* Brutis, *Fortuna, loquor. quid* tempora legum | egimus aut annos a consule nomen habentes? IX 265—7. Sen. de ira I 16 § 5 *etsi perversa induenda magistratui vestis et convocanda classico contio est,* procedam in tribunal non furens nec infestus, sed vultu legis et illa sollemnia verba leni magis gravique quam rabida voce concipiam et agi iubebo non iratus, severus. et cum cervicem noxio imperabo praecidi,.....*sine ira... ero.*

269—275 Holyday 'It were better to be the son of an unworthy Thersites, so that one's self were an Achilles, than to be a Thersites, though one were the son of an Achilles. But, says he, by way of jeer, to the noblest Roman, thou canst not properly derive thyself better than from the company which assembled at Romulus's Asylum.'

269 THERSITES Il. II 216 *αἴσχιστος δὲ ἀνὴρ ὑπὸ Ἴλιον ἦλθεν.* cf. 212 seq. Achilles killed him Quint. Smyrn. I 746 seq. *αἶψα δ' ἀναλκὶς ἀπὸ μελέων φύγε θυμὸς | ἀνέρος οὐτιδανοῖο· χάρη δ' ἄρα λαὸς Ἀχαιῶν· | τοὺς γὰρ νείκεε πάμπαν ἐπεσβολίῃσι κακῇσιν, | αὐτὸς ἐὼν λωβητός· ὁ γὰρ Δαναῶν πέλεν αἰδώς.* Soph. Phil. 439 seq. Encomium of Th. (also of a quartan ague) school paradoxes by Favorinus Gell. XVII 12 § 2. cf. Quintil. X 1 § 47 l. 6 n. DUMMODO VII 222. 225. 270 AEACIDAE a Homeric (Il. XVIII 221) name of Achilles, son of Peleus, the son of Aeacus. Achilles is contrasted with Thersites (XI 30 31 n. exc. rhet. in Halm rhet. ant. 588 2 *ceterum ridiculum videtur,* si Achilles in specie vel viribus Thersitae comparatur. cf. Theon progymn. 9 in Walz rhet. gr. I 232. After death Luc. Char. 22 *Θερσίτῃ δ' ἴσος Θέτιδος παῖς ἠϋκόμοιο.* cf. quom. hist. conscr. 14. Plotin. enn. III 3 to censure the whole from the parts is like taking a hair or toe as a sample of a man, or *Thersites'* of humanity), as being not only the bravest, but the fairest of the Greeks Il. II 674. 769.

VULCANIA ARMA when, after the death of Patroclus, the arms of Achilles had been borne off by the Trojans, Thetis besought Hephaestus to supply her son with a new suit Il. XVIII 369—616. Aen. XII 739 of the suit of Aeneas arma *dei ad* Vulcania. Cic. Tusc. II § 33 Davies *tectus* Vulcaniis armis, *id est fortitudine.* Liban. ep. 125.

272 TAMEN UT X 240. Halm on Cic. p. Sest. § 140.

With 272—5 cf. Sen. ep. 44 § 3 *Plato* [Theaet. 175ᵃ] *ait:* neminem regem non ex servis oriundum, neminem non servum ex regibus. LONGE REPETAS Cic. fam. XIII 29 § 2 *exspectare te arbitror, haec tam* longe repetita *principia quo spectent.* de legg. I § 28. Luc. I 94 *nec* longe *fatorum exempla* petantur. Quintil. V 7 § 17 longius *interrogatione* repetita. Plin. ep. I 8 § 8 *ne* longius *exempla* repetantur. So *rep. alte* etc. cf. Klotz *repeto* II A b, and *μακρόθεν.* Aus. grat. act. p. 1115 b Walker *deductum ab heroibus genus ad deorum stemma* replicare.

REVOLVAS Sen. contr. I 6 § 4 quemcumque volueris revolve nobilem; *ad humilitatem* pervenies. *quid recenseo singulos* [he had

named *Marius, Servius*], *cum hanc urbem possim tibi ostendere?*

273 ASYLO Liv. I 8 *locum, qui nunc saeptus descendentibus inter duos lucos est,* asylum *aperit: eo ex finitimis populis turba omnis* sine discrimine, *liber an servus esset, avida novarum rerum profugit.* Strab. v p. 230 'having established an asylum between the *arx* and the Capitol.' DH. II 15 'the place between the *arx* and the Capitol, which is now called *between the two groves.*' Vell. I 6 § 8 asylo *facto inter duos lucos.* Becker I 386—7. 410. II 19. Schwegler I 459—60. 464—8. Pauly I² 1948. Preller röm. Myth.¹ 237. Winer Realwörterbuch s. v. *Freistatt.* On the right of sanctuary and its abuses Höck I³ 94 5. in Ephesus Strabo 641. On the asylum itself, cf. Liv. II 1 § 4 *illa* pastorum *convenarumque plebs, transfuga ex suis populis, sub tutela inviolati templi aut libertatem aut certe* impunitatem *adepta.* August. c. Crescon. II 16=13 *non igitur, sicut conviciaris,* tamquam in asylum Romuli vestros nocentes recipimus. id. de cons. ev. I § 19 *in primordia sua recolant,* facinorosorum asylum...asylum *constituerunt Remus et Romulus, ut quisquis* cuiuslibet sceleris reus eo confugisset, inultum haberet commissum. Plut. Rom. 9. DCass. XLVII 19. Flor. I 1 § 9. Verg. Aen. VIII 342. esp. Ov. f. III 431 seq. Iustin XXXVIII 7 § 1 conluvie convenarum. That the Romans were (DH. I 5) ἐκ τῶν φαυλοτάτων ἐθνῶν συνεληλυθότες, Rome's founders (ib. 4) ἀνέστιοί τινες καὶ πλάνητες καὶ βάρβαροι, Rome's original population (ib. VII 70) ἔθνη βάρβαρα καὶ ἀνέστια, and ancient Rome itself (ib. I 89) a καταφυγὴ βαρβάρων καὶ δραπετῶν καὶ ἀνεστίων ἀνθρώπων, are to DH. slanders I 89. II 8. IV 26. Minuc. Fel. 25 § 2 asylo *prima plebs congregata est.* confluxerant perditi facinerosi incesti sicarii proditores. 275 PASTOR schol. 'quos collegit Romulus.' Iustin XXVIII 2 § 8 *quos autem homines Romanos esse? nempe* pastores, *qui* latrocinio *iustis dominis ademptum solum teneant.* DCass. LX 29 § 3 βασιλεῖς ἐγένοντο χοὶ πρὶν ὄντες αἰπόλοι.

QUOD etc. schol. 'servus aut infamis vel latro.'

NOTE ON X 1 2

A GADIBUS USQUE GANGEN

The following was accidentally omitted in s. x n. 1 after 'to the ancients.'

Sen. n. q. I pr. § 13 *quantum enim est,* quod ab ultimis litoribus Hispaniae usque ad Indos iacet? *paucissimorum dierum spatium, si navem suus ferat ventus, implebit.* Plin. II § 242 *pars nostra terrarum...longissime ab ortu ad occasum patet, hoc est* ab India ad Herculis columnas Gadibus sacratas. §§ 243—4 two measurements are given, each starting from the *Ganges.* He gives many other measurements always reckoning from *Gades* to the west, *Ganges* to the east (Sillig's ind.) and places *Gades* v § 76 extra orbem. Claud. names Gades as the furthest west IV cons. Hon. 43. bell. Gild. 159. in Eutr. I 353. Sidon. c. 5 286—7. Ambr. de Abraham II § 40 *ab* Indiae *quoque litoribus* ad Herculis, ut aiunt, columnas. Strabo p. 38 and VIII pr. Luc. X 457 *parvaque regna putat Tyriis* cum Gadibus Indos. Sil. III 3—4. XIV 8. XVII 637 terrarum fines Gades.

X

MEN pray for eloquence, strength, wealth, and thus invite their own ruin upon themselves (1—27). Well might Democritus and Heraclitus in this vanity of human wishes find matter, the one for laughter, the other for tears (28—53). For what *may* we pray (54—5)? Vaulting ambition o'erleaps itself: witness Seianus, Crassus, Pompeius, Caesar (56—113). The schoolboy envies the eloquence of Demosthenes and Cicero; yet it had been well for Cicero, if he had only been known as the meanest of poets: for Demosthenes, if he had never left his father's smithy (114—132). How passing is military glory, and how uncertain military power, appears in Hannibal and Xerxes; Alexander, for whom the world was all too strait, found rest at last in an urn (133—187). Length of days does but bring decay of body and mind. Peleus and Nestor, had they died early, would not have mourned the loss of Achilles and of Antilochus. Priam, Hecuba, Croesus, Mithridates, Marius, Pompeius were spared to their own hurt (188—288). Beauty is dangerous even to the chaste; example of Silius (289—345). Leave to the gods, who know what is best for you, to order your lot as they will: pray only for health of mind and body, that you may bravely bear the worst (346—365).

Cf. [Plat.] Alcib. II. Pers. II. VM. VII 2 E § 1. Sen. ep. 10 §§ 4—5. 32 §§ 4—5. 60 § 1. 118 §§ 4—9. Lucian. navig. 13 seq. id. Icaromen. 25. Max. Tyr. 11 = 30. Euseb. ap. Stob. flor. I 85. Fr. Jacobs verm. Schriften III 107—112. Lasaulx Studien d. class. Alterthums 137—158. Döllinger Heidenthum u. Judenthum 199—202. P. Chételat de precatione apud poetas gr. et lat. Par. 1877. 8.

Our satire is referred to by Chaucer Troilus and Creseide IV 25 'O Juvenall lord, true is thy sentence, | that little wenen folke what is to yerne, | that they ne finden in hir desire offence, | for cloud of errour ne lette hem discerne | what best is.' Warton-Hazlitt hist. engl. poetry IV 414 'In 1617 one W. B. produced the earliest attempt at an english Juvenal... *That which seems best is worst. Exprest in a paraphrastical transcript of Juvenal's tenth satyre.*' A few verses are

borrowed by Hall. There is a fine version by Sir John Beaumont, Chalmers british poets VI 43—7; and another in Hen. Vaughan's works, ed. Grosart, II 31—55. Johnson's 'Vanity of human wishes' is an imitation.

1—11 In every land, from furthest west to furthest east, few only can discern true blessings from their counterfeits, clear from all mist of error. For what do we with reason fear, covet with reason? what do you undertake with foot so right, with a start so lucky, but you rue your attempt and the success of your desire? Whole houses have fallen on their own petition, when indulgent gods have taken them at their word. In peace, in war, men crave what will only harm them; his flood of speech is often the orator's death-warrant; rash trust in his thews, the wonder of the world, made Milo a prey of wolves. VM. VII 2 E § 1 (a passage which, as also Plat. Alc. II and Pers. II, Iuv. had before him) 'mind of mortals, wrapt in thickest darkness [Iuv. 4 *nebula*], over how wide a field of error dost thou throw thy prayers broadcast: thou seekest wealth, which has been the destruction of many [12—27]: thou lustest after honours, which have ruined not a few [133—187]; thou broodest over dreams of sovereignty, whose issue is often seen to be pitiable [56—113]: thou graspest at splendid marriages [350—3]; but they, though sometimes they add glory to families, yet not seldom overthrow them utterly' [*funditus* domos evertunt. cf. 7].

1 GADIBUS XI 162. *Cadiz*, beyond the pillars of Hercules (Herodot. IV 8 § 1), was the western boundary of the world, the *ne plus ultra*, to the ancients Pind. Nem. IV 69 Γαδείρων τὸ πρὸς ζόφον οὐ περατόν. Anacreontic. XIII Bergk = XXXII 25—6 καὶ τοὺς Γαδείρων ἐκτὸς | τοὺς Βακτρίων τε κλυδῶν [cf. here 2 *Gangen*]. Sil. I 141 *hominum* finem Gades. Vell. I 2 § 4. Stat. S. III 1 183 *solisque cubilia* Gades. Solin. 23 § 12 extremus *noti orbis* terminus. Aristid. II p. 354 Jebb. Paroemiogr. ed. Leutsch II 661 n. 19. Avien. descr. orbis 98—100. St Paul (Clem. Rom. ep. I 5) 'went to the boundary of the west,' i.e. he fulfilled his declared intention of visiting Spain. On the alliteration in Gadib*us* usque see 122 n.

USQUE without *ad* before the names of towns usually, before other nouns in Plin. Stat. Iust.

2 AURORAM Ov. m. I 61 *Eurus ad* Auroram *Nabataeaque regna recessit.*

GANGEN ib. IV 20—1 oriens *tibi victus ad* usque | *decolor* extremo *qua tinguitur India* Gange. Luc. II 229—234. Stat. Th. I 686. Here were the pillars of Bacchus Avien. descr. orbis 824—8. supra p. 63. PAUCI 19. 112. 337. II 53 '*only* few.' To limit *pauci*, *unus*, Cic. either uses *modo* (sometimes *solus*) or has no particle; Liv. and the writers of the silver age (e.g. Quintil. I 12 § 2) often add *tantum* (Krebs-Allgayer Antibarbarus 706. 969). Caes. b. c. II 43 § 3 *horum fuga navium onerariarum magistros incitabat:* pauci *lenunculi ad officium imperiumque conveniebant.* DINOSCERE In other compounds the initial *g* of the second member is preserved, *ignosco*, *cognosco* etc. See Corssen über Aussprache u. s. w. I² 82. 437. Pers. V 105, 107 veri *speciem* dinoscere *calles* | *...quaeque sequenda forent, quaeque evitanda vicissim.* DL. VI § 42 'Diogenes blamed men for their prayers, saying that they asked for what they thought good, not for the true goods.' Sen. ep. 45 §§ 6. 7 *res fallunt: illas discerne.* pro bonis mala *amplectimur: optamus contra id, quod optavimus. pugnant vota nostra cum votis...adulatio quam similis est amicitiae!...*doce quemadmodum

hanc similitudinem possim dinoscere...*vitia nobis sub virtutum nomine obrepunt.* ib. 110 §§ 5. 7 *nemo nostrum, quid* veri *esset, excussit...nihil videmus, nec quid noceat, nec quid expediat.* ib. 32 §§ 4—5. 118 §§ 5—9. Obbar on Hor. ep. I 10 29. Arrian. Epict. II 3 §§ 1. 5.

3 ILLIS i. e. *veris bonis* dat. as in VFl. IV 157—8 diversaque regi | *corda gerens.* So Hor. Vell. Luc. Curt. and Quintil. often (Mühlmann col. 459). So the dat. is found with *differre, distare, abhorrens.*

ILLIS MULTUM DIVERSA i. e. *mala.* So *recte an secus, recte secusne, bene an secus,* τὰ καλὰ καὶ τὰ μή, τὰ χρηστὰ ἢ τὰ ἕτερα (Wytt. ad Plat. Phaed. 114ᵉ cited by Heinrich).

4 ERRORIS NEBULA from [Plat.] Alc. II 150ᵈᵉ 'as Homer [E 127 seq. cf. P 643—9] says that Athena removed the mist [ἀχλύν] from the eyes of Diomedes, *that he might well distinguish a god and a man,* so you too, as it seems to me, must first remove the mist from the soul, which is now upon it, and then apply the means whereby you are to distinguish the good and the bad.' See Max. Tyr. DCass. Eus. in HSt. ἀχλύς ad fin. Theodoret. gr. aff. cur. I 4 p. 4 l. 48 'we must discover every method to dispel the fog [ὀμίχλην] that weighs them down, and to shew them the brightness of the intellectual light.' Lact. V 10 § 5 *tenebrarum et* errorum nubes *hominum pectora obduxit.* Prud. hamart. 88 *sunt* animis *etiam sua* nubila *crassus et aer.* cf. the context.

RATIONE 'on principle,' 'by reason's rule.' Plin. ep. IX 7 § 1 *aedificare te scribis. bene est: inveni patrocinium; aedifico enim iam* ratione *quia tecum.* Generally *cum* is prefixed to the abl. modi, when not accompanied by pron. or adj.; a few substantives however are used almost adverbially without *cum,* as *vi, more, modo, iure, dolo, silentio* Zumpt § 472 n. 1. Madvig § 258 n. 2.

TIMEMUS AUT CUPIMUS Obbar on Hor. ep. I 6 9, 10. Munro and Lachmann on Lucr. VI 25. Sen. ep. 82 § 6 *sciat, quo iturus sit, unde ortus, quod illi* bonum, *quod* malum, *quid* petat, *quid evitet, quae sit illa* ratio, *quae adpetenda ac fugienda discernat, quæ* cupiditatum *mansuescit insania,* timorum *saevitia compescitur.* ib. 88 §§ 3—4. Philosophy teaches us to discriminate true from false pleasures and pains, χαίρειν καὶ λυπεῖσθαι οἷς δεῖ Aristot. eth. Nic. II 2 § 9— 3 § 2. Berkeley minute philos. VII 34. Sen. ep. 123 § 13 *debemus itaque exerceri ne haec* [labour, death, pain, reproach, spare diet] timeamus, *ne illa* [riches, pleasures, beauty, ambition] cupiamus. ibid. 121 § 4.

5 DEXTRO PEDE Petron. 30 'after we had been sated with these pleasures, as we were about to enter the dining-room, one of the slaves, appointed to the express function, cried out *dextro pede.*' Sil. VII 171—2 *attulit hospitio...*pes dexter *et hora Lyaeum.* Prudent. c. Symm. II 79 *feliciter et* pede dextro. Vitruv. III 3 § 4 the steps to a temple should always be odd in number, that the worshipper may mount the first step *dextro pede,* and also enter the temple right foot foremost. cf. Iambl. vit. Pyth. § 156: [Eur. Bacch. 943—4 ἐν δεξιᾷ χρὴ χᾶμα δεξιῷ ποδὶ | αἴρειν νιν (the thyrsus) J. E. S.] Apul. Met. I 5 p. 27 'having set out left foot foremost (sinistro pede *profectum*), I was, as usual, disappointed.' Cf. Ov. Ibis 101 *ominibusque malis,* pedibus*que occurrite* laevis. The gods are entreated to come *pede secundo* (i. e. Serv. Aen. VIII 302 *omine prospero*) Aen. X 255. Aug. ep. 17=44 § 2 'What does Namphanio [a Punic word] mean but a man of good foot, i.e. one who brings luck with him; as we commonly say that he has entered *secundo pede,* whose entrance has been followed by some prosperity?' Cf. Prop. III=IV 1 6 quove pede *ingressi?* Ov. fast. I 514 *felici pede.* heroid. XXI 69, 70. Plin. XXVIII § 28 some spat into their

right shoe before putting it on, others on crossing a place where they had encountered danger. Augustus (Suet. 92) regarded it as of evil omen to put the left shoe on the right foot. CONCIPIS plan. cf. *conc. fraudes.* 6 PERACTI Ov. Ibis 97 peragam *rata* vota *sacerdos.* Here 'accomplished,' as Nep. 25 22 § 8 *propositum*...peregit. Stat. Th. XI 671 *spes longa* peracta *est.* 7 seq. 111. 346 seq. From [Plat.] Alc. II 138 ^{bc}. 141^{a} many call down ruin upon themselves, not wittingly, as Oedipus, but mistaking it for a blessing. 142^{cd}. 143^{b} Ignorance makes us pray for what is worst for us. Any one would think himself able to pray for the best for himself, not the worst; for that is more like a curse than a prayer. EVERTERE DOMOS 108. cf. VM. above p. 65. Cic. p. Cael. § 28 *nullius vitam labefactent, nullius* domum evertant. 'The gods have overthrown,' they have been known to do so; e.g. Midas, Semele, Phaethon, Theseus (Eur. Hipp. 44 seq.).

OPTANTIBUS IPSIS abl. Sen. ep. 22 § 12 rise to a better life by the favour of the gods, but not as they favour those, on whom with good and kind look they have bestowed *mala magnifica, ad hoc unum excusati, quod ista, quae urunt, quae excruciant,* optantibus *data sunt.* cf. Fronto de nepote amisso II p. 233 Naber. 8 FACILES compliant, gracious. Ov. m. v 559. Mart. I 103 4 *riserunt* faciles *et tribuere* dei. cf. the whole epigr. XII 6 10. Luc. I 505—6 *o* faciles *dare summa* deos, *eademque tueri | difficiles.* NOCITURA Sen. ep. 110 § 10 *quidquid nobis bono futurum erat, deus et parens noster in proximo posuit*...nocitura *altissime pressit.* TOGA 'by the arts of peace,' in the forum and the senate VIII 240. Cic. in Pis. § 73 *pacis est insigne et otii* toga; by the words *cedant arma* togae, he meant *bellum ac tumultum paci atque otio concessurum.* Plin. paneg. 56 § 7. DCass. XLI 17 § 1 *ἐσθῆτα τὴν εἰρηνικήν.* 9 TORRENS DICENDI COPIA 128 n. III 74. Quintil. III 8 § 60 torrens ... *dicentis oratio.* Hence Auson. prof. I 17 dicendi torrens *tibi* copia. The repetition in *torrens dicendi copia* and *facundia* is characteristic of Iuv. Lupus (22, 23) cites II 80. 102. III 26. 135—6. 287. IV 152. VI 25. 139. 200. 237. 268. 286. 311. 359. 493. 658. VII 3. 48—9. 53—5. 84—5. VIII 50. 71—2. 80—1. IX 43. 71—2. 106. X 112—3. 188. 348. XIII 28. 189—90. 240. XIV 16—7. 31. 42. 56. 188. 281—2. XV 26. 79. 129—30. XVI 35. Ribbeck (der unechte Iuv. 42) adds X 29—30. 88—9. 104—5. etc.

10 MORTIFERA 114—132. ILLE 171 n. the Pythagorean (Iambl. vit. Pyth. §§ 104. 249. 267. Porph. vit. Pyth. § 55) Milo of Croton, 'wedged in the timber which he strove to rend' (Roscommon, in Gifford), and there eaten by wolves schol. h. l. VM. IX 12 E § 9. Gell. XV 16. Strab. VI 1 § 12 p. 263. Paus. VI 14 2 § 8. He lived at the time of the Persian war (Herodot. III 137 § 4) and his Olympian victories first were celebrated by Simonides (Anth. Plan. III 24, II p. 631 Jacobs). Testimonies to his prowess in Aristot. ap. schol. Theocr. IV 6. Cic. de fat. § 30. Cat. mai. § 33. Plin. VII § 83. XXXVII § 144. Paus. ib. §§ 5—7. Ael. v. h. II 24. XII 22. Philostr. Apoll. IV 28. anthol. Pal. II 230—240. Ioann. Antioch. in Müller fragm. hist. IV 540. He led (A.D. 510) the army of Croton against thrice the number of Sybarites, wearing 'it is said, his Olympic crowns, and equipped in the fashion of Hercules with a lion's skin and club' (DS. XII 9 §§ 5, 6). His voracity Athen. X 412—413^{a}. Ov. Ibis 609, 610 *utque* Milon, *robur diducere fissile temptes, | nec possis captas inde referre manus.* 11 VIRIBUS CONFISUS VM. l. c. fretus viribus *accessit ad eam* [the oak which he saw in a field split with wedges] *insertisque manibus divellere conatus est.* Paus. l. c. (and thence

Suid. Μίλων. *φρόνημα*) *ὑπὸ φρονήματος*. Strab. l. c. (who doubts the story) *τῇ δὲ αὐτῇ ῥωμῇ πεποιθότα εἰκὸς καὶ τὴν ἱστορουμένην ὑπό τινων εὑρέσθαι καταστροφὴν τοῦ βίου. Confisus*, though perf. in form, is here pres. in sense: cf. *fisus, diffisus, ratus, solitus, usus, veritus.*

PERIIT in early inscriptions we find *redieit, venieit* etc. See Lachmann and Munro on Lucr. III 1042. corp. inscr. lat. I 601 col. 3. Corssen üb. Aussprache u. s. w. I² 608—9 and ind. II 1064 col. 1 (where is the Oscan and Umbrian perf. in -eit). Ritschl opusc. philol. II 642. Heinsius on Ov. m. I 114. Ovid esp. lengthens the final *i*.

ADMIRANDISQUE LACERTIS VM. l.c. *eumque* cum tot gymnicis palmis *lacerandum feris praebuit.* DS. l. c. § 6 'he was *admired* among his fellow-citizens as the author of the victory.' LACERTIS the arm from the shoulder to the elbow. Cic. Cat. mai. § 27 Milo in his old age, seeing athletes training, *aspexisse* lacertos *suos dicitur*, saying with tears: *at hi quidem iam mortui sunt.* Ov. m. XV 229—31 *fletque* Milon *senior, cum spectat inanes | illos*, qui fuerant solidorum mole tororum | Herculeis similes, *fluidos pendere* lacertos. On *lac.* as the seat of strength see the lexx. For the thought cf. DS. IX 14 § 1 'not the possession, but the right use, of power is the great thing: for what profit had Milo of his bodily strength?'

12—27 Still more numerous are the victims of money; the fortune piled up with endless pains, towering among all other incomes, as a British whale among dolphins, chokes its master. In Nero's reign of terror it was the rich who were singled out for slaughter, the full sponge was squeezed: Longinus and the wide park of wealthy Seneca were invested by a whole cohort; the sumptuous mansion of Lateranus was beset: seldom does a soldier come to ransack the garret of the poor. Though you carry but a few small pieces of plain silver plate, you will fear the sword and pike as you set out on your journey before dawn; the shadow of a reed quivering in the moon will set you quaking. The wayfarer who has no such dangerous load will sing unconcerned before the footpad's face. The first prayer, most familiar to every temple, is for riches, that our funds may grow, our coffer be the best-filled in all the exchange. Yet no poison is drunk from earthen bowls; then fear it, when you put a jewelled cup to your lips, costly Setine wine sparkling in a broad beaker of gold.

12 seq. XIV 265 seq. 303 seq. Prop. IV = III 7. Lucian Saturn. 26. Maxim. Tyr. XI = XXX § 1 'Midas bemoans his wealth, and recants his prayer;' an allegory, the fool's prayer turns to his own hurt, he prays that he may win, and when he has won repents. Palladas anth. Pal. IX 394 'gold, father of flatterers, son of pain and care, to have thee, is fear, and to want thee, pain.' Hor. c. III 16 17. Sen. ep. 115 §§ 16. 17.

13 STRANGULAT Shakespeare 'choked with ambition.' Sen. de tranq. an. 2 § 10 *in angusto inclusae cupiditates sine exitu se ipsae* strangulant. cf. ep. 51 § 13 *voluptates . . . latronum more . . . . in hoc nos amplectuntur, ut* strangulent. Ov. tr. V 1 63 strangulat *inclusus dolor.* Lubin cites Diog. ep. ad Chrysen 'like Midas, you starve amidst your wealth, strangled as it were with a rope of gold' (in Theophyl. ep. 19).

14 QUANTO without *tanto* (which occurs e. g. VIII 140—1) cf. III 125. Plat. apol. 39ᵈ *χαλεπώτεροι ὅσῳ νεώτεροι.* 30ᵃ. Burm. on Ov. m. IV 64. Schwarz on Plin. pan. 73 § 3. Liv. XXI 53 § 10 *segnius . . .*, quanto *longius.* Tac. an. III 43 *maior . . .*, quanto . . . *opulentior.*

DELPHINIS with the double form *delphin, -is*, or *-us, -i* Priscian (VI § 25) compares *elephas, elephantus, Arabs, Arabus.* Strange fables are reported of the dolphin by Aristot. Plin. Opp. in Lenz Zoologie der Alten

254—61. Add the amorous dolphin of Plin. ep. IX 33. Hofmann s. v. Bochart Hieroz. pt. I 7. pt. ii v 12. BALLAENA Fr. *baleine*, *φάλαινα*, Germ. *Wallfisch*, are all of the same root as our *whale*. Whales were said to equal mountains in size and to swallow up entire vessels with their crews (Dionys. perieg. 596—604. Priscian. perieg. 598—602 Wernsd. Avien. descr. orb. 780—93 Wernsd.). Plin. IX § 4 speaks of *balaenae* in the Indian sea of 4 *iugera* in extent, and *pristes* of 200 cubits in length. See Lenz 252—4. Bochart ll. cc. Hofmann. The contrast between the wealth of the few and the misery of the many was never more glaring than in imperial Rome Marquardt III 2 47. BRITANNICA Drusus and Germanicus had opened the north sea to the Romans, and the victories of Suetonius Paulinus and Iulius Agricola in Britain had drawn the attention of the Romans (Tac. Agr. 10 *multi rettulere*. cf. the Germany of Plin. and Tac.), with whom natural history and encyclopaedic learning were now in fashion, to our island, which as lying at the verge of the known world, was peopled with 'gorgons and hydras and chimaeras dire.' Hor. c. IV 14 47—8 beluosus *qui remotis | obstrepit* Oceanus Britannis. Whales sometimes appeared in the Mediterranean Plin. IX § 12. Ambr. hexaëm. V 11 § 32 says of the *cete* in the Atlantic, 'you would think they were walking islands, or lofty mountains lifting their peaks to the skies.' Hen. Hunt. in Petrie monum. hist. I 691[b] (cited by Taylor) quotes Iuv. and says that whales and dolphins are often taken on the coast. The whale like the sturgeon was a royal fish (Ducange *balena . piscis regius*), on which tithes were paid. Gotselin vit. Augustin. Cantuar. 2 (*Ducange*) 'in the British sea are caught dolphins and seals, and also *montuosae balaenae*.' Olaf Magnus and Pontoppidan fill the same sea with strange monsters (Weber). See Bojardo XIII 58 (Düntzer). Iuv. XIV 283 n.

15 TEMPORIBUS DIRIS IV 80 of Domitian's time. cf. IV 14. Nero's reign of terror began A. D. 62, after the death of Burrus, with the restoration of the *lex maiestatis*, which had been in abeyance since the accession of Claudius Tac. XIV 48. Dio LX 3 § 6.

16 LONGINUM C. Cassius Longinus, a famous jurist (Plin. ep. VII 24 §§ 8. 9 *Cassianae scholae princeps et parens*, the sect of the *Cassiani* [Dirksen manuale s. v.])(*Proculeiani*. Tac. XII 12. Suet. Nero 37), cos. suff. A. D. 30 Clinton. Borghesi oeuvres V 83—4. 195—6. 252. legatus of Syria A. D. 45—49 Borghesi ll. cc. Tac. ib. 11. cf. Ios. ant. XV 11 § 4. XX 1 § 1. Afterwards he lived at Rome as an acting member of the senate in high repute Tac. XIII 41. 48. XIV 42—5. XV 52. Pompon. dig. I 2 2 § 51. A. D. 65 he was accused by Nero, nominally because he preserved among the *imagines* of his house that of the famous Cassius, inscribed DVX PARTIVM, really from jealousy of his wealth and character Tac. XVI 7 *nullo crimine, nisi quod Cassius* opibus vetustis *et gravitate morum... praecellebat*. cf. ib. 8. Suet. l. c. DCass. LXII 27 § 1. Cassius was banished to Sardinia (Tac. 9. Pompon. l. c.), being then old (Tac. 9) and blind (Suet. l. c., who says that he was put to death; so DCass.). He was recalled by Vespasian Pompon. l. c. CLAUSIT, as applied to Longinus, denotes his apprehension, not his confinement (cf. X 170) in Sardinia. SENECAE V 109. VIII 212.

SENECAE PRAEDIVITIS HORTOS Tac. XV 64 fin. (of Seneca) praedives *et praepotens*. Auson. grat. act. § 31 dives Seneca. cf. n. on sat. I 137 init. In his tract on happiness, addressed to his brother Gallio, Seneca represents his enemies as contrasting his frugal precepts with his sumptuous life vit. beat. 17 § 2 seq. 'Why do you not dine by your own rule? why have you handsome furniture? wine made before you were

born? ... why have you estates beyond sea, more than you have ever seen? ... more slaves than you can recollect?' See the whole treatise and ep. 87 on the true riches. In his consolation addressed to his mother Helvia 14 § 3 he says that she always rejoiced in her sons' wealth, but never drew upon it. A. D. 55 some blamed Seneca and Burrus, *viros gravitatem adseverantes*, for dividing houses and country mansions among them as so much booty Tac. XIII 18. A. D. 58 P. Suillius asked (Tac. XIII 42) 'by what philosophic rule Seneca had, in four years of imperial favour, amassed 300,000,000 sesterces? [cf. DCass. LXI 10. The fortune of Pallas was the same; Narcissus and Cn. Lentulus had each 400 millions Friedländer 1^{2} 192]. At Rome he swept up as in a drag-net bequests and *orbi*, and drained Italy and the provinces [e. g. Britain DCass. LXII 2] by exorbitant usury.' A. D. 62 Seneca was accused (Tac. XIV 52) of still adding to wealth already exceeding a private standard, of ambitious designs, and of outdoing the emperor himself in the splendour of his parks and country houses, hortorum *amoenitate et villarum magnificentia*. Sen. to Nero (ib. 53): 'You have heaped upon me such an abundance of offices and wealth, that nothing is wanting to my good fortune but to moderate it.... You have surrounded me with boundless treasures, so that I often ask myself, *Do I, a man of equestrian and provincial family, take rank with the noblest of the realm? ... where is that spirit satisfied with a modest fortune? does it lay out such parks as these*, tales hortos extruit, *and stalk through these suburban estates, and run riot in so vast territories, such boundless revenues?* The only excuse that presents itself is (cf. Sen. de ben. II 18) that I was not free to reject gifts from your hand.' He begs (c. 54) to be relieved of the burden which oppresses him; he would gladly devote to the improvement of his mind the time now set apart for the management of his property, *quod temporis* hortorum *aut villarum curae seponitur*. Nero replies (c. 55) 'what you have done for me will abide with me till death; what you have received from me, horti, *et fenus et villae*, is all at the mercy of chance. ... I am ashamed to name freedmen, who are seen richer than you. I blush to think that you do not excel all the world in fortune, as you do in worth.' In short he refused to relieve Seneca of his wealth (c. 56. Suet. Nero 35); who however changed his course of life, holding no more levées, and keeping close within doors. A. D. 62 (Tac. XIV 65) he was suspected of treasonable correspondence with Piso. After the fire of Rome, A. D. 64, he made over his riches to Nero, as a contribution to the expenses of rebuilding the city (DCass. LXII 25 § 3).

17 SENECAE HORTOS CLAUSIT TOTA COHORS A.D. 65 Antonius Natalis denounced Seneca as a confederate of Piso's (Tac. XV 56, 60): a tribune invested, *globis militum saepsit*, his villa. His wife insisted on sharing his fate (Tac. 61—63). Seneca's nephew, Lucan, also the owner of *horti marmorei* (Iuv. VII 79—80) engaged in the conspiracy from personal pique, Nero having disparaged his poems (Tac. XV 49); he denounced his own mother (ib. 56), but did not thereby escape death (ib. 70). Mela, Lucan's father, while endeavouring to secure his son's property, was accused on the strength of a forged correspondence, which Nero, *opibus eius inhians* (Tac. XVI 17), professed to receive as genuine. He too, like his brother and sister-in-law and son, bled himself to death. On *horti* see I 75 n. Valerius Asiaticus, another Naboth, was murdered by order of the Roman Jezebel Messalina for the sake of his *horti* DCass. LX 31 § 5. Tac. XI 1. 3.

EGREGIAS LATERANORUM AEDES Plautius Lateranus (VIII 147 n.), cos. des. joined in Piso's conspiracy from patriotic

motives (Tac. xv 49); he was beheaded in the place of execution for slaves (ib. 60); the first stroke not proving mortal, he laid down his neck on the block a second time (Arr. Epict. i 1 § 19; an instance of his courage § 20). Like many palaces of the great (Mart. xii 18 3—5) his home stood on the Caelian mount; for M. Aurelius, who was born on that mount, was also educated there in the house of his grandfather Verus Iul. Capitolin. Ant. phil. 1 *iuxta aedes Laterani.* Hieron. ep. 77 Vall. = 30 § 4 'in the sight of the whole city of Rome, before Easter day, in the basilica *quondam Laterani, qui Caesariano truncatus est gladio*, in the rank of the penitents.' Septimius Severus gave houses, among others that of *Lateranus*, to various friends, among whom was Lateranus cos. A.D. 197 AV. epit. 20 § 6. Constantine adorned the palace and erected there a church on the site of the present St John Lateran (Niceph. vii 49. Becker röm. Alterth. i 507—8. Gregorovius Gesch. d. St. Rom i 87—9. Bunsen iii 1 505—556. Burn Rome and the Campagna 220. Tillemont emp. iv 141. Stanley adds Baronius iii 115). Prud. c. Symm. i 585—6 of the Roman populace *coetibus aut magnis* Laterani *currit ad* aedes, | *unde sacrum referat regali chrismate signum.* 18 Wealth the deadliest sin in a reign of terror, e.g. in Sulla's proscription App. b. c. i 96 (Stanley). Caesar in Sall. Cat. 51 § 33 of the same proscription *uti quisque* domum *aut villam, postremo* vas *aut vestimentum concupiverat, dabat operam, ut is in proscriptorum numero esset.* So in the proscription of the triumvirs Nep. 25 12 § 4. Suet. Tib. 49 gives exx. both of Romans and provincials put to death by Tiberius for no other crime; cf. the case of Sex. Marius Tac. vi 19. At the beginning of his reign Tiberius sacrificed no man to his avarice (DCass. lvii 10 § 5. Tac. an. ii 48 but see iv 20). Gaius Caesar (Caligula DCass lix 10 § 7. 14 §§ 1. 4. 18 §§ 1. 5 Iunius Priscus turned out 'not worthy of death,' Gaius complained: *he cheated me and died in vain; for he might have lived.* 21 §§ 2. 4. Suet. 39. 41. Ios. ant. xix 1 § 10), Commodus (Lamprid. 5 fin.), Maximinus (Capitolin. 13 § 5), replenished their coffers by the same means. By the execution of his freedman Pallas Nero won a fortune equal to Seneca's DCass. lxii 14 § 3. Tac. xiv 65. Suet. 35 fin. other exx. DCass. lxiii 17. esp. the plunder of Greece A.D. 67 ib. 11, while Polykleitos and Helios were despoiling Rome. See the general picture of Rome after Nero's fall Tac. h. i 2 *nobilitas* opes *omissi gestique honores* pro crimine. cf. M. Sen. contr. ii 9 § 14 p. 122 20 *divitum incommoda, ... multos divites accusatos.* Plut. de superst. 3 p. 165d 'the poor man fears no informer.' Symm. pro patre § 6 p. 44 Nieb. Quintil. decl. 345 p. 729 Burm. DCass. lix 10 § 7. 14 § 4. 18 § 1. 22 §§ 3—4. 25 § 1. lx 27 § 3. 32 § 3. lxi 5 § 5. lxii 27 § 2. lxiii 11 § 2.

RARUS viii 63. Phaedr. iv 1 6 rara *mens intellegit.* Hieron. comm. in Osee lib. ii pr. rarum*que invenias, qui* ....So Ov. Plin. Quintil. Tac. In Engl. we use the plur. or the adv. 'seldom.' cf. *densissima lectica* i 120 n. also *vespertinus, nocturnus*, etc., where we use the adv.

CENACULA garrets, cocklofts iii 201 n. vii 118. Cic. de leg. agr. ii § 96 *Romam*...cenaculis sublatam *atque* suspensam. See Varr. Paulus (Festus), Liv. xxxix 14 § 2, Macrob. Sat. i 6 § 15 in lexx. When Vitellius (Suet. 7) went to take the command of the army in lower Germany, he was fain to let his house, and stow away his family in a hired garret *meritorio* cenaculo. Horace, after describing the fugitive whims of the rich, ep. i 1 91 *quid* pauper? *ride: mutat* cenacula. Prud. c. Symm. i 580 *omnis qui* celsa *scandit* cenacula vulgus. Marquardt v 1 252—3. 19 PAUCA 2 n. 'only a few,' and those *small vascula*, and plain puri arg. cf. xiv 62

lēve argentum 'smooth')(*vasa aspera* 'in relief.'

ARGENTI VASCULA PURI IX 141—2 argenti vascula puri, | *sed quae Fabricius censor notet*; i.e. though plain and small, yet beyond the limit allowed by Fabricius. cf. I 76 n. (esp. Plin. ep. III 1 § 9). 77 n. Becker Gallus II^3 320. Mart. IV 39 Charinus has plate chased by Myron, Praxiteles, Scopas, Phidias and other artists: argentum *tamen inter omne miror*, | *quare non habeas, Charine*, purum. Cf. Cicero's pun Verr. IV § 49 Verres dined with Eupolemus: all the rest of the plate was plain *purum*, that he might not himself be left *purus* ('cleared out'); there were but two cups, not large, but still embossed. Verres then and there ordered the raised work *emblemata* to be removed from the cups. cf. § 52. Plin. XXXVII § 28 artists conceal defects in crystals by carving, *caelatura*; those which are without a flaw they prefer to leave plain, *puras*. Dig. VI 1 § 6 *quamvis et in* vasis *occurrat difficultas, utrum lancem dumtaxat dici oporteat, an etiam, . . . :* pura *an caelata sit.* So *chartae purae* are 'blank' paper)(written books Dig. XXXII 52 § 4: *mantelia pura* plain tablecloths)(*cocco clavata* with scarlet stripes Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 37; *ager purus* (cf. *καθαρός*) is 'open' ground, not built upon Orelli inscr. 4371. From *vascellum* come Fr. *vaisselle* and *vaisseau*, and our 'vessel' which comprehends both.

20 NOCTE on the practice of travelling by night see Cas. on Suet. Caes. 31.

CONTUM 'a pike,' sometimes thrown (Strab. X p. 448). See Rich companion s. v. and the lexx. *contarius. contificium. contus. κοντός.* First found as a Latin word in Liv. (e. g. XXXVII 11 § 13 where it is 'a pole') and Verg. Hieron. in Amos II 4 VI 266^e Vall. *Theodosio δόρατα, quem nos secuti,* contos *vel* hastas *interpretati sumus.* Sex. Ruf. breviar. c. 28 of Julian *ab hostium obvio equite* conto *per ilia ictus.* A Sarmatian weapon Claud. laud. Stil. I 111. Cf. ind. Claud. for 5 other exx. Arr. Epict. IV 1 § 88, after speaking of the deliverance of the mind from its tyrants, and the destruction of the mind's Bastille (citadel. see Iuv. X 307 n.) : 'if the tyrants are expelled thence, why do I yet demolish the citadel, why at least for my own sake? for, if it stands, what harm does it do me? Why do I yet expel the serjeants? It is against others that they have their *fasces*, and their *pikes, κοντούς*, and their swords.' *κοντάραται* are classed with *τοξόται* in the anonym. comm. on Arist. rhet. f. 34 (ap. Brandis Philologus IV 35).

21 MOTAE Luc. VII 5—6 pavet *ille fragorem* | motorum *ventis nemorum.* Claud. in Eutr. II 452—3 *ecce levis frondes a tergo concutit aura,* | *credit tela Leo: valuit pro vulnere terror.* So Nero in his last flight trembled at the bark of a dog or the twitter of a bird or the rustling of a branch DCass. LXIII 28 § 2.

AD LUNAM 'by moonlight.' Aen. IV 513 *messae* ad lunam (*herbae*). Petron. 103 Burm. Ov. m. IV 99 ad lunae radios (*vidit*). Plut. de sollert. anim. 12 § 3 p. 968 *πρὸς τὴν σελήνην.* Phaedr. IV 10=11 2 *ipsumque compilavit* ad lumen *suum.* cf. Ov. fast. II 741. So ad lumina Suet. Caes. 37 Ruhnk. Ov. m. IV 220. Tert. ad nat. II 11 ad *candelae* lumina. M. Sen. contr. 25 § 25 p. 259 8 ad lucernam. Hand Tursell. I 97—8.

TREPIDABIS UMBRAM VIII 152. many intransitive verbs, which denote a state of the mind, or its expression, become transitive, especially in the poets, by taking an object in the acc. e. g. *erubesco, fleo, gemo, horreo, paveo, tremo* Madvig § 223 c.

UMBRAM paroemiogr. gr. II 88 *τὴν ἑαυτοῦ σκιὰν δέδοικεν* Leutsch.

22 Hence Boëth. phil. cons. II pros. 5 p. 39 l. 95 Peiper *tu igitur qui nunc* contum gladiumque sollicitus pertimescis,

si vitae huius callem vacuus viator *intrasses*, coram latrone cantares. Cf. Apul. m. I 15 p. 53 'Open the stable door; I would set out before dawn.' The porter lying on the ground behind the stable-door, and still half asleep, 'What' says he '*ignoras* latronibus *infestari vias, qui* hoc noctis iter *incipis?*' I reply 'dawn is at hand. And besides *quid* viatori *de summa pauperie* latrones *auferre possunt? An ignoras, inepte,* nudum *nec a decem palaestritis despoliari posse?*' St. Chrys. hom. in Matt. 83 p. 794[a] 'not even a hundred men together can strip the poor and naked.' Hieron. vit. S. Hilar. erem. 12 Some brigands meeting Hilarion asked 'What would you do, if brigands came to you?' He replied: *nudus latrones non timet.* Ivo Carnot. hymn. (cent. XI cited by Taylor, bibl. max. patr. Lugd. XVIII 51[b]) latrone coram | *inermis alte* praecinit viator. cf. Higden I 412. Ov. nux 43—4 *sic timet insidias, qui scit* se ferre viator | *cui timeat:* tutum *carpit* inanis iter. Phaedr. II 7. Sen. ep. 14 § 9 'let us have nothing which can be wrested from us to the great profit of the robber: carry as few spoils on your person as you can. No one draws human blood for its own sake, or very few; *plures computant quam oderunt, nudum latro transmittit,* even where the road is beset there is peace for the poor.' DChrys. VI ad fin. p. 218 R=108 3 Dind. where Diogenes says 'I walk by night whithersoever I will or by day, alone, and am not afraid to walk, if need be, through an army without a herald's staff, or among robbers.' id. VII p. 223=110 27 'I readily followed; for I never feared an ambush, having nothing but a poor coat.....Poverty is indeed a thing holy and inviolable, and no one injures it; sooner would they injure those who bear herald's staves.' Sen. de tranq. an. 8 § 4 *regnum est inter avaros circumscriptores* latrones *plagiarios unum esse cui noceri non potest.*

CANTABIT VII 55 n. Naev. in Cic. de or. II § 279 'Why do you weep, father?' *Mirum ni* cantem. *condemnatus sum.*

VACUUS CORAM LATRONE VIATOR Cic. de fat. § 35 (cited by Mitford), where he is warning against the inference *post hoc, ergo propter hoc;* on this principle viator *quoque* bene vestitus *causa* grassatori *fuisse dicetur cur ab eo spoliaretur.* LATRONE on the insecurity of the roads see III 302—9 n. XIII 145. Friedländer II[3] 29—32. Augustus suppressed the banditti App. b. c. V 132. A traveller surprised by robbers, *viator a latronibus exceptus*, supplied surgeons with an interesting case for study (Cels. I pr. p. 8 3 Daremb. he might be so wounded *ut eius interior aliqua pars vulneraretur*). So Galen (in Friedländer) recommends the study of the skeletons of robbers left unburied by the road-side. 23—25 XIV 107—331. Pers. II 9—16. 44—51. Lucian. navig. 13 seq. Petron. 88 'before they touch the threshold of the Capitol, they promise, one a house, if he shall have buried his rich relation, another, if he shall have dug up a treasure, another, if he shall have made his way safe and sound to 30,000,000 sesterces.' the very senate bribes Iuppiter, etc. FERE with most men. 24 DIVITIAE OPES several times found together in Cic. *opes* is the more general term, including credit, following, and other means of advancement (Döderlein V 81).

UT MAXIMA TOTO NOSTRA SIT ARCA FORO that we may have a larger sum at interest in our banker's hands than any capitalist of them all. cf. IX 140—1 *viginti milia fenus | pigneribus positis.*

25 ARCA a strong-box, money chest, coffer I 90. XI 26 n. XIV 259. Becker Gallus II[3] 309—10. Rich companion s. v. To be the largest in Rome, the chest must be large indeed, as some could afford shelter to a grown

man. FORO Sen. de tranq. an. 8 § 5 *grande* in foro *fenus*. As early as Plaut. and Ter. the forum is named as the abode of the bankers, *mensarii, argentarii*. Their offices, *tabernae*, were on its N. E. and S. W. sides. Burn Rome and the Campagna 89, 90. Hence Iuv. XI 50 n. *cedere foro*, or *abire f.*, *mergi f.*, meant 'to become bankrupt' Rein in Pauly I² 1513—8. Becker I 327. Marquardt III 2 55.

25—27 Sen. Thyest. 451—3 'crimes do not enter huts, and the food taken at a narrow board is safe. *venenum in auro bibitur.*' id. Herc. Oet. 653—9 the poor man holds his beechen cup with no trembling hand; he eats his cheap repast, looks back on no sword of Damocles. aurea *miscet* pocula *sanguis*. ACONITA I 158 n.

26 FICTILIBUS III 168 n. fictilibus *cenare pudet*, in Rome where all live beyond their means.

27 GEMMATA POCULA λιθοκόλλητα. V 37—48 n. where the patron drinks out of jewelled cups of gold, the poor client out of broken glass. Cic. Verr. IV § 62 the young Antiochus rashly displayed to Verres much silver plate, and not a few *pocula ex auro*, which, as is the fashion with kings, esp. in Syria, *gemmis erant distincta clarissimis*. ib. §§ 64—68 we see the danger of such possessions. Plin. XXXVII § 17 'we seem (by greater luxury in other things) to have lost the right of reproving *gemmata potoria*.' vit. Gallien. 16 § 4 gemmata *vasa fecit eademque* aurea. vit. Claud. 17 § 5 aureos gemmatos *trilibres duos*. Cypr. ad Donat. 12 p. 13 20 seq. a close parallel to the text 'these quaking, *trepidos*, even amidst their riches, *divitias*, the anxiety of uncertain expectation tortures, *ne praedo vastet, ne percussor infestet*, lest the spiteful envy of every one who is wealthier than they should trouble them with calumnious suits. *non cibus securo somnusve contingit, suspirat ille in convivio, bibat licet* gemma, . . . *nec intellegit miser, speciosa sibi esse supplicia, auro se alligatum teneri et possideri magis quam possidere.*' The fashion of adorning cups with jewels had long prevailed in the East; through Byzantium it passed to the middle ages, and ancient gems may be seen on many a chalice, Müller Archäologie § 315 n. 4. Salm. Plin. exerc. I² 170. On luxury in furniture and service cf Iuv. XI 120 seq.

SETINUM V 34 n. Wine of *Setia*, now *Sezza*, an ancient city of Latium, between Norba and Privernum, overlooking the Pomptine marshes Mart. X 74 10—11. XIII 112. It was famous and costly (Strab. V 234. 237), and preferred to all others by Augustus and most of his successors Plin. XIV § 61. Mart. IV 69 you always put on the table Setine or Massic, Papilus, but scandal will have it that the wine is not so good after all. They say that that bowl of yours has made you four times a widower, I don't believe it, Papilus, but—I am not thirsty. id. VI 86. IX 2 5 incensura *nives dominae* Setina *liquantur*. Stat. II 6 90. ed. Diocl. II 5. Sil. VIII 378 Dr. ARDEBIT 'shall sparkle.' XI 155 ardens *purpura*. Schol. *quia vinum splendescit* in auro. In Mart. IX 74 5 'fiery' *rumpis et* ardenti *maidus crystalla Falerno*.

28—53 Now then [knowing the vanity of human wishes] must you not praise Democritus for laughing, Heraclitus for weeping, when they had moved but one step from their sill? But every man can play the censor with caustic flout; 'tis more marvel whence that store of brine held out for the eyes. Democritus used to shake his lungs with endless laughter, though Abdera had none of our Roman pomp, robes of state, lictors, fasces, sedans, praetor's court. How if he had seen the mock majesty of our circensian procession? the praetor standing out from his lofty car, towering high amid the dusty circus, in tunic figured with palm

leaves, borrowed from the temple of Iuppiter, trailing from his shoulders the purple hangings of a starred toga, and on his head a crown, whose heavy hoop no neck can support: for a public slave sweats beneath the load, slave and consul riding in one car, that the consul may remember he is but man? Add too the eagle, rising from the ivory wand, on that side cornets, on this citizens in snow-white gowns at the horses' reins, a long train marching to grace the show before their patron, whose hoarded dole has bought their friendship. Even in days of yore every chance meeting with his kind furnished food for laughter to him, whose wisdom proves that greatest men, destined to leave high examples behind them, may arise in the native home of blockheads, under a gross, foggy sky. Democritus mocked the business of the crowd and its pleasures, sometimes its very tears; while he himself bid frowning Fortune go hang, and snapt his fingers in her face.

This contrast between Heraclitus and Democritus is very common Lucian vit. auct. 13—4, where the pair are put up together in the sale of philosophers. de sacrif. 15. Sotion in Stob. floril. xx 53. Tzetz. chil. II 720—1, Iuv. follows Sen. de tranq. an. 15 §§ 2—3 we must bring ourselves to regard all the faults of the vulgar as ridiculous, not as hateful, and imitate rather *Democritus* than *Heraclitus. hic enim*, quotiens in publicum processerat [Iuv. 29—30], flebat, *ille* ridebat. *huic omnia, quae agimus, miseriae, illi ineptiae videbantur.* id. de ira II 10 § 5 Heraclitus quotiens prodierat *et tantum circa se male viventium, immo male pereuntium viderat*, flebat, *miserebatur omnium qui sibi laeti felicesque occurrebant, miti animo, sed nimis imbecillo: et ipse inter deplorandos erat.* Democritum contra *aiunt* numquam sine risu in publico fuisse: *adeo nihil illi videbatur serium eorum, quae serio gerebantur.* anth. Pal. II 148 '*weep* for life, *Heraclitus*, far more than when thou wert alive; life is now more pitiable. *Laugh* at life, *Democritus*, more now than of yore, life is now more laughable than ever. I myself, as I look at the two, am puzzled to choose between you, how to *weep* with thee, how with thee to *laugh*.' Lucian de morte Peregr. 7. Sidon. Apoll. II 171—2 *quidquid Pythagoras*, Democritus, Heraclitus, | deflevit, risit, *tacuit*, where observe the chiasmus. The tears of Heraclitus and laughter of Democritus are apocryphal. See A. Chassang hist. du roman et de ses rapports avec l'histoire dans l'antiquité grecque et latine, Paris 1862, partie II ch. 2 'le roman philosophique.' No more happy example of grave mockery could have been found than the triumphal procession at the games. The praetor, whose chief function was now the management of shows, assumed the state proper to those who had enlarged the bounds of empire. The emperor alone, or his sons or nephews, were now permitted to triumph, but the decorations and solemn ritual and universal acclamations remained as before; or rather the shadow outdid the substance in parade. For the populace, to be kept in humour, must have *its circenses* as well as its *panem*.

28 IAM Hand Tursell. III 147=cum hoc sit. 'by this time,' after we have learnt so much of the blindness of mankind. IAMNE it is not only, as Zumpt § 352 says, when attached to the principal verb (e. g. Cic. d. n. III § 69. Plin. ep. III 16 § 13 Schäfer. paneg. 74 § 1), that *ne* is used where *nonne* might stand (as ἆρα where ἆρ' οὐ might stand Matth. § 614. Madvig gr. synt. § 199 b) Plin. ep. III 21 § 6 *meritone* .....? paneg. 88 § 4 *iustisne de causis* ....? See Heind. on Hor. s. II 7 61. Hand Tursell. IV 74—5. DE SAPIENTIBUS ALTER I 34. 66 n. 137.

III 259. VI 385 *quaedam* de *numero Lamiarum*. Hand Tursell. II 197. On this indirect description *alter* . . . . *contrarius auctor*, cf. 171 n. Democritus is named 34. 29 RIDEBAT Cic. de or. III § 235 *quid sit ipse* risus, ... *viderit* Democritus. He was nicknamed Γελασῖνος Ael. v. h. IV 20. Suid. cf. anthol. Pal. VII 56. 58. 59. Philostr. Apoll. VIII 7 § 46. Claud. Mall. Theod. cons. 90 *quidquid* Democritus risit. Tzetz. chil. II 979—83. 30 FLEBAT CONTRARIUS AUCTOR Ael. v. h. VIII 13. DL. IX § 3. anth. Pal. VII 479. Tert. de an. 3 Heraclitι maeror. AUCTOR doctor, master, authority. Hor. c. I 28 14—5 of Pythagoras auctor | *naturae verique.* 31—32 Markland questions 'an non hi duo versus sint ludibundi alicuius et irridentis hanc historiam de lacrimis Heraclιti ut fabulam et rem stultam et impossibilem. certe bene omitti possent hi duo versus.' Lupus 31 cites many exx. of supposed doubtful verses introduced by *sed*, one only of which seems really spurious XIV 117. 31 CACHINNI often implies derision Cic. Brut. § 216 cachinnos *irridentium*. Pers. III 87. It was the age of satire and epigram. Lucian was soon to appear. Mart. I 3 3—8. 41 18. XIII 2. Plin. h. n. XI § 158 the cheeks which express mirth and laughter *et altior homini tantum*, quem novi mores subdolae irrisioni dicavere, nasus. Lucian fugitiv. 45 'What do you think *Democritus* would have done, if he had seen this?' 'He would have *laughed* at the man, as he deserves.' καίτοι πόθεν εἶχεν ἐκεῖνος τοσοῦτον γέλωτα; (Böttiger). 32 MIRANDUM EST, UNDE ILLE OCULIS SUFFECERIT UMOR Stanley cites Plin. XI § 146 *hinc* [*ex oculis*] fletus *et rigantes ora riri. quis* illè *est* umor *in dolore tam* fecundus *et parstus, aut ubi reliquo tempore?* 33 RISU PULMONEM AGITARE Prud. perist. X 248—9 pulmonem movet ; derisus *istas intuens ineptias.* 34—7 Hor. ep. II 1 194 *si foret in terris*, rideret Democritus, and would find the audience in the theatre more entertaining than the play. Cf. Iuv. XIV 262—75. 34 QUAMQUAM NON ESSENT in the silver age *quamquam* often is followed by the conj., and *quamvis* by the ind. Zumpt § 574. Plin. ep. VII 1 § 1 quamquam . . . noverim, *vereor tamen*. cf. Cic. Tusc. V § 85. URBIBUS ILLIS Abdera and its neighbourhood 50 n. 35 PRAETEXTA ET TRABEAE FASCES Flor. I 5 § 6 from the Etruscans came fasces trabeae . . . praetexta. PRAETEXTA 99. *toga pr.* a white 'gown bordered' with a purple stripe, worn by kings, consuls, proconsuls, praetors, curule aediles, dictators, censors and certain priests Rein in Pauly VI 2024. Becker II 2 77—8. TRABEAE VIII 259 n. trabeam *et diadema Quirini*. The *trabea* was a toga bordered with purple, and crossed by horizontal belts (*trabes* 'beams,' 'bars') of scarlet, worn by kings, by augurs, and on state occasions by equites Marquardt V 2 119. Becker II 1 260. 337. Symm. laud. in Valentin. sen. II § 2 trabeam consularem *discolora serta praetexant*. LECTICA I 64—5 n. From the low Lat. *lectaria* come Fr. *litière* and our *litter*. TRIBUNAL of the praetor.

36—46 A *locus classicus* on the procession, *pompa*, at the Circensian games 81 n.; another on the games themselves XI 193—202. Friedländer II³ 180—215 and in Marquardt IV 490—523 has nearly exhausted the subject. The *ludi Romani*, *l. Megalenses* (XI 193 n.), *l. magni*, and probably the *Cerealia* and all *l. votivi* (as well as *l. sollemnes* in the circus maximus) were opened by the procession, which, setting out from the Capitol, crossed the gaily decorated forum, the vicus Tuscus and forum boarium, through the middle gate of the circus and round the

furthest *metae* Becker I 154. 491. Marquardt IV 498 seq. DH. VII 72. The road was strewn with flowers Ov. tr. IV 2 50. The presiding magistrate led the way, if he were a praetor or consul, standing on a lofty chariot drawn by white horses (Apul. mag. 22) crowned with laurel (Ov. tr. IV 2 22. ex P. II 1 58. Mart. VII 8 8). He wore the garb of a triumphant general (XI 194—5 *similisque triumpho | praeda caballorum* praetor *sedet*), the broad folds of the gold-worked purple toga over the tunic embroidered with palm leaves, bearing in his hand the ivory sceptre with the eagle. A gold crown of oak leaves, set with jewels, was held over his head by a public slave. His children sat, as in a triumph, in the chariot or on the horses (Tac. ann. XII 41 in games given by Claudius Britannicus appeared in the praetexta, Nero in triumphal costume). Before the praetor flutes and horns played, and clients in their white gowns escorted him. Images of the gods, accoutred with their *exuviae* or attributes, were borne on biers, *fercula*, thrones and cars, *tensae*, drawn by mules, horses and elephants, and escorted by companies of priests and religious orders: nor were images of emperors wanting. The procession was welcomed by the people standing, with shouts, invocation of the gods and clapping of hands Ov. amor. III 2 43—62. Yet as it delayed the sports, it was viewed with impatience M. Sen. contr. I pr. fin. § 24 p. 56 10 I will detain you no longer: I know well *quam odiosa res mihi sit* circensibus pompa.

36 PRAETOREM cf. 41 *consul.* VIII 194 n. XIV 257. Becker II 3 264. Rein in Pauly VI 275. The management of the games became at last the praetor's most important function. cf. DCass. LIV 2 § 3. Plin. ep. VII 11 § 4. CURRIBUS ALTIS with a pair of horses Plin. XXXIV § 20 *non vetus et* bigarum *celebratio in iis qui* praetura functi curru vecti essent per circum. The tribunes in the *ludi Augustales* were allowed to wear the triumphal uniform in the circus but (Tac. an. I 15) curru *vehi haud permissum.* Dio LVI 46 § 5. See the cut in Rich companion s. v. *currus* 4. Marquardt III 2 448. Plin. pan. 92 § 5 augustior *solito* currus. A gilt car in the form of a turret Zon. VII 21. Hor. epod. IX 41—2. Dempster on Rosin. X 29 p. 778 a. The tabula Heracleensis prohibits the passage of carts or carriages through Rome during the first ten hours of the day. Exceptions are made in favour of 1) vehicles employed in public works. 2) Vestals, *rex sacrorum, flamines* at public sacrifices, triumphing generals. 3) processions at the public games, esp. the circensian. 4) market and farm carts, which had entered the town by night Friedländer I³ 44—8. cf. Iuv. III 236 n.

36—7 CURRIBUS ALTIS EXSTANTEM VIII 3 stantes in curribus *Aemilianos.* Ov. ex P. III 4 35 *illa ducis facies in* curru stantis *eburno.* trist. IV 2 47—8 *hos* super in curru, *Caesar, victore veheris | purpureus populi rite per ora tui.* Spartian. Sev. 16 § 6 Severus refused a triumph, on the ground that he could not *stand in the car* for the gout.

38 IN TUNICA IOVIS ET PICTAE FERENTEM AULAEA TOGAE the *tunica palmata* and *toga picta* are often named together. DH. III 61 the Etruscans brought to Tarquinius χιτῶνά τε πορφυροῦν χρυσόσημον καὶ περιβλαιον πορφυροῦν ποικίλον, i. e. a purple tunic with gold stripe and an embroidered purple toga. Flor. I 5 § 6 Duker 'from the Etruscans came the golden car and four horses of our triumphs, the *togae pictae tunicaeque palmatae.*' Liv. XXX 15 §§ 11—12 Scipio presents Masinissa *aurea corona* (ver. 39—41),...*scipione eburno* (ver. 43), *toga picta et palmata tunica*, saying that Rome knew no higher honour than a triumph, nor had triumphant generals any more gorgeous

attire. id. XXXI 11 § 11. X 7 § 10. DH. V 35. Tac. an. IV 26. The *tunica palmata* was so called from the palm-branches which, with Victories and other figures, were worked upon it. There were two kinds of embroidery used in Rome, the Phrygian in cross-stitch, the work of *phrygiones;* the Babylonian in satin-stitch *ars plumaria*, the work of *plumarii:* the former corresponds to engraving by dots, 'stippling,' the latter to line engraving. The *tunica palmata* was χρυσοποίκιλτος or χρυσοποίκιλος (DS. XVIII 26 § 4. Athen. 198ᵉ), a work of the *ars plumaria;* the *toga picta* was spangled with stars, χρυσόαστος, a work of the *phrygiones.* App. Pun. 66 Scipio in his triumph wore purple with gold stars worked on it. Nero entered Rome after his Grecian victories in the triumphal car of Augustus, wearing (Suet. 25) a chlamys *distincta stellis aureis* (DCass. LXIII 20 § 3 calls it ἀλουργίδα χρυσόαστον, which is the very term applied by Plut. Aemil. Paul. 34 § 5 to the triumphal robe). On the Greek vases found in Etruria the embroidery consists of stars, crosses, dots and round ornaments surrounded with dots, which were often formed of little spangles and leaves of gold; these spangles, the remains of the funeral robes, have been found in graves both in Etruria and in the Crimea Marquardt V 2 146—153. Becker II 3 243. III 2 448. Rein in Pauly VI 2249. Tertull. apol. 50 says of martyrdom 'this is the attire of our victory, *haec* palmata vestis, *tali* curru *triumphamus.*'

TUNICA IOVIS the sceptre, *tunica palmata,* and *toga picta* were taken from the temple of Iuppiter Capitolinus Serv. ecl. X 27 Iovis *insignia.* Liv. X 7 § 10 Iovis *opt. max. ornatu decoratus,* curru aurato *per urbem vectus.* Suet. Aug. 94 Octavius dreamt that he saw his son, of more than human form, *cum fulmine et* sceptro exuviisque Iovis *opt. max. ac radiata* corona, *super* laureatum currum, *bis senis equis candore eximio trahentibus.* Vopisc. Prob. 7 §§ 7—8 Capitolina palmata. Alexander Severus (Lamprid. 40 § 7) never assumed the *toga picta* except as consul, and then it was the same which other praetors and consuls assumed de Iovis templo *sumptam.* Gordianus I (Capitol. 4 § 4) was the first Roman who had a *palmata tunica* and *toga picta* of his own when out of office; whereas up to that time *imperatores vel* de Capitolio *acciperent vel de Palatio.* PICTAE TOGAE i. e. *acu pictae* VI 481. Ov. ex P. II 1 31. III 4 101. Lucan IX 176—7 pictasque togas, *velamina summo | ter conspecta Iovi.* cf. Stat. Th. X 59—60. XI 401—2. DCass. LX 6 § 9.

SARRANA of Tyrian purple I 27 n. Τύρος is only the gr. form of hebr. *Tsôr, Tzôr,* mohamm. *Sôr, Sûr* (Ritter's Erdkunde, Palästina ind. p. 2154; Movers Phönizier II 1 175 makes the phoen. *sor* or *sar*) 'a rock,' the name originally of the island, then of the whole city. Lex. gr. nom. hebr. Hieron. op. II 68. Vall. Σώρ, πέτρα ἢ Τυρίων πόλις. cf. ib. 81. 278. Theodoret in Ezech. t. XI c. 26 pr. gives Σὸρ as the native name. Plautus, who was acquainted with Phoenician, trucul. II 6 58 purpuram *ex* Sara *tibi attuli.* Enn. in Prob. ad Verg. g. II 506 *Poenos* Sarra *oriundos.* Verg. l. c. Sarrano *indormiat* ostro. Sil. XV 205 (who very frequently uses the adj.) Sarrano murice *fulgens.* Sidon. Apoll. c. II 5—7 of a consul umerosque *ex more priorum | includat* Sarrana *chlamys, te* picta togarum | *purpura plus capiat.* id. ep. VIII 6 *illam* Sarranis *ebriam sucis inter crepitantia segmenta palmatam plus* picta *oratione, plus* aurea *convenustavit.* Gell. XIV 6 § 4 cites *Tyros* (formerly *Sarra*) among cities which had changed their name. Tyrian flutes (*tibiae Sarranae*) and purple might well bring with them to Rome the name of their city.

39 AULAEA XIV 263. properly hangings, curtains; here of the broad folds

of the stately toga, stiff with gold and embroidery Cic. Catil. II § 22 velis *amictos non togis.* MAGNAEQUE CORONAE TANTUM ORBEM of gold and jewels App. Pun. 66. Gell. V 5 §§ 5—7. Tert. de cor. 13 Etruscan crowns are of jewels and gold, in the form of oak leaves, and are worn by magistrates with the *togae palmatae* (so the *toga picta* is often called Rein in Pauly VI 2249). Mart. VIII 33 1 (thinness of the gold-leaf in the *praetoricia corona;* hence Iuv. is speaking ironically, when he says that the slave sweated under the burden). Beside this crown, the general wore a crown of laurel on his head Becker III 2 442.

40 QUANTO CERVIX NON SUFFICIT ULLA Stanley cites Paul. s. v. *donaticae coronae* p. 69 M. *postea magnificentiae causa institutae sunt* super modum aptarum capitibus.

SUFFICIT a very common word in the silver age; used 23 times by Iuv.

41 SERVUS PUBLICUS those prisoners of war who were not sold by the state were retained in its service as *servi publici;* or they were bought by the state or bequeathed to it. Their condition was better than that of private slaves (Wallon hist. de l'esclavage III 59. 96. 98. 99), they were able to save money, and had free quarters found them by the censors. They served the magistrates as assistants to the *accensi* and *apparitores,* were employed in the census, in prisons, at executions, at sacrifices, in quarries, mines, waterworks etc.; they bought and sold on behalf of the state Rein in Pauly VI 1102—4. Becker II 2 383—4.

TENET SUDANS HANC PUBLICUS Zon. VII 21 'a public *slave* rode *in the chariot itself, holding over him the crown* of jewels set in gold, and kept saying to him Look back, i. e. consider well thy past and future life, and be not elated by thy present state nor overweening in pride. And there hung from the chariot a bell and scourge, to signify that he might even be unfortunate, so as even to be outraged or even condemned to death. For the custom is that convicts sentenced to death for any crime bear a bell, that no one may contract defilement by brushing against them as they walk.' Plin. XXXIII § 11 formerly in a triumph, *cum corona ex auro Etrusca sustineretur a tergo, anulus tamen in digito ferreus erat aeque triumphantis et* servi *fortasse* coronam sustinentis. On coins Victory generally supports the crown.

SIBI CONSUL NE PLACEAT VI 276. Mart. I 72 6. V 57 1. VII 76 5. IV 59 5 *ne* tibi *regali* placeas, *Cleopatra, sepulcro.* Flor. II 8=I 24 § 12 *ne* sibi placeant *Athenae.* Cypr. de domin. orat. 6 *cum* sibi *pharisaeus* placeret. cf. ind. Several exx. in Rönsch das neue Test. Tertullians Leipz. 1871 656—7, who cites *sibiplacentia* the translation of *ὑπαρέσκεια* in Iren. III 2 § 2. CONSUL called PRAETOR ver. 36; either magistrate might preside over the games, but the contrast is more glaring between *consul* and *servus.* So the *avia* or *matertera* of Pers. II 31 is *nutrix* in 39.

41—2 SIBI CONSUL NE PLACEAT, SERVUS CURRU PORTATUR EODEM ARR. Epict. III 24 § 85 'like those who stand over triumphing generals from behind, and *remind them that they are men.*' Tert. apol. 33 *hominem se esse etiam triumphans in illo* sublimissimo curru *admonetur. suggeritur enim ei a tergo:* respice post te; hominem memento te. 'and he exults the more because his glory is so great as to require such an admonition.' Hieron. ep. 39 Vall.=25 ad Paullam super obitu Blaesillae § 2 fin. 'to lower his pride in revelations (2 Cor. 12 9) a certain monitor of human frailty is assigned to him, *in similitudinem triumphantium, quibus* in curru *retro comes adhaerebat per singulas acclamationes civium, dicens* hominem te esse memento.' This is much better evidence

than that of Ael. v. h. VIII 15 for the slave of Philip of Macedon, whose business it was three times in the morning to remind him that he was a man: this was after the victory of Chaeronea. Isidor. XVIII 2 § 6 makes of the slave an executioner, but his interpretation is just, *ut ad tantum fastigium evecti mediocritatis humanae commonerentur.* As the triumph was the utmost goal of Roman ambition (ver. 133—140), he who attained it was in danger of overweening pride ὕβρις, and might provoke the evil eye of envy and the jealousy of heaven Plut. Aemil. Paul. 34 § 6. 35. Tert. de virg. vel. 15 'among the gentiles also there is something to be feared, which they call fascinum, the unhappy issue of excessive praise and glory,' *infeliciorem laudis et gloriae enormioris eventum.* As children wore amulets in the *bullae* (v 164 n.), so the general in the hour of his glory and danger was under their protection. Plin. h. n. XXVIII § 39 *illos* [children] *religione muta tutatur et fascinus, imperatorum quoque, non solum infantium custos, qui deus inter sacra Romana a Vestalibus colitur et* currus triumphantium *sub his pendens defendit medicus invidiae, iubetque eosdem respicere similis medicina linguae* [Jahn confesses that he does not understand this: it seems to mean the voice of the slave, which resembled in its remedial effects the sight of the *fascinus* hanging behind the triumphant general, to which it called his attention], *ut sit exorata a tergo Fortuna gloriae carnifex.* See O. Jahn 'on the superstition of the evil eye amongst the ancients' Ber. d. sächs. Gesellsch. 17 Febr. 1855 p. 73. Iuv. VII 112 n. Macr. I 6 § 8 says that the *bulla* was *gestamen triumphantium* and was filled with remedies supposed to be *adversus invidiam valentissima.* The same feeling dictated the use of the iron ring (see on 39), the jeering trochaics sung by the troops, and probably the custom, which reminds us of the devotees of the Lateran chapel *S. Salvatore delle Scale sante*, observed by Caesar and Claudius (Dio XLIII 21 § 2. LX 23 § 1), who went up the steps of the Capitol on their knees. cf. Petron. 123 239—40 of Pompeius *quem ter ovantem | Iuppiter horruerat.* On the jealousy of the gods see Blomf. gloss. Aesch. Pers. 368. Agam. 921. Gesner opusc. III 336. Wess. ad Hdt. I 32 § 5. Valck. ib. III 40 § 7. Nägelsb. homer. Theol.[2] 33. 131. nachhomer. Theol. 46—52. 478 n. 7. Lehrs 'Greek conception of the jealousy of the gods and human pride' in his populäre Aufsätze, Leipz. 1856, 33—66. Limburg Brouwer hist. de la civilisation VII 102—7. VIII 30—34. Lexx. under βασκανία. μεγαίρω. νέμεσις. ὕβρις. φθόνος. The fall of Troy avenged the ὕβρις of Paris, Salamis and Plataeae that of Xerxes. Compare the stories of Arachne, Kapaneus, Croesus, Marsyas, Midas, Niobe, Polykrates.

43 DA NUNC ET VOLUCREM cf. the use of *adde* (*quod*) in Quintil. VOLUCREM, SCEPTRO QUAE SURGIT EBURNO DH. III 61 (who derives it from the Etruscans) 'a sceptre with an eagle on the top.' id. V 47. App. Pun. 66 says that the general also carried laurel. In later times the consuls bore this sceptre Prud. c. Symm. I 349. perist. X 148—150 aquila ex eburna *sumit arrogantiam | gestator eius ac superbit beluae | inflatus osse, cui figura est alitis.* Ammian. XXIX 2 § 15 *consulares post* scipiones. Claud. cons. Probin. 205. laud. Stil. II 362—3. Vopisc. Aurelian. 13 § 4. The sceptre appears on coins and diptychs Becker II 3 243; see the cut in Rich s. v. *sceptrum* n. 4. The eagle is the symbol of apotheosis cf. Isid. XVIII 2 § 5 *quod per victoriam quasi ad supernam magnitudinem accederent.*

44 CORNICINES III 34 not only hornblowers, but a chorus of harpers and pipers, marching in time, with song and dance App. Pun. 66. Plut. Aemil. Paul. 33 § 1 speaks of trumpeters sounding the charge.

44—5 HINC PRAECEDENTIA AGMINIS OFFICIA ET NIVEOS AD FRENA QUIRITES the train of clients in their best white togas I 46 n. III 127 n. VII 142—3 n. togati ante pedes. Sen. de morte Claud. 3 § 4 Clotho says I will not send Claudius without an escort: for it is not fit that he, *qui modo se tot milia hominum sequentia videbat, tot* praecedentia, *tot circumfusa, subito solum destitui.* **45** OFFICIA III 129 n. *Officium* is a compliment, a duty of ceremony and respect; here it is used, abstract for concrete, for those who escort the great man *to do him honour*, a guard of honour, an escort. cf. I 34 n. where add *civitas, vicinitas.* VIII 104 n. X 100 n. *custodiae, excubiae, matrimonia, ministerium, operae, remigium, auxilium, dignitas, honestas, vigiliae, servitia.* Drak. and Gron. on Liv. III 15 § 9. Zumpt § 675. Ramshorn pp. 955—6. Reisig-Haase 131—2. So in Quintil. *initia* and *profectus* for the lower and upper forms in a school. VM. III 7 § 5 *duobus acerrimis* odiis *latera sua eingere.* Sall. Catil. 14 § 1 *omnium* flagitiorum *atque facinorum circa se tamquam stipatorum catervas habebat.* We have the sing. in Cic. Brut. § 220. Iuv. VI 203 *labente* officio. Suet. Ner. 28 *celeberrimo* officio *deductum.* Lamprid. Comm. 11 § 3 *praef. praet. suum Iulianum togatum* praesente officio suo *in piscinam detrusit.* The genitive *agminis* makes our passage less harsh than these. Suet. Caes. 71 *inter* officia *prosequentium fascesque lictorum.* Pl. ep. III 12 § 2. NIVEOS Calpurn. VII 29 nivei tribuni. Mart. II 29 4 *et* toga *non tactas vincere iussa* nives. VIII 65 5—6 *hic lauru redimita comas et* candida cultu | *Roma salutavit voce manuque ducem.* I 55 14 *vivat et urbanis* albus in officiis. Plut. Paul. Aem. 32 § 2. Lips. elect. I 13. AD FRENA the praetor himself held the reins VM. IV 4 § 5 'those hands which had lately guided the yokes of ploughing oxen, now *triumphalis currus habenas retinuerunt;* nor did they blush to lay down the *ivory sceptre* and resume the plough handle.' Suet. Cal. 26 Gaius (Caligula) allowed some senators, who had filled the highest offices of state, ad *essedum sibi currere* togatos *per aliquot passuum milia.* Capitol. Anton. phil. 16 § 2 *ipse imperator filio* ad triumphalem currum *in circo pedes cucurrit.* Aen. X 253 *biiugique* ad frena *leones* means lions yoked to the car. QUIRITES III 60 n. So the Romans rescued from captivity escorted their deliverer's triumphal car with the *pileum* on their head (Plut. apophth. Scip. mai. 7. apophth. T. Quinctii 2. pp. 196—7. Liv. XXX 45 § 5. XXXVIII 55 § 2) and in the *toga* Tert. de res. carn. 57. Plaut. Cas. II 8 10. **46** DEFOSSA 'buried,' 'stowed safe away.' Cypr. ad Donat. 12 *argenti et auri maximum pondus et pecuniarum ingentium vel extructi aggeres vel* defossae *strues.* LOCULIS cash-box of the clients I 89 n. SPORTULA the dole, 25 *asses* I 95 n. 120 n. QUOS SPORTULA FECIT AMICOS V 12—23. 161—173. Mart. IX 14 Do you think that he is a stedfast friend, whom you have bought with a dinner? Your boar he loves, your mullets, sow's paunch, oysters, not yourself: if I dine as well, he will be my friend.

47 TUM QUOQUE even in that age of primitive plainness B. C. 460—357. Curt. VI 5 = 16 § 17 *incolae autem, ritu ferarum virgulta subire soliti,* tum quoque *intraverant saltum.* MATERIAM RISUS the same constr. Cic. de or. II § 262 *dixi . . . gravium . . . et* iocorum *unam esse* materiam. Elsewhere *mat. ad* ib. § 239 *est etiam deformitatis et corporis vitiorum satis bella* materies ad iocandum. or with dat. Mart. I 4 4 materiam dictis [=jests] *nec pudet esse ducem.* **48** CUIUS PRUDENTIA see his remains in Mullach fragm. philos. gr. I 330—382 (authorities for his birthplace 330 n. 2). DL. IX §§ 46 to 49 enumerates

60 of his works, moral, physical, mathematical, musical and miscellaneous. Aristotle, a kindred genius, who often names him, wrote 2 books of problems from his works DL. v § 26. Epicurus borrowed his atomic theory Cic. d. n. i § 120. Lucr. iii 371 = v 622 Democriti . . . *sancta viri sententia.* Cf. Orelli onomast. Tullian.

49 SUMMOS POSSE VIROS VERVECUM IN PATRIA NASCI Abdera was also the birthplace of Protagoras, of the philosophers Leukippos (? DL. ix § 30) and Anaxarchos, the historians Hekataeos and Diokleides, the epic poet Nikaenetos; so Boeotia of Pindar, Epaminondas, Plutarch etc. Apul. de mag. 24 Hild. *apud* socordissimos *Scythas Anacharsis* sapiens natus est.

50 VERVECUM IN PATRIA CRASSOQUE SUB AERE on the effect of climate on character see Wess. and Valck. on Hdt. ix 122. Gatak. on Antonin. iv 39. Rigault on Phaedr. iii prol. 52 seq. (ii 224—5 ed. Burm. 1718). Hippocr. airs, waters and places 24 (ii 220—1 Adams) 'Such as inhabit a country which is mountainous, rugged, elevated and well-watered, . . . are likely . . . to be naturally of an enterprising and warlike disposition ; . . . . but such as dwell in places which are low-lying, abounding in meadows and ill-ventilated, . . . these are not likely to be of large stature nor well-proportioned, but are of a broad make, fleshy; . . . courage and laborious enterprise are not naturally in them . . . . In general you will find the forms and dispositions of mankind to correspond with the nature of the country; for where the land is fertile, soft and well-watered, there the men . . . . are not disposed to endure labour, and, for the most part, are base in spirit; indolence and sluggishness are visible in them, and to the arts they are dull and not clever nor acute.' Aristot. pol. vii 7. Curt. viii 9 = 31 § 20. Acl. v. h. viii 6 (of *Thrace.* cf. Phaedr. l. c.).

VERVECUM IN PATRIA *vervex* (Ital. *berbice*, Fr. *brebis*, from the form *berbex;* also Fr. *bergcr*) 'a wether;' here 'a blockhead' (so Germ. *Schöps*, Engl. 'sheep,' 'sheepheaded'). Plaut. merc. iii 3 6 *itane vero*, vervex, *intro cas?* id. Casin. iii 2 5. Sen. de const. sap. 17 § 1 Chrysippus says some one was angry, because a man had called him *vervecem marinum.* Petron. 57 *quid rides*, vervex? Taubm. on Plaut. Pers. ii 2 2. Aristoph. Plut. 922 calls life without conversation *προβατίου βίου* cf. schol. Diogenes in DL. vi § 47 calls a rich ignoramus a sheep with a 'golden fleece.' Aristot. h. n. ix 3 § 2 p. 610 b 22 'sheep are, as they are reputed, naturally simple and stupid.' prov. in Macar. v 8 n. *μωρότερος προβάτου.*

CRASSO SUB AERE Cic. de fat. § 7 *Athenis tenue caelum, ex quo acutiores etiam putantur Attici* [Eur. Med. 829], crassum *Thebis, itaque pingues Thebani.* Hor. ep. ii 1 244 Schmid *Boeotum in* crasso *iurares* aere natum. *crassus* is of the same root as *gross.* The spurious letters of Hippokrates and Democritus speak of the proverbial dulness of the men of Abdera, but there is no earlier evidence of the reproach than Cic. d. n. i § 120 *quae quidem omnia sunt* patria Democriti *quam Democrito digniora.* id. ad Att. iv 16 § 6. vii 7 § 4 *Ἀβδηριτικόν.* Mart. x 25 4 Abderitanae pectora plebis *habes.* Galen. de animi moribus ad fin. viii 822 K. 'among the Scythians there arose one philosopher, at Athens many; on the other hand at *Abdera there are many fools*, but few at Athens.' Tatian ad graec. 17 = 28 'as regards the sympathies and antipathies of Democritus, what can we say, except this, that, as the proverb has it, *Ἀβδηρολόγος ἐστὶν ὁ ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀβδήρων ἄνθρωπος*, Abderite by birth, *Abderite in speech!*' Arnob. v 12 of Agdestis, from whose blood a pomegranate was fabled to have sprung, 'O *Abdera, Abdera*, what occasion for jeers wouldst thou give the world, if such a fable, so imagined, were found in thee! All fathers tell it and

haughty populations read it through, and yet it is thou who art judged to be *fatua et stoliditatis frigidissimae.*' Tim. lex. Plat. *αἰξωνεύεσθαι.* Theodul. in Boisson. aneed. II 206. In the *φιλογέλως* of Hierokles and Philagrios, ed. Boisson. Par. 1848 pp. 289—292 are 18 jests at the expense of Abderites e. g. 111 An ass spilt all the oil in the gymnasium: the people brought all the asses in the town together, that they might take warning by his punishment. 112 An Abderite would have hung himself; the cord breaking, he fell down and broke his head. He went to the surgeon, clapped a plaster on the wound and hung himself again. 120 An Abderite, hearing that leeks and onions are 'windy' (flatulent), being on a voyage, in a dead calm, filled a bag with them and hung it at the stern. 122 An Abderite sold a pot without ears. Being asked why he took off the ears, he replied: 'that it might not run away, on hearing that it was to be sold.' Cf. K. Fr. Hermann hist. of Abdera in his gesammelte Abhandlungen, Göttingen 1849, 105—8. 370—1. The cases of delirium reported by Hippokr. epidem. III and Lucian. quom. conscr. hist. 1, have no connexion with our proverb.

51 NECNON ET III 204 n. Ramshorn p. 818, who has exx. from Verg. Calpurn. Nemesian. Quintil. RIDEBAT GAUDIA VULGI Stat. s. II 2 129—132 *nos*, vilis turba, *caducis* | *deservire bonis* semperque optare *parati* | *spargimur in casus. celsa tu mentis ab arce* | *despicis errantes* humanaque gaudia rides. cf. Lucr. II 7—16.

53 FORTUNAE MANDARET LAQUEUM 'bid her go hang.' Apul. m. IX 36 'maddened to the extremity of frenzy, shouting aloud that he *bid* all of them and the very laws *go hang*, suspendium *sese et totis illis et ipsis legibus* mandare.' Plaut. Pers. v 2 34 restim *tu tibi cape crassum et* suspende te. Lucian. Timon 45 *ὀρέξας τὸν βρόχον.* cf. *οἰμώζειν κελεύω. ἐς κόρακας.* Böttiger cites Lucian gall. 19 *οὐκ ἀπάγξει*;

MEDIUMQUE OSTENDERET UNGUEM Schol. infami digito [Pers. II 33] *ei turpiter insultabat.* Mart. II 28 1—2 *rideto multum qui te, Sextille,* cinaedum | *dixerit, et* digitum porrigito medium. VI 70 5—6 ostendit digitum, *sed* impudicum | *Alconti Dasioque Symmachoque.* cf. Priap. 56 1—2 = Meyer anthol. 1671. Arrian Epict. III 2 § 11 Diogenes exposed a sophist *by stretching out the middle finger;* and when he broke out into a fury, said: 'There you see the man; I have shewn him to you.' It was a gesture worthy of a cynic: some strangers asking to see Demosthenes (DL. VI § 34) Diogenes held out *his middle finger* and said 'There you have the famous orator of the Athenians.' Again (§ 35) he said that a finger made all the difference between madness and sanity with most men: *hold out the middle finger*, and they will think you mad; but not if you hold out the index finger. DChrys. 33 II 18 R. 'what would a man think of a city, where all held out the *middle finger* in pointing, in shaking hands, in holding up the hands, in elections, in passing sentence? .... these are the things which have given your enemies occasion to reproach you.' To shoot out the middle finger from the clenched fist, in shape of the phallus, at a man, was to taunt him in the most injurious manner, as a pathic. Hence the gr. name for this finger was *καταπύγων* Phot. s. v. Poll. II 184 *καταπυγής.* In Lat. *verpus*, gloss. s. v. *verpus* and *δρῖλος* (cf. schol. Iuv. II 95). Such an affront caused Chaerea to plot against Gaius (Caligula Suet. 56). Like many obscene gestures, this was regarded as a defence against the evil eye, O. Jahn in Ber. d. sächs. Gesellsch. 17 Febr. 1855, 82, who cites Echtermeyer über Namen und symbolische Bedeutung der Finger bei den Griechen u. Römern, Halle 1835, 21 seq.

Jorio mimica degli antichi 136 seq. A like insult still remains in use, the insertion of the tip of the thumb between the index and middle finger, while you say 'A fig for you!' See Ducange *ficha*. Tommaseo *fica*. Littré *figue*. Nares *fico*. *fig*. Dante purgatorio XXI 2. HSt. σκιμαλίζω. Aristoph. Pac. 549 schol. In Petron. 131 Encolpius is released from a spell by an application to his forehead of clay made by *the middle finger* with spittle and dust. On *the middle finger* alone no ring was worn Plin. XXXIII § 24. See Jahn on Pers. l. c. Grysar in Rhein. Mus. 1834, 44. Gesenius understands 'the putting forth of the finger,' Is. 58 9, as *medium digitum porrigere*.

54—5 For what then must we pray? ['*Ergo* begins a new paragraph, as it so often does with an interrogative, or an imperative; in coming back from a digression. Iuvenal may have written: *ergo supervacua* aut ut *perniciosa petuntur, propter quae fas est genua incerare deorum?* that is, *ergo, ut supervacua aut perniciosa inceratis genibus deorum petuntur, ita quae vere utilia et pia hoc modo petuntur?* "Well then to come back to our subject, even as superfluous or hurtful things are, as we have seen, asked for in prayer, what things may we with propriety ask for?" Then he goes on to put cases: then 103 ergo *quid optandum—Seianum*, as if with reference to our *ergo*. Then he goes on to other cases; and then 346 *Nil* ergo *optabunt* etc., as if again with reference to our *ergo*. The *ut* merely repeating the letters of *aut* is a very easy emendation. The omission of *ita* in the apodosis is very common in poetry, and even in prose. I had first thought of another emendation: *haut* I find from Jahn's index occurs eight times in Iuvenal: in three of the eight places P has *aut*, a blunder common of course in all MSS.: in seven of the eight places too I think *haut* is joined with an adjective, as *furor haut dubius*. I thought then of reading *ergo supervacua* haut, haut *perniciosa petuntur,* | *propter* etc. with a question: "Are then the things asked for in prayer not superfluous, not pernicious, things for which we may with propriety petition the gods?"' H. A. J. M.]

54 SUPERVACUA AUT PERNICIOSA PETUNTUR Sen. de ben. VI 27 § 7 votum *tuum aut* supervacuum *est aut* iniuriosum. Suet. rhet. p. 269 13 Roth *tum utilia et necessaria, tum* perniciosa et supervacanea.

55 FAS EST I 58. VI 628. GENUA INCERARE DEORUM XII 88. Apul. de mag. 54 votum *in alicuius statuae* femore *assignasti*. Lucian philops. 20 an image with coins strewn at its feet, and some silver pieces *fastened with wax to its thigh*, and silver leaf also, *the vows* or fee of those who had been healed of fever. Prudent. apoth. 455—7 Iulian used to bow his imperial head before the foot of a Minerva of pottery ware, to crouch at the foot of Hercules, genua incerare *Dianae*. id. hamartig. 403—4 inceratlapides *fumosos idololatrix* | *relligio*. id. c. Symm. I 202—4 the heathen infant had tasted of the sacrificial cake before he could speak, saxa inlita ceris *viderat*. Philostr. her. 3 § 2 an image worn by time and also by those who *smear* it and *seal their vows* upon it. The knees were clasped or kissed by suppliants Cerda on Aen. X 523. Dempster on Coripp. Iustin. III 278. Alex. ab Alex. II 19 p. 425 Lugd. Bat. 1673. Lasaulx Studien 154. Plin. XI § 250 *hominis* genibus *et relligio quaedam inest observatione gentium. haec* supplices attingunt, *ad haec* manus tendunt, haec ut aras adorant. Plaut. asin. III 3 80. Arnob. VI 16 'these breathing statues, whose feet and *knees* you touch and handle in prayer.' The wax tablets, hung from or fastened to the knees of the gods, were sealed (Plin. ep. ad Trai. 35=44), as a sort of contract; if the god failed to perform his part, the worshipper was free from his vow; the tablet,

ever in the eyes of the image, was a continual monitor. [Aesch. Suppl. 463 *νέοις πίναξι βρέτεα κοσμῆσαι τάδε.* H. R. B.]

56—113 Some fall in headlong ruin through great power exposed to as great envy. The long and stately roll of their dignities wrecks them; down go their statues, following the tugging rope, then the stroke of the axe shatters the very chariot-wheels of their triumphal statues, and the innocent horses, like malefactors on the cross, have their legs broken. Now hiss the fires, now the bellows blow, and the head worshipped by the Roman people is a-glow in the forge, mighty Seianus crackles: then of the face second to one only in the wide world, are made ewers, wash-pots, frying pans, vessels for every meanest use. Festoon your homes with bays, lead to the Capitol for sacrifice a tall and whited ox: for 'tis a general holiday; Seianus is drawn along the streets by the hangman's hook, a public show; not a man but rejoices over him. 'What lips he had, what a haughty face! if you trust me, I never could abide the man: but under what a charge was he cast? who was the informer? by what approvers, by what witness did he make good his case?' "Nothing of this: a long and wordy despatch arrived from Capreae." 'Good: if Caesar writes, I ask no more.' But what does the throng of Remus? It sides with fortune, as ever, and hates those on whom sentence has gone forth. The same people, if Nortia had smiled upon her Tuscan, if the emperor's age had been crushed off its guard, would this very hour proclaim Seianus Augustus. Long ago, since we ceased to have votes to sell, it shook off state cares: once it granted commands, fasces, legions, what it pleased; now it narrows its ambition, and dotes on two boons alone, bread and the shows. 'I am told that many will die.' "No doubt of it; a great furnace is heated; Brutidius met me at Mars' altar, and my friend was pale. How I fear, lest Aiax take vengeance on Brutidius for his defeat, as due to his sorry pleading. Let us run at full speed, and while yet he lies on the bank, trample on Caesar's foe. But let our slaves be there to see our loyal zeal, lest any denying it, collar his master and drag him quaking for fear to the bar." This was then the talk, these the whispers of the crowd respecting Seianus. Would you be courted as Seianus was? be master of his wealth, and bestow on one curule chairs of highest rank, on another the charge of armies? be counted guardian of an emperor perched with his wizard crew on Capreae's narrow cliff? you would at least wish to have pikes and troops at command, young nobles on your staff, a guard quartered in your house? why should you not? even they who lack the will to kill, would fain enjoy the power. Yet what glory or success can make you content with joy counterpoised by trouble? Would you choose the robe of state of him whose corpse is now dragged in scorn, or be a country mayor of Gabii or Fidenae, passing sentence on false weights, an aedile in tattered tunic at deserted Ulubrae, breaking short measures? You confess then that Seianus mistook the true objects of desire; for while coveting excessive dignities and grasping at excessive wealth, he was but rearing the numerous stages of a lofty tower, from which his fall might be from the greater height, and his crash once set in movement, might be from a more appalling steep. What overwhelmed the Crassi, what the Pompeii, and that Caesar who tamed the Quirites and brought them under the lash? Why, ambition that spared no means to secure the highest place, and aspiring prayers heard and granted by heaven's displeasure. Few kings go down to Pluto without a stab, few tyrants by a bloodless death.

The Seianus of Ben Jonson embodies nearly all that history records of the mighty favorite; *in particular* a very spirited and faithful version of

these lines of Iuv. Wolsey, chosen by Johnson as the modern Seianus, resembles him in his power and his fall; otherwise the comparison is far too flattering to Seianus, who more nearly resembled Thos. Cromwell. Cf. Shakspeare's Henry VIII. esp. Wolsey's farewell to his greatness.

56 SUBIECTA POTENTIA MAGNAE INVIDIAE 42 n. Pind. Pyth. XI 29=45. Stat. s. V 1 137—8 *quisnam inpacata* consanguinitate ligavit | fortunam invidiamque *deus?* Lucr. V 1118—1130. Ov. rem. am. 369 summa petit livor. Sen. Herc. Oed. 604—617. Even wisdom beyond the measure of man's nature is hated by Zeus and the Fates Philostr. her. 11 § 1. Stob. flor. XXXVII e.g. 34—36.

57 MERGIT XIII 8.)(*emergo.* Lucr. V 1008 rerum copia mersat. Catull. 58 13 merser *fortunae fluctibus.* Aen. VI 511—2 Heyne *me fata mea . . . .* | *his* mersere *malis.* ib. 615. Liv. IX 18 § 1 *Alexandro nondum* merso secundis rebus, *quarum nemo intolerantior fuit.* Lucan I 159, 160 *publica belli* | *semina, quae populos semper* mersere *potentes,* viz. avarice, ambition, luxury. Plin. h. n. VII § 132 the day honoured with the white pebble has been the origin of trouble. *quam multos* accepta adflixere imperia! *quam multos* bona perdidere et ultimis mersere suppliciis. Sil. VIII 285.

58 PAGINA Schol. 'a plate of bronze in front of their statues, containing every step of their advancement, now called *tabula patronatus.*' cf. VIII 69. Pallad. VI 11 § 3 uses it for the flags of a pavement. Salvian. de gubern. Dei I 9 *incisas digito Dei litteras,* rupices paginas, *saxeum volumen.*

DESCENDUNT STATUAE RESTEMQUE SEQUUNTUR VIII 18. dig. XLVIII 4 7 § 4 *crimen maiestatis facto vel* violatis statuis vel imaginibus *maxime exacerbatur in milites.* DCass. LXV 10 § 3. Many exx. of destruction by the populace of statues of emperors and grandees are collected by Lips. exc. ad Tac. an. VI 2. Pitisc. s. v. *statua* p. 849. Sir H. Savile Chrys. VIII 805 b (statues of Theodosius at Antioch, of Constantine in Egypt, of Constantius at Edessa). Add (1) the statues of Ptolemy at Alexandria Iustin. XXXVIII 8 § 12; (2) that of L. Piso at Dyrrachium Cic. in Pis. § 93; (3) Caesar (Suet. 75. Plut. 57 § 3) replaced the statues of Sulla and Pompeius which his party had overthrown; (4) A. D. 43 the brass coins of Gaius (Caligula DCass. LX 22 § 3) melted down; his statues had been removed A. D. 41 ib. 4 § 5; (5) statues of Piso dragged to the scalae Gemoniae Tac. an. III 14; (6) of Poppaea ib. XVI 61. [Sen.] Oct. 808—814 every statue of Poppaea in marble or bronze *afflicta vulgi manibus et saevo iacet* | *eversa* ferro, *membra per partes trahunt* | deducta laqueis, *obruunt turpi diu* | calcata *caeno.* their words are of a piece with their savage deeds; (7) of all *hieronicae* by Nero's order, that no trace or memory of them might remain to rival his fame Suet. 24 *subverti et* unco trahi *abicique in latrinas* [cf. Iuv. ver. 64] *omnium statuas et imagines imperavit*; (8) A. D. 68 of Nero, by the soldiers of Verginius Rufus DCass. LXIII 25 § 1; id. LXIV 8 § 3 A. D. 69 Otho ordered the statues 'of the guilty' to be restored; (9) of Vitellius DCass. LXV 21 § 2; (10) of Domitian Suet. 23 the senate 'tore him to tatters' after death with the bitterest jeers, ordered ladders to be brought, his shields and portraits to be taken down before their eyes and dashed upon the ground, all inscriptions in his honour to be effaced, *eradendos ubique titulos* [Iuv. 58 *pagina*], and his memory to be abolished. DCass. LXVIII 1 the numerous gold and silver effigies were melted down [Iuv. 61—4]. Plin. paneg. 52 §§ 4—5 those countless gold statues fell in ruin, an acceptable sacrifice, amid universal rejoicing. It was a delight to them to dash that most tyrannical face to the ground, *instare ferro, saevire*

securibus, as though blood and pain followed every blow. No one was too sober in his joy or too deliberate in gladness, but thought it a kind of revenge to behold mangled limbs, lopped members, and lastly those fierce and terrible images cast out and melted down, *excoctas flammis; ut ex illo terrore et minis in usum hominum, ac voluptates ignibus mutarentur.* Macrob. I 12 § 37; (11) of Favorinus at Athens Philostr. soph. I 8 § 3 Hadrian's enemy; (12) of Commodus: see the wild cries of the senate, with a burden as of a litany in Lamprid. 18 e.g. § 12 *hostis* statuas *undique, parricidae* statuas *undique, gladiatoris* statuas *undique. gladiatoris et parricidae* statuae detrahantur; (13) of Plautianus by Severus Spartian. Sever. 14 § 5; (14) of Maximinus, which were *burnt* Capitolin. 12 § 11. 23 § 7; (15) of Theodosius at Antioch A.D. 387, described by Chrysostom and Libanius Tillemont empér. IV 264—6. So on the 3 Sept. 1870 the Parisian crowd hooted the *statue* of the first Napoléon in the Place Vendôme: on the 4th 'the crowd is tearing down the imperial arms everywhere.' The same day (Daily News 6 Sept.) 'in the neighbourhood of the Pont Neuf I saw people on the tops of ladders busily *pulling down the emperor's bust*, which the *late loyalty* of the people led them to stick about in all possible and impossible places. I saw the busts carried in mock procession to the parapet of the Pont Neuf and thrown into the Seine, clapping of hands and hearty laughter greeting the splash which the graven image of the mighty monarch made in the water. *Portraits of the emperor and empress*, which many of your readers must have seen in the Hôtel de Ville ball-rooms, were thrown out of the windows and *the people trod and danced* [ver. 86] *upon the canvas.*' The subsequent fate of the Vendôme column may be read in the history of the Commune. RESTEM the form *restim* is common in Plautus cf. Prisc. VII 52. RESTEMQUE SEQUUNTUR I 164. Aen. IX 539 *semineces ad terram, inmani mole* secuta *(veniunt)*. ib. VI 146. 59 BIGARUM VII 126 n. hist. Apollon. Tyr. 50 statua *a nobis posita in* biga. 60 INMERITIS Hor. c. I 17 28 inmeritam*que vestem*. id. s. II 3 7 *culpantur frustra calami* inmeritus*que laborat (paries)*. Prop. II 4 3 *saepe* inmeritos *corrumpas dentibus ungues*. Other exx. in Mühlmann. On the folly of wreaking spite on inanimate things (e. g. throwing away a book written in small characters, tearing a dress that does not hit our fancy) see Sen. de ir. II 26. FRANGUNTUR CRURA the punishment of slaves. Sen. ib. III 32 § 1 if we have sent a poor slave to the barracoons, *ergastula*, why need we make haste to flog him, crura *protinus* frangere? Wetst. on Jo. 19 31. Freund s. v. *crus*. CABALLIS III 118 a word of common life, which has gained dignity in its passage into the Romance languages, *cheval, cavalry, chivalry;* so *tête* from *testa*.

61 CAMINIS XIV 118. hence (through low Lat. *caminata*) *cheminée* and *chimney*. 62 ADORATUM POPULO CAPUT Tac. an. III 72 A.D. 22 Tiberius commends the activity and vigilance of Seianus, by whose exertions a fire had been confined to the theatre of Pompeius: the senate vote Seianus *a statue* in the restored theatre. IV 2 A.D. 23 Tiberius calls Seianus in the senate and before the people, 'the partner of his labours,' and allows his *images to be worshipped* in theatres and market-places and at the headquarters of the legions. ib. 7 Drusus complains *cerni* effigiem *eius in monumentis Cn. Pompeii*. ib. 74 A.D. 28 the senate voted altars to Clemency and Friendship, with statues of Tiberius and Seianus about them. Sen. cons. ad Marc. 22. §§ 4—8 a striking passage on the 'bloodhounds' or 'wolves' of Seianus,

fed with human blood, whom Cremutius Cordus escaped by suicide. Seianus gave him as 'a largess' *congiarium* to his client Satrius Secundus. The free speech of Cordus was his ruin: *tacitus ferre non potuerat* Seianum *in cervices nostras ne inponi quidem, sed escendere.* A *statue* was decreed to him in the temple of Pompeius, which Tiberius was restoring. Cordus exclaimed *tunc vere theatrum perire. Quid ergo? non rumperetur supra cineres Cn. Pompeii constitui* Seianum *et in monumentis maximi imperatoris* consecrari perfidum militem? Cf. DCass. LVII 21 § 3 who adds that after this many *statues* of Seianus were made by many, and panegyrics pronounced upon him among the senate and people. ib. LVIII 2 §§ 7—8 A. D. 29 it was decreed that the birthday of Seianus should be kept as a public feast; the number of *statues* raised to him by the senate, the knights, the tribes and the grandees, was past counting; the senate and knights and people sent envoys to Seianus and Tiberius alike, prayed alike and offered sacrifices for both and swore by the Fortune of both. cf. ib. 6 § 2. 8 § 4. ib. 4 § 4 A. D. 31 brazen *statues of Seianus* and Tiberius were everywhere set up together, they were painted together, and gilt chairs were set up for both in the theatres: *sacrifices* were offered to the statues of both alike. ib. 7 §§ 1—2 among other omens of the fall of Seianus: smoke issued from one of his *statues;* when the head was removed a great snake leapt forth: when a new head was placed upon the statue, and Seianus was about to sacrifice to himself (for such was his practice) on account of the omen, a *rope* was found round the neck of the statue. ib. 11 § 2 'him, whom they used to *adore and sacrifice to him as to a god,* they now were leading forth to death.' The name of Seianus was erased from coins (Eckhel VI 196) and inscriptions Orelli 4033. Suet. Tib. 48 certain gifts granted by Tiberius to the legions of Syria, because they alone had *worshipped no image of Seianus* among the standards. ib. 65 Seianus, who was plotting a revolution, he overthrew at last rather by guile and cunning than by imperial authority, although he saw both that his birthday was already kept as a state holiday and that his *golden statues were everywhere worshipped.*

63 SEIANUS L. Aelius Seianus, son of the eques L. Seius Strabo of Volsinii (ver. 74 n. Borghesi oeuvres IV 435—444. V 86) and a Iunia, adopted by L. Aelius Gallus third prefect of Egypt (Borghesi IV 444 seq.). In his youth he was in the suite of C. Caesar who died Febr. 4 A. D. Shortly after the accession of Tiberius he was made colleague of his father, the praef. praet., and, when his father was entrusted with the government of Egypt, he had the sole command of the praetorian guard, and gradually became the second personage in the state. His daughter was betrothed to a son of Claudius, afterwards emperor Tac. an. III 29. IV 7. Suet. Claud. 27. DCass. LVIII 11 § 5. In his way to the throne stood Drusus son of Tiberius and the children of Germanicus nephew of Tiberius. Having seduced Livia, wife of Drusus, he poisoned her husband A. D. 23 Tac. IV 3. 8. Suet. 62. DCass. LVII 22 § 2; and afterwards sued for her hand, but Tiberius discouraged the suit, as exposing Seianus to envy Tac. IV 39. 40. He fell 18 Oct. 31, when apparently at the summit of his greatness. See the character of him in Tac. IV 1—3. VI 8 (where he is called 'son-in-law' of Tiberius cf. Zon. XI 2 fin. DCass. LVIII 7 § 5). Sen. de tranq. an. 11 § 11 'You have filled the highest offices of state: have you filled offices as great or unexpected or as universal as Seianus did? yet on the very day on which the senate had escorted him, the people tore him to pieces. Of him, on whom gods and men had bestowed all gifts that

could be brought together, of him, I say, nothing remained for the executioner to drag away.' Velleius Paterculus, whose history ends A.D. 30, attributes (II 127 § 3. 128 § 3) to the favorite every excellence of body and mind. EX FACIE TOTO ORBE SECUNDA for the expression cf. Stat. S. I 4 6—7 of the praef. urb. proxima cervix *ponderis immensi.* ib. V 2 47 *ille* secundus *apex bellorum et* proxima *cassis.* Symm. laud. in Val. sen. I § 5 'most emperors soon feared as rivals *quos* secundos *creaverant.*' Nep. Pelop. 4 § 3 Bremi *haec fuit* altera persona *Thebis, sed tamen* secunda *ita, ut* proxima *esset Epaminondae.* AV. Caes. IX § 11 Titus after his defeat of the Jews was made praef. praet. Thus *honos is,* ingens *a principio, tumidior atque* alter ab Augusto *imperio fuit.* On the *praefectura praetorii* as 'falling little short of imperial authority and power' (Herodian V 1) see Becker II 3 289. Marcil. on Suet. Tit. 4. add Eunap. p. 490 39 Didot 'royalty without its purple.' On the power of Seianus as *praefectus* see Tac. an. IV 2 he first made the office important by bringing the cohorts before dispersed through the city into one camp (cf. Burn Rome and the Campagna 61—2). ib. 7 Drusus, son of Tiberius, complained *incolumi filio* adiutorem imperii *alium vocari et quantum superesse ut* collega *dicatur?* ib. 40 Tiberius to Seianus 'I will only say, *nihil esse tam excelsum, quod non virtutes istae tuusque in me animus mereantur.*' Sen. ad Marc. 1 § 2 death the only escape from slavery *inter Seianianos satellites.* ib. § 3 *subactis iam cervicibus omnium et ad Seianianum iugum adactis.* Suet. Tib. 35 Seianus raised by Tiberius *ad summam potentiam* not from good will, but as an accomplice of his plots against the family of Germanicus. DCass. LVII 19 § 7 Tiberius made Seianus his counsellor and minister in all things. cf. LVIII 5 § 1 (cited on ver. 93). No wonder that portents (a ball of fire Sen. n. q. I 1 § 3) were reported as announcing so great a fall. Macro enticed S. to the senate-house by the bait of the *tribunicia potestas* DCass. LVIII 9 § 4, and he was received with plaudits by the senators on that account 10 § 3.

64 FIUNT URCEOLI PELVES SARTAGO MATELLAE Plin. pan. and Suet. Ner. cited on 58. Tac. an. III 70 A.D. 22 L. Ennius an eques was charged with treason *quod* effigiem principis promiscuum ad usum argenti vertisset. Tiberius interposed his veto on the prosecution, though Ateius Capito with mock freedom complained that the senate ought not to be deprived of its right of passing sentence, nor ought so great a crime to be unpunished. Prud. perist. X 299—300 from Iuv., speaking of idols *quos trulla* pelvis *cantharus* sartagines | fracta *et* liquata *contulerunt vascula.* The noble protests against idolatry in Is. 44 and Baruch 6 suggested the patristic common place, 'vessels for dishonour' made into gods, or from gods. See the collections of Gataker adv. misc. II 19 p. 370, Oehler, Haverc. and Herald on Tert. apol. 12. 13. cf. Arn. VI 14. URCEOLI III 203. jugs or ewers, with one handle, to hold *gelida* or *calda* for drinking (Mart. XIV 105 *u. ministratorii;* ib. 106 an earthenware *urceus.* cf. Petron. 74); of copper (Cat. r. r. 13 § 1) or earthenware (ib. § 3 in both places *urceus.* Petron. 95); used for preserving service-berries (Colum. XII 16 § 4), medlars (Pallad. IV 10 § 22), and *melimela* (ib. XIII 4 § 2); sometimes of silver (dig. XXXIV 2 21 pr. 'decanters'); classed with *paterae, calices, scyphi* Paul. III 6 § 90 cf. § 86. Becker Gallus II^3 316. III 284. Many are preserved in the museo Borbonico (Rein in Pauly s. v.). Lob. paralip. 34 and Curtius derive the word from ὕρχη. PELVES III 277 schol. VI 441. a foot-pan, one of Corinthian bronze in Orelli inscr. 3838. one of silver, containing ointment for the feet, in Petron. 70. Varr. l. l. V § 119 PELVIS,

pedelvis, a pedum lavatione. It was also used for washing up cups Non. XV 4 *sinus aquarius, in qua vasa perluuntur.* SARTAGO a frying-pan, such as has been found at Herculaneum, of the same shape as those now in use (Rich s. v.); dig. XXXIV 2 19 § 12 of silver; used for melting rosin Plin. XVI § 55. Sidon. ep. VIII 14 compares the full habit of body reduced by mortification to corn parched *in quadam conscientiae* sartagine. MATELLAE cf. I 131 n. Teuffel in Pauly 14 I^2 658. IV 1636. Plut. praec. ger. reip. 27 p. 820f 'of the 300 statues of Demetrius Phalereus none suffered from rust or mould, but all were overthrown in his life-time; the statues of Demades they melted down *εἰς ἀμίδας*.' What fate would have befallen one who should have done such indignity to a likeness of S. but a few hours before, appears from Sen. de ben. III 26 Paullus, an expraetor, wore at dinner a ring bearing a head of Tiberius. It happened that he *sumpsisse* matellam. Maro a blood-hound, *vestigator*, of the day, calling the company to witness *admotam esse imaginem obscenis*, began to draw up an information. But a slave, watching the plot, had drawn off his master's ring, and displayed it on his own hand. 65 DCass. LVIII 12 §§ 4—5 'as though they had been freed from some despotism, they voted that no one should mourn for him [Seianus] and that a statue of Liberty should be set up in the forum, and (a thing wholly without precedent) that a festival should be celebrated by all the magistrates and priests, and (which was no less unprecedented) that the anniversary of his death should be kept as a day of rejoicing both with horse races and baiting of beasts, by the members of the four colleges of priests and the flamens of Augustus.' ib. 13 §§ 2—3 Tiberius refused to receive the deputation sent to congratulate him, and even denied himself to the consul. Suet. Claud. 6 Claudius represented the equestrian order when it congratulated the consuls on Seianus' fall. PONE DOMI LAURUS as at a wedding VI 79 *ornentur postes et grandi ianua* lauro. ib. 227—8. or on any occasion of rejoicing ib. 51—2 (cf. 47—8). IX 85. XII 91 n. Greg. Naz. or. 5 § 35 (I 170) 'let us keep the feast, .. not festooning the streets with flowers, ... for so the gentiles keep holy day.' ib. 38 § 5 (I 665) 'let us not crown our vestibules, nor decorate the streets.' Socr. h. e. III 1 § 29 when Iulian was entering a town, a crown (one of those with which they decorate streets), slung from pillars by ropes, alighted on his head. DUC IN CAPITOLIA MAGNUM CRETATUMQUE BOVEM VI 47 (cl. 51—2). From Lucret. [? Lucil.] ap. schol. cretatumque bovem duci ad Capitolia *magna.* Ov. ex P. IV 9 49—50 'now to decree thanksgivings to the gods for Caesar, alba*ve opimorum colla ferire* boum.' Arr. Epict. I 19 § 24 'Has a man been honoured with the tribunate? all who meet him congratulate him: one kisses his eyes, another his neck, the slaves his hands. He comes home, and finds lights burning; he goes up to the Capitol and offers victims.' cf. the rejoicings on Nero's fall DCass. LXIII 29 § 1.

66 CRETATUM tauntingly said; the napkin dropped by the praetor as a signal for starting in the circus was also *cretata* Mart. XII 29 9: so too the toga of a *candidate.* Dark spots in the victim were rubbed over with *creta* ['*creta* seems to have been a kind of pipe-clay, as our *chalk* appears to be quite unknown in Italy, as well as our *flint.*' H. A. J. M.].

SEIANUS DUCITUR UNCO *ducitur* = *ἀπάγεται* Staveren on Nep. XIX 4 § 3. Sen. ad Helv. 13 § 7 ducebatur *Athenis* ad supplicium *Aristides.* Iuv. XIII 245 *nigri patietur* carceris uncum. Aug. civ. D. III. 27 *Rebius et Numitorius* unco tracti *sparsis visceribus interirent. Uncus* is the hook or drag, fastened under the chin, by which the corpses

of convicts were drawn from the neighbouring *carcer*, where they had been strangled, to the *scalae Gemoniae*, Prop. v = iv 1 141 *bene cum fixum mento discusseris* uncum. Suet. Tib. 61 every one executed under Tiberius was cast out *uncoque tractus;* in one day twenty, including women and boys. ib. 75 some threatened the corpse of Tiberius with the *uncus* and the *Gemoniae;* some who had been left for execution on the day of his death, were strangled by their guards and exposed at the *Gemoniae.* Sen. de ira III 3 § 6 *cadavera quoque trahens uncus.* id. ep. 82 § 3 he who lies on perfumes is no less dead than he who *rapitur* unco. ib. 92 § 35 the sage fears no threats of outrage to his lifeless limbs; *non conterret, inquit, me nec* uncus *nec proiecti ad contumeliam cadaveris laceratio foeda visuris.* DCass. LVIII 5 § 6 A. D. 31 when S., after sacrificing in the Capitol, went down to the forum, his guard, not being able to follow him for the press, turned by the road leading to the carcer, and slipt and fell down the steps down which convicts were thrown; a bad omen for S. ib. 11 § 4—6 in the first instance, after the reading of the *verbosa epistula,* S. was led to the carcer: the same day the senate met in the temple of Concord near the carcer, and seeing the temper of the people, and the quiescence of the praetorians, sentenced him to death; so he was executed and cast down the steps. . . . . His children also were slain in accordance with a decree, the daughter, who was betrothed to the son of Claudius, having first been violated by the executioner, because a virgin could not without impiety be killed in the prison [cf. Suet. Tib. 61. Tac. an. VI 1 § 4]. His wife Apicata was not indeed condemned, but when she heard that her children were dead, and saw their carcases on the steps, went home, and put an end to her life. cf. Tac. l. c. DCass. LX 35 § 3 a ghastly jest of L. Iunius Gallio, Seneca's brother: 'as the executioners used to drag those who were sentenced to death in the carcer with certain great *hooks* to the forum, and thence hauled them to the *river*, he said that Claudius had been drawn up to heaven by a hook.' M. Sen. contr. 25 § 2 *reliquiae praetoris* unco *trahebantur.* VM. VI 3 § 3 M. Claudius [Glicia B. C. 237] was executed by order of the senate: *spiritum extinxit, corpus contumelia carceris et detestanda Gemoniarum scalarum nata foedavit.* ib. 9 § 13 of Q. Caepio pontifex max. *corpusque eius funesti carnificis manibus laceratum in scalis Gemoniis iacens magno cum horrore totius fori Romani conspectum est.* Iul. Obs. 116 B.C. 87 the people rifled the bier of Cn. Pompeius the father, *corpus* unco *traxit.* Tac. an. III. 14 A. D. 20 statues of Piso dragged to the *Gemoniae.* ib. VI 25 death of Agrippina, 18 Oct. 33, on which day two years before S. had died; the senate decreed a yearly offering to Iuppiter Capitolinus on the day, and Tiberius boasted that he had forborne to strangle her and cast her out on the *Gemoniae* cf. Suet. Tib. 53. Tac. ib. 29 many suicides to avoid confiscation and to secure burial, which was denied to those who were executed. Suet. Tib. 54 Nero, son of Germanicus, driven to commit suicide, when an executioner, professing to be sent by the senate, dangled before him *laqueos et* uncos. DCass. LX 16 § 1 A. D. 42 men and women executed, and their bodies thrown down the steps; where were also exposed the heads of those who were executed out of Rome. Suet. Ner. 24 (quoted above 58). Tac. h. III 74 A. D. 69 Flavius Sabinus was mutilated and beheaded, and his trunk thrown on the *Gemoniae.* Plut. Galb. 28 A. D. 69 the headless corpses of Vinius, Piso and Galba, in consular attire, were left lying in the forum; the head of Galba, after being paraded on a pike (27 § 1) was insulted by slaves and cast into the *Sessorium,* where the heads of those who were executed by

imperial order were thrown. cf. DCass. LXIV 6 § 3. Lamprid. Comm. 18—9 frantic litany chanted by the senate after the death of Commodus 31 Dec. A.D. 192 *qui senatum occidit,* unco trahatur. *qui innocentes occidit,* unco trahatur. . . . *qui sanguini suo non pepercit,* unco trahatur. *qui te occisurus fuit,* unco trahatur. *carnifex* unco trahatur. *carnifex senatus more maiorum* unco trahatur. . . . *parricidae cadaver* unco trahatur. *gladiatoris cadaver* unco trahatur . . . . *perroga, perroga. omnes censemus* unco trahendum. *qui omnes occidit,* unco trahatur. *qui omnem aetatem occidit,* unco trahatur. *qui utrumque sexum occidit,* unco trahatur, etc. Hence the curse in Ov. Ibis 163—4 *carnificisque manu* populo plaudente traheris | *infixusque tuis ossibus* uncus erit. A barbarous nickname was invented for the executioners Fest. p. 102 M. HAMOTRAHONES *alii piscatores, alii,* qui unco cadavera trahunt. The red-hot (?) hook, used to torture the living (Arn. II 6 fin. Prudent. perist. V 73—4 of Vincentius *stridentibus* | *laniatur* uncis), appears to be different from that in the text. Cf. the anxiety of Nero that his whole body should be burnt to escape outrage (Suet. 49), the threat of Goliath, the ends of Ahab and Jezebel etc.; the treatment of Hector's corpse etc.; the heads of traitors on Temple Bar and London Bridge; corpses of English criminals hung in chains (as of old on the cross, e.g. in the story of the Ephesian matron Petron. 111).

67 SPECTANDUS DCass. LVIII 11 § 2 (cited on 99). Plin. pan. 33 § 3 contrasting Trajan's reign with Domitian's *nemo e spectatore* spectaculum *factus miseras voluptates* unco *et ignibus expiavit.* DCass. LXV 20—1 A.D. 69 the soldiers dragged Vitellius out of the dogs' kennel, where he was hidden, pinioned him, put a rope about his neck, and dragged him to the forum of Augustus, buffeting him, plucking his beard, and mocking him; as he hung down his head they pricked him under the chin, to force him to look up. he and his statues were drawn to the prison; thence to the *Gemoniae,* where he was hacked to pieces; his head was cut off and carried through the town. Tac. h. III 84—5. Suet. Vit. 17 Casaub.

GAUDENT OMNES cf. the scenes at the execution of Robespierre and other chiefs of the Terror. QUAE LABRA, QUIS ILLI VULTUS ERAT Bentl. on Phaedr. IV 6 3 seems rightly to understand *labra* of the scorn habitual to S. in his greatness (Iuv. XIV 325). QUIS as in *quis furor est* etc.

68 NUMQUAM AMAVI HUNC HOMINEM 81 n. Tac. an. IV 74 A.D. 28 those whom S. condescended to notice were *male alacres, quibus infaustae* amicitiae *gravis exitus imminebat.* VI 1 § 1 A.D. 31 a friend of S., on the point of dying by his own hand, says: he [Tiberius], who had taken S. as his colleague and son-in-law, forgives himself; *ceteri, quem per dedecora fovere, cum scelere insectantur. miserius sit* ob amicitiam accusari, *an* amicum accusare, *haud discreverim.* ib. 8 M. Terentius in like manner confessed his friendship for S. *ea tempestate qua* Seiani amicitiam ceteri falso exuerant. ib. 10. 19 many executed for mourning friends or relations who had fallen. DCass. LVIII 10 § 4 when the *verbosa epistula* was read, some of those who sat near S. rose up, not caring to share the same seat with him, whose friendship they had but just before prized. § 7 after the whole was read they railed at him, some from fear and to cloke their friendship. ib. 12 §§ 2—3 the soldiers seeing themselves suspected in regard of their devotion to S., fell to arson and pillage.....Nor was the senate calm; they *who had courted S. were sore troubled for fear of punishment;* they who had accused or borne witness against some, whose ruin they suspected was due not to *T. but to S.,* were filled with dismay. Very few felt assured. ib. 14 his

relations and *friends and all others who had flattered him* and moved the votes of honours for him, were put on their trial. Most of them were convicted for what had made them envied before, and the others sentenced them for measures which they themselves had before supported. Many who had been tried and acquitted, were accused again and condemned, as having owed their former escape to his favour. In default of any other charge, *it was enough to secure a man's punishment that he had been a friend of S.*, as though T. himself had not loved him and so been the occasion of the devotion of the others to him. The very creatures of S. turned informers; for they had no difficulty, from their exact knowledge of those like themselves, in discovering and convicting them etc. ib. 16 § 6 after a while a kind of amnesty was proclaimed; T. declared that all were free to mourn S. or any one else who had suffered. cf. Suet. Tib. 61 *interdictum ne capite damnatos propinqui lugerent.* Contrast the flattery of Velleius A. D. 30 with the execrations of Valerius Maximus A. D. 32. Vell. II 127 § 3 *virum severitatis laetissimae, hilaritatis priscae, actu otiosis simillimum, nihil sibi vindicantem eoque adsequentem omnia, semperque infra aliorum aestimationes se metientem, vultu vitaque tranquillum, animo exsomnem.* ib. 128 § 3. VM. IX 11 § 4 Seeing all crimes outdone by the design of one single parricide, I hasten with affection more loyal than powerful *ad id lacerandum.* Who can execrate as he deserves one who essayed, abolishing every bond of friendship, to bury in bloody darkness the human race? More savage than Brennus and Hannibal, S. aspired to seize the reins which our prince and father holds in his saving right hand. But the gods' eyes were awake, the stars maintained their influence, altars and temples were fenced by a divine presence, nor did aught, that was bound to keep guard for that august head and the country, allow itself to slumber; above all the author and guardian of our safety by his divine wisdom provided that his most surpassing merits should not be overwhelmed in the general wreck of the world. So peace stands fast, the laws prevail, the even course of private and public duty is maintained unharmed. But he who, in violation of the covenants of friendship, plotted the overthrow of this happy state, *omni cum stirpe sua obtritus,* by the might of the Roman people, pays the penalty he has deserved in hell, if indeed he has found admittance even there. Sen. ep. 55 § 3 Vatia, though rich and an ex-praetor, lived to old age, and was counted happy: *Nam quotiens aliquos* amicitia *Asinii Galli, quotiens* Seiani *odium, deinde* amor merserat, *aeque enim offendisse illum quam* amasse periculosum *fuit, exclamabant homines: 'O Vatia, solus scis vivere.'* SI QUID MIHI CREDIS cf. 246. IV 53. found also in prose Plin. ep. ad Trai. 26=11 § 2. Fronto ep. ad Ver. II 7 p. 135 Naber.

69 SED QUO CECIDIT SUB CRIMINE Suet. Tib. 61 Tiberius in his autobiography said that he punished S., *quod comperisset furere adversus liberos Germanici filii sui:* though one son of G. was killed when S. was already suspected, and the other after his fall. According to Ios. ant. XVIII 6 § 6 Antonia, sister-in-law of Tiberius, mother of Germanicus and Claudius, sent Pallas (Iuv. I 109 n.) to Capreae, with intelligence of the plot, when S. had already won many senators and the army. cf. DCass. LXVI 14 §§ 1—2, where observe the caution of Antonia.

CECIDIT SUB CRIMINE *cadere* often = to lose one's cause, be cast in a suit)(*stare.* IV 12 caderet sub *iudice morum.* Suet. Oth. 5 *nihilque referre ab hoste in acie an in foro* sub *creditoribus* caderet. Burm. on Quintil. decl. 379 pp. 776—7 cites exx. of sub crimine with *occidere, vincire, luere poenam; reum* sub *hac culpa esse.* For the phrase cadere causa

see Dirksen manuale and Brisson; in Cic. de or. I §§ 166—7, where it occurs three times, it is interchanged with *litem perdere*.

70 DELATOR IV 48 n. a word of the silver age. Gaston Boissier revue des deux mondes 15 Nov. 1870 traces the power of these informers from Augustus to Domitian. Rein Criminalrecht 817—820 cites authorities from Tiberius to Iustinian. Geib Gesch. d. röm. Criminalprozesses 524 n. 73 collects the laws regulating the rewards of *delatores*, and discriminates (pp. 350—2) those who came forward to accuse in court from those who simply gave information. The *loci classici* for the time of Tiberius are Tac. an. I 73—4. II 27—32. 50. III 25. 38. 44. 49. IV 20—1. 29. 30. 36. 66. 68—9. 71. VI 1 § 3. 3. 4. 7. 18. 30. Suet. Tib. 49. 58. 61. DCass. LVII 19. 21. Sen. de ben. III 26 § 1 *accusandi frequens et paene publica rabies, quae omni civili bello gravius togatam civitatem confecit: excipiebatur ebriorum sermo, simplicitas iocantium. nihil erat tutum. omnis saeviendi placebat occasio. nec iam reorum exspectabatur eventus, cum esset unus.* Cf. Dirksen manuale or Brisson. s. vv. *deferre, delatio, delator, delatorius.*

70 QUIBUS INDICIBUS, QUO TESTE PROBAVIT? VI 219—220 *meruit* quo crimine *servus* | *supplicium? quis* testis *adest? quis* detulit? where follows the answer 222—3 *nil fecerit, esto:* | *sic volo, sic iubeo: sit pro ratione voluntas;* as here *bene habet* etc. The *delator* denounces, gives in the name of the accused often by anonymous *libelli; index* is an approver or king's evidence, one who betrays his accomplices; such evidence was only received in the case of heinous crimes, as conspiracy, treason, arson, never in cases of *repetundae, ambitus* etc.; generally *indices* were of the lower classes, esp. slaves; no senator could be an *index:* rewards e.g. emancipation, and free pardon were often offered to any who would come forward as *indices* Geib Criminalprozess 104—6. Rein in Pauly *index*. [Ascon.] on Cic. divin. in Caec. § 34. For the ablative *ind. teste* cf. Caes. b. c. II 18 § 3 *haec se* certis nuntiis, certis auctoribus *comperisse*. For the combination of *ind.* and *test.* (a slave could not be a *testis*) cf. Cic. p. Cluent. § 38 *nullo* teste, *nullo* indice. Quintil. VII 2 § 54 *adulterium obicis: quis* testis? *quis* index? Tac. an. III 10 *neque se accusatores, sed rerum* indices *et* testes. ib. IV 28 index *idem et* testis. ib. XV 55 *adiungere crimen, cuius sese pariter* indicem *et* testem *faceret*. Iustin. XXXII 2 § 9 *ad cuius rei* probationem *inmittit* indices, testes *subornat*. Amm. XXVII 3 § 4 *illum dixisse sine* indice *ullo vel* teste. In the case of S. the *index* was Satrius Secundus (Tac. an. VI 47 *coniurationis indice*) who had been his creature.

71 NIL HORUM one reading in Cic. p. Cael. § 34, where Orelli has *nihil eorum*, after a number of questions. VERBOSA ET GRANDIS EPISTULA VENIT A CAPREIS DCass. LVIII 9 Tiberius wrote to Naevius Sertorius Macro appointing him prefect of the praetorians; he prepared Memmius Regulus one of the consuls (the other was a creature of S.) and Granicus Laco commander of the night police. Meeting S. troubled at not hearing from Tiberius, he privately assured him that the *tribunicia potestas* was designed for him. When S. had entered the senate-house (in the temple of Apollo Palatinus), Macro dismissed the praetorian guards of S. and the senate to their camp, shewing his commission and promising them a largess. He replaced them by *vigiles*, delivered the letter to the consuls, and proceeded to the praetorian camp. ib. 10 Meanwhile the letter was read; it was *long;* no continuous attack on S., but first some other topic, then a few words of censure, then another indifferent matter, then further censure. At the close it declared that two senators connected with S. ought to be punished, and

he himself kept in custody. There was no downright sentence of death on S., T. fearing an outbreak. In order to secure himself on the way to Rome, T. summoned one of the consuls to his presence [cf. Tac. an. VI 2. Suet. Tib. 65]. Before the letter was read, S. was greeted with plaudits, and congratulated on the prospect of the *tribunicia potestas*. As the reading went on, perplexity and confusion seized the senators: praetors and tribunes surrounded S. Regulus called him, but he did not obey; not from contempt, for he was cowed, but from being unused to receive orders. When Regulus a third time, stretching out his hand cried, *Seianus, come hither;* he meekly asked 'Do you call me?' and rose from his seat. The senate with one mouth reviled him: yet because of his many adherents Regulus did not venture to put the question of his condemnation to the general vote, but asked a single senator whether he should be cast into prison; and so with Laco and the other magistrates led him to the carcer. Suet. Tib. 65 *spe affinitatis ac tribuniciae potestatis deceptum inopinantem criminatus est* pudenda miserandaque oratione. Drusus, son of Germanicus, then in prison at Rome, was to be raised to the throne *ducem constitui*, if the emergency required it. The style of Tiberius was by nature or habit obscure and hesitating, and especially ambiguous when he desired to conceal his meaning Tac. an. I 11. IV 40. exx. of his despatches to the senate ib. III 35. 47. 52—4. 56. 70 denouncing Sabinus; another thanking the senate for his punishment, and casting suspicion on Agrippina and Nero. V 3—5 against Agrippina and Nero. VI 2—3 against Iunius Gallio and Sextius Paconianus. ib. 6. 7 against Q. Servaeus and Minucius Thermus, the latter a friend of Seianus. ib. 9. 12. 15. 23—4. 25. 29. 47 where it is remarked as an exception *nullae in eos imperatoris litterae*. Suet. Tib. 67. DCass. LVIII 3 A.D. 30 against Gallus, on the very day that he entertained him at the imperial table. ib. 6 A.D. 31 Seianus kept in alarm by letters against his friends. ib. 8 § 4. 21 § 3 the denunciations sent to Tiberius, and evidence extracted by torture, were passed on to the senate, whose only function was to condemn. ib. 24 § 2.

72 CAPREIS 93 n.

BENE HABET καλῶς ἔχει. Mühlmann *habeo* col. 1055 cites Ter. Phorm. 429 bene habent *tibi principia*. Cic. Liv. (4). Sen. (2). Add Prop. V=IV 11 97. VM. V 10 § 2 Aemilius Paulus, who lost two sons shortly after his triumph, had prayed that any misfortune provoked by his excessive prosperity might fall wholly upon his own house; accordingly he bore his bereavement calmly, saying, *quapropter* bene habet. M. Sen. contr. 34 § 10 p. 329 4 'strain the rack still tighter, tighter yet: that will do, hold there, bene habet, *sic tene*.' Stat. Th. XII 338. Lact. VII 1. So *bene est. bene agitur*. Hieron. adv. Rufin. II 24 *bene quod*—.

NIL PLUS INTERROGO VI 223. Hor. S. II 3 188 '*rex sum*.' nil ultra quaero plebeius.

73 TURBA REMI The annalist Cassius Hemina in Diomed. I p. 384 3 K. 'the shepherds gave Romulus and Remus an equal share in the government.' The poets, for the convenience of the metre, often name Remus as founder. Catull. 58 5 *magnanimos* Remi nepotes. Prop. II 1 23. V=IV 1 9. 6 80. Pers. I 73. Sulpic. 19 Remuli alumnos. Stat. S. II 7 60. V 2 18. Mart. XII 3 6. Prud. c. Symm. II 946. Diodor. Sard. in anth. Pal. IX 219 3 ἄστυ Ῥέμοιο. cf. Unger anal. Propert. 62 seq.

SEQUITUR FORTUNAM UT SEMPER ET ODIT DAMNATOS the burden of Ovid's works written at Tomi e.g. ex P. I 5 84—6. 9 15—6. 55. II 3 5—94. 6 23—4 *turpe* sequi casum, *fortunae cedere amicum*, | *et nisi sit felix, esse negare suum*. tr. I 5 25—38. Friedländer 1^3 138—9 has exx. of the terrible consequences of disgrace at

court. See e.g. the entire desertion of Agrippina after she had lost favour with Nero DCass. LXI 8 § 6. The writings of M. About in 1870 form a lively commentary on this verse.

74 NORTIA as at Rome, so at Volsinii, in the temple of *Nortia*, an *Etruscan* goddess, nails were driven yearly into the wall (Cincius ap. Liv. VII 3 § 7), a national calendar, and a symbol of the inevitable march of time O. Müller Etrusker II 323—331. On an Etruscan patera Athrpa (i. e. Atropos, Gr. for Nortia, i. e. ne-vortia Schwenck Rhein. Mus. 1842 p. 446) is seen driving a nail into a wall Müller ib. 331. Several altars and votive stones of Nortia are extant ib. 54. Seianti, Seiantial, Saintial occur as Etruscan names ib. I 418. inscr. by Festus Avienus cir. A.D. 450 in Fabretti p. 742. Wernsdorf-Lemaire p. l. m. v 525 l. 3 Nortia, *te veneror lare cretus* Vulsiniensi. Tertull. apol. 24 and ad Nat. II 8 cites *Volsiniensium Nortia* among the gods who took rank in Italy by municipal consecration. Martian. Capell. I § 88 identifies Sors, Nemesis, Tyche, Nortia. So the schol. makes Nortia=Fortuna. Seianus had in his house a statue of Fortune, said to have belonged to Servius Tullius, which turned its back on him just before his fall, as he was offering sacrifice to it DCass. LVIII 7 § 2. Plin. VIII § 197. Henzen suspects the inscr. in Orell. 1854 *magnae deae* Nortiae.

TUSCO he was born at Vulsinii Tac. an. IV 1. ib. 3 municipali *adultero*. VI 8.

75 SI OPPRESSA FORET SECURA SENECTUS PRINCIPIS Tac. an. IV 1 Seianus so bewitched Tiberius, *ut obscurum adversus alios sibi uni* incautum intectumque *efficeret*. Suet. Tib. 65 *et* oppressa *coniuratione Seiani nihilo* securior *aut constantior;* for the next nine months he did not leave his *villa Iovis*. As early as A.D. 23 S. had plotted the death of Tiberius DCass. LVII 22 § 2 *τὸν γέροντα ῥᾴστα μεταχειρίσεσθαι*. Tiberius, born 16 Nov. 42 B.C., wanted a month and two days of seventy-two years of age. For the expression 'the age of the emperor'='the aged emperor' cf. IV 81 *venit et* Crispi iucunda senectus. Sulpic. 48 *sententia dia Catonis*.

76 HAC IPSA SEIANUM DICERET HORA AUGUSTUM DCass. LVIII 4 A.D. 30 Seianus had the command of the praetorian guard which was devoted to him, and had won the senate by favours or promises or fear, so that he was regarded as supreme; A.D. 31 he with Tiberius was appointed consul for five years, and both alike, when they came to Rome, were to be received in state. cf. Tac. an. IV 2. Suet. Cal. 12 S. had been suspected of aiming at the throne some time before his fall. Tac. an. III 29 A.D. 20 the daughter of S. is betrothed to the son of Claudius; by which Tiberius *polluisse nobilitatem familiae videbatur*, suspectumque iam nimiae spei Seianum *ultra extulisse*. ib. IV 1 fin. A.D. 23 *summa apiscendi libido;...parando regno*, ib. 3 S. removes one by one those who stand between him and the throne, and invites Livia *ad coniugii spem*, consortium regni. ib. IV 68 A.D. 28 the *hopes* of S. ib. VI 1 § 3 after the fall of S. Vitellius was accused of having offered the keys of the treasury, of which he was keeper, and the military chest to the conspirators. ib. 8 *novissimi consilii . . . . insidiae in rem publicam*, consilia caedis adversum imperatorem. On the instability of popular favour see DCass. LXV 1 §§ 1—2.

77 EX QUO SUFFRAGIA NULLI VENDIMUS on the bribery which corrupted elections in the later years of the republic see Nep. 25 6 § 2 Atticus abstained from seeking office because it could not be won without a breach of the laws *in tam effusi ambitus largitionibus*. Plut. Coriol. 14 § 3. Caes. 28 § 2. Sen. ep. 115 § 10. 118 §§ 2—4. App. b. c. II 19. 23. Luc. I 178—180 *hinc* rapti pretio fasces sectorque *favoris* | *ipse sui populus*

letalisque ambitus *urbi* | *annua* venali *referens certamina campo.* Petron. 119 39—50 n. *nec minor in campo furor est,* emptique Quirites | *ad praedam strepitumque lucri suffragia vertunt.* | venalis populus, *venalis curia patrum.* | *est favor in pretio etc.* Suet. Caes. 19 Cas. even Cato consented to bribery as against Caesar. More than fifty trials for *ambitus* are on record. Cicero defended L. Licinius Murena, P. Vatinius, C. Plancius, L. Sempronius Atratinus, M. Cispius, T. Annius Milo, P. Sestius, M. Aemilius Scaurus Rein in Pauly I² 840—5. id. röm. Criminalrecht 701—33. Sil. XV 734. 78 EFFUDIT CURAS Sen. de ir. II 35 § 3 *omnemque* curam *sui* effundent. id. ep. 11 § 3 *quasi omnem verecundiam* effuderint. Caesar (Drumann III 655. 680—4. Höck I (1) 191—2. 199—201) assumed the right of recommending candidates for election Cic. Phil. VII § 16. ad Att. XIV 5. 6. Suet. 41 who gives one of his circulars. ib. 76. DCass. XLIII 14 § 5. 45 § 1. 46—7. 51 he reserved to himself by a law the nomination of half the magistrates, but in effect chose all. Eutrop. VI 25=20. The form of election was still kept up B.C. 44 Cic. ep. fam. VII 30 § 1. Phil. II §§ 79—84. The triumvirs received from the comitia the power of nomination App. b. c. IV 2. V 73. DCass. XLVI 55 § 3. XLVII 2 § 1. 15. XLVIII 35. 53. Augustus (Höck I (1) 410—1) made a show of canvassing for his friends and voted as a citizen, but in fact appointed whom he would Suet. 40. 56. DCass. LII 20. 30 § 2. LIII 21 §§ 6—7. LV 34 § 2. LVI 40 § 4. The first work of Tiberius (Höck I (3) 51—5) as emperor A.D. 14 was that *ordinatio comitiorum, quam manu sua scriptam divus Augustus reliquerat* (Vell. II 124 § 3, who with his brother were praetors, *candidati Caesaris,* the last who were nominated by Augustus, and the first by Tiberius ib. § 4). Tac. an. I 15 Lips. exc. E 'then first were the elections transferred from the Campus to the senate: for to that day, though matters of importance were done by the will of the princeps, yet something was left to the inclination of the tribes. nor did the people complain of the loss of its rights except with an empty outcry, while the senate, released from the necessity of bribes and degrading entreaties, willingly accepted the boon, Tiberius limiting himself to the recommendation of four candidates, *sine repulsa et ambitu designandos.*' ib. 81. II 36. IV 6. DCass. LVIII 20 Fabric. the magistrates were still for show presented to the people. DCass. LIX 9 §§ 6—7 A.D. 38 Gaius (Caligula) restored the elections to the centuries and tribes, to the alarm of all men of sense. ib. 20 §§ 3—5 A.D. 39 owing to the lukewarmness of the voters, and lack of candidates, he revoked the boon. The people still however assembled, and the new magistrates, after the usual prayers and other ceremonies, were proclaimed by a magistrate and herald Suet. Dom. 19. Plin. ep. III 20 a lively picture of contested elections in the senate. id. pan. 92 Trajan voted for Pliny in the senate and proclaimed him in the Campus. Capitolin. M. Ant. phil. 10 § 2 M. Aurelius *comitiis usque ad noctem frequenter interfuit.* Vopisc. Tac. 7 §§ 2—3. In the third century the *lex Iulia de ambitu* was dormant in the city dig. XLVIII 14 pr. *quia ad curam principis magistratuum creatio pertinet, non ad populi favorem.* cf. Rein in Pauly II 558—60. On *candidati Caesaris* see H. F. Stobbe in Philologus XXVII 88. XXVIII 648—700. The courtiers of the empire exult in the loss of freedom Vell. II 126 § 2 *semota e foro seditio,* ambitio campo. Symm., Francof. 1816, laudes in patres 3 p. 40 let us compare our present state with antiquity. *illa tribus evocet libertina ac plebeia faece pollutas, nos patricios favisores; classes illa, nos principes.* The voters of our day are what the candidates were of old. *intellegamus nostri saeculi bona; abest cera turpis,*

diribitio corrupta clientelarum cuneis, sitella venalis. *inter senatum et principes comitia transiguntur.* Auson. grat. act. § 13 *consul ego, imperator Auguste, munere tuo, non passus saepta neque campum, non suffragia, non puncta,* non loculos . . . nihil cum sequestre deposui, *cum diribitore nil pepigi.* Amm. XIV 6 § 6 'the tribes have long enjoyed leisure and the centuries peace, there are no contests of votes, but the security of Numa's age has returned.' Mamertin. grat. act. Iulian. 16 seq.

QUI DABAT OLIM IMPERIUM FASCES LEGIONES OMNIA, NUNC OPTAT PANEM Claud. bell. Gild. 96—103 *ille diu miles populus, qui praefuit orbi,* | qui trabeas et sceptra dabat . . . | *nunc inhonorus, egens . . .* | *obsessi discrimen habet . .* | *. . dubitandaque pauci* | *praescribunt* alimenta *dies,* Africa being in the enemy's hand. 79 IMPERIUM FASCES dictatorships, consulships, praetorships, provincial governorships.

FASCES 35. V 110. VIII 260. Hor. ep. I 6 53 of an influential elector *cui libet hic* fasces dabit. Lucr. III 995—7 *petere a populo* fasces . . . | *petere* imperium. From the beginning of the republic the consul used to lower his fasces before the people, a confession that his majesty was inferior to theirs Liv. II 7 § 7. VM. IV 1 § 1. LEGIONES command of armies in the field; also military tribunates, two thirds of which were assigned by vote Liv. VII 5 § 9. IX 30 § 3. OMNIA an enumeration of several particulars is often closed by *alia, cetera, omnia, reliqua,* without *et* Madvig § 434 n. 1. Kritz on Sall. C. 30 § 4. So τἆλλα. *πάντα τὰ τοιαῦτα* Heind. on Plat. Gorg. 507d. Our *et cetera* is rare Phaedr. IV 4 36 *vestem uniones pediseguos* et cetera.

80—1 DUAS TANTUM RES ANXIUS OPTAT PANEM ET CIRCENSES VII 174 n. the importation of corn from Sardinia, Sicily, provincial Africa and Egypt, with the regulation of the market price and the free gifts of corn or money, to which the dangerous city population (containing more than half a million of paupers) was accustomed, caused a great drain on the state exchequer Höck I (2) 138—144. In the monumentum Ancyranum c. 15 Augustus records his generosity in this matter, as in that of games (cf. Höck ib. 144—5) c. 22 see Mommsen ad locc. Tac. an. I 2 *populum* annona...*pellexit.* ib. XV 36 A.D. 64 Nero abandoned the intention of making a tour through the East: *haec . . . . plebi volentia fuere* voluptatum cupidine; *et quae praecipua* cura *est,* rei frumentariae *angustias, si abesset, metuenti.* id. hist. IV 38 A.D. 70 false rumours of an insurrection in Africa; when the corn fleet was detained by stress of weather, *volgus alimenta in dies mercari solitum,* cui una ex re publica annonae cura. See Lips. elect. I 8. admirand. II 10. Marquardt III 2 87—108. Mommsen die röm. Tribus 178—201. Rein in Pauly I² 1031—3 *annona.* IV 777—783 *largitio frumentaria.* O. Hirschfeld in Philologus XXIX 1—96 on the administration of the corn supply. Mommsen in Hermes IV 364—370 on the *praefecti frumenti dandi.* The combination *panem et circenses* was proverbial: cf. Ios. ant. XIX 1 § 16 some regretted the death of Gaius (Caligula), 'being captivated, as the manner of the vulgar is, with spectacles, and exhibitions of gladiators and distributions of meat.' DChrys. or. 32 I 668 R 'it is reported that some one once exclaimed: What can one say of the populace of Alexandria, who only need to have *bread in good store* provided for them, and a spectacle of *horses,* as *caring for nothing else?*' Fronto princ. hist. ad fin. p. 210 Naber 'It appears to be a consummate stroke of policy in the emperor not to neglect even actors and the other players of stage or circus or amphitheatre, as knowing *populum Romanum duabus praecipue rebus, annona et spectaculis, teneri: imperium non*

minus ludicris quam seriis probari: maiore damno seria, graviore invidia ludicra neglegi: minus acribus stimulis congiaria quam spectacula expeti: congiariis frumentariam modo plebem singillatim placari ac nominatim, spectaculis universum [populum]. 81 CIRCENSES XI 195=197 *totam hodie Romam circus capit.* III 223. VI 87. VIII 59 n. 117—8 *parce et messoribus illis | qui* saturant urbem circo *scenaeque* vacantem. IX 144. XI 53. XIV 262. On the large sums spent by Augustus in shows see Suet. 43. DCass. LIV 17 § 5 Pylades, when rebuked by Augustus for his quarrels with Bathyllus, 'it is for your interest, Caesar, that the people should devote their leisure to us.' cf. Macr. sat. II 7 § 19. Tac. dial. 29 calls the *histrionalis favor et gladiatorum equorumque certamina* special vices of Rome, inbred from the womb: athletics engrossed the mind, leaving no room for higher pursuits: few talked of any other topic at home or in the lecture-room; even professors curried favour with their class by feigning an interest in sport. At Constantinople also the circensian games were the 'life' of the many Greg. Naz. or. 36 § 12. After Trèves had been repeatedly sacked by the barbarians, amid famine and pestilence, the first request of the few remaining nobles was for circensian games Salvian. de gubern. Dei VI 15. See Friedländer II^{2} 151—468 for an exhaustive treatment of the subject. cf. Mart. VII 7 8—10. VIII 11 5—6. Ammian. XXVIII 4 28—31 e. g. *hi omne, quod vivunt, vino et tesseris impendunt et spectaculis. eisque templum et habitaculum et* contio et cupitorum spes omnis circus est maximus. PERITUROS AUDIO MULTOS Tac. an. IV 74 A. D. 28 of the courtiers of S. *quidam male alacres, quibus infaustae amicitiae gravis exitus imminebat.* ib. VI 1 §§ 1—2 a bold friend of S. who anticipated his sentence by suicide, Blaesus. § 3 P. Vitellius who stabbed himself with a penknife (cf. Suet. Vitell. 2); Pomponius Secundus, who survived Tiberius; Aelius Gallus. § 4 the children of S. (cf. DCass. LVIII 11 § 5). § 6 the one consul, Trio, accused his colleague Regulus of slackness in crushing the accomplices of S. Regulus accused Trio in return of being himself a conspirator (cf. DCass. LVIII 9 § 3). ib. 7 Minucius, who was the more pitied, as having borne meekly the friendship of S.; yet after condemnation he turned informer. ib. 10 Iulius Marinus, formerly a tool of S. ib. 14 Geminius, a boon companion of S. ib. 19 A. D. 33 *inritatusque suppliciis cunctos, qui carcere attinebantur accusati societatis cum Seiano, necari iubet. iacuit* immensa strages, *omnis sexus, omnis aetas, inlustres ignobiles, dispersi aut aggerati. neque propinquis aut amicis adsistere, inlacrimare, ne visere quidem diutius dabatur. sed circumiecti custodes et in maerorem cuiusque intenti corpora putrefacta adsectabantur,* dum in Tiberim traherentur, *ubi fluitantia aut ripis adpulsa non cremare quisquam, non contingere.* ib. 30 A. D. 34 Lentulus Gaetulicus, who had promised his daughter to the son of S., was accused, but escaped, being the only connexion of S. who was spared. ib. 38 A. D. 35 Fulcinius Trio. Suet. Tib. 55 cum plurimorum clade *Aelium Seianum (perculit).* ib. 61 *in omne genus crudelitatis erupit, . . . cum . . . . Seiani familiares atque etiam notos persequeretur; post cuius exitum vel saevissimus extitit.* Gaius (Caligula) professed to burn the private informations, *libelli*, against the friends of S. but afterwards brought them forward, defending the severity of Tiberius as necessary id. Cal. 30. cf. 12. DCass. LIX 6 § 3. Plut. de amicor. mult. 7 p. 96^{b}. DCass. LVIII 12 §§ 1—3 the populace slew as it met them the friends of S. who had abused their greatness; the praetorians, jealous of the confidence shewn to the vigiles, set fire to houses and fell to pillage. Those who had courted S., those who had

accused or borne witness against others to please him, were panic-stricken. *ib.* 14 his relations, friends, flatterers, and those who had moved the senate to vote him honours, were put on their trial; some who had been acquitted were again tried, on the ground that they owed their escape to his favour; the mere fact that one had been a friend of S. stood in lieu of all proof of guilt; his own creatures endeavoured to screen themselves by accusing others. ib. 15 §§ 1—3 most of the accused committed suicide. Senators and knights and ladies were crowded into the carcer, and either despatched there or thrown headlong from the Capitol. ib. 16 §§ 5—7 guilty and innocent suffered alike. Once Tiberius declared that any one was free to mourn for S.; but shortly afterwards the executions were resumed. ib. 19 some friends of S. were spared, as L. Seianus the praetor and M. Terentius a knight, who boldly avowed his friendship for the fallen favorite, and defended it by the example of Tiberius. ib. 25 §§ 2—4 A. D. 35 Fulcinius Trio, who had served S. as an informer, anticipated condemnation by suicide.

82 MAGNA EST FORNACULA Quintil. I 5 § 46 tells us that some regarded such a *contradictio in adiecto* (the epithet 'great' with a diminutive) as a solecism *vitium, quod fit per quantitatem, ut* magnum peculiolum, *erunt qui soloecismum putent, quia pro nomine integro positum sit deminutum.* Apul. mag. 74 calls a false accuser *totius calumniae* fornacula. The form *forn.* is also used by Vitruvius and Fronto; diminutives began to be affected in the silver age, and have passed in great numbers into the Romance languages ver. 173 n. The metaphor lay very near cf. ver. 61 seq. In such a devouring furnace perished the friends of Livia (Suet. Tib. 51), Agrippina (Tac. an. IV 52) and Germanicus (ib. 68; see esp. 69 fin. for the universal terror). So Gaius (Caligula) prosecuted many on the score of friendship for his former victims (DCass. LIX 23 § 8); the case of Lepidus, his brother-in-law and intended successor (ib. 22 §§ 6—9) is an exact parallel to this of S.; the soldiers received a donative as for a victory, and three swords were dedicated by the emperor to Mars Ultor. MI the only instance of this form in Iuv.

83 BRUTIDIUS MEUS Brutidius Niger, a famous orator of the day, aedile A. D. 22, when he accused C. Silanus Tac. an. III 66 Brutidium *artibus honestis copiosum et, si rectum iter pergeret, ad clarissima quaeque iturum festinatio extimulabat, dum aequales, dein superiores, postremo suasmet ipse spes anteire parat: quod multos etiam bonos pessum dedit, qui spretis quae tarda cum securitate, praematura vel cum exitio properant,* words which seem to imply that Brutidius incurred some hazard by thus serving the ends of S. DCass. LVIII 12 § 3 notes that many who had accused the victims of S. were themselves accused after his fall. He described the death of Cicero and the exposure of his head M. Sen. suas. 6 §§ 20—1 pp. 34—5 Bu. cf. id. contr. 9 §§ 35—6 pp. 130—1 (he was a pupil of Apollodorus). Cf. Bücheler in Rhein. Mus. 3 Folge XI 295 on the double form of the name Brutidius and Bruttēdius. AD I 44 n. MARTIS ARAM in the campus Martius, near the porticus reaching from the porta fontinalis on the Quirinal to the saepta and diribitorium, Burn Rome and the Campagna 344—5. Liv. XXXV 10 § 12. XL 45 § 8.

84—5 QUAM TIMEO VICTUS NE POENAS EXIGAT AIAX UT MALE DEFENSUS the contest between A. and Ulixes for the arms of Achilles was a commonplace of rhetoric VII 115 *consedere duces: surgis tu pallidus* Aiax. Greek declamations of Antisthenes are extant on the subject. Porcius Latro also declaimed on it in his *school, from whom* his pupil Ovid m. XIII borrowed (M. Sen. contr. 10 § 8

p. 136 Bu.). Brutidius must also have espoused the side of A. in this controversy: he passes along pale for fear of the mighty furnace which devoured S.; but the speaker in the text feigns concern for *his dear friend* (meus), threatened with the vengeance of A., whom he has so feebly defended in the schools (Madvig; Hertzberg adds that Brutidius may have been one of those who timidly raised their voice on behalf of S. in the senate; S. is the A. ill-defended, who avenges himself on his lukewarm advocate, gloating over his terror from the other world. Hertzberg gives the text to Brutidius; but the transition would then be too abrupt). 86 DUM IACET IN RIPA the body was thrown down the scalae Gemoniae, outraged for three days by the populace, and then cast into the river DCass. LVIII 11 § 5: so Sabinus before ib. 1 § 3: so many of the friends of S. afterwards ibid. 15 § 3. cf. LX 35 § 3. the corpses of all the friends of S. who were executed were cast out in the forum and then thrown into the river Tac. an. VI 19 (cited on ver. 81). id. hist. I 49 (outrage done to Galba's corpse). Plin. h. n. VIII § 145 a dog remained near its master's body on the *scalae*, to whose mouth it carried food offered by the crowd; when the body was thrown into the river, the dog tried to support it. Suet. Tib. 71 cries of the people *Tiberium in Tiberim!* Lamprid. Comm. 17 § 4 the people demand that Commodus' corpse should be dragged with the *uncus* and cast into the Tiber. On Aug. 7 1328 the bodies of Germans and other adherents of Louis of Bavaria were disinterred, dragged through Rome and then thrown into the Tiber. CALCEMUS XV 60. Blomf. gloss. Aesch. Ag. 858. CAESARIS HOSTEM Suet. Calig. 7 *Neronem et Drusum senatus Tiberio criminante* hostes *iudicavit.* 87 VIDEANT SERVI, NE QUIS NEGET let our slaves see us kick the traitor's corpse, lest any of them accuse us of slackness in giving proof of loyalty. On the charge of treason dig. XLVIII 4 7 § 2 servi *quoque deferentes audiuntur, et quidem in* dominos *suos.* Otherwise slaves were severely punished for betraying their masters cod. X 11 6—8 § 2. Tac. an. II 30 *vetere senatus consulto quaestio in caput domini prohibebatur,* a rule which Tiberius evaded by ordering that the slaves should first be purchased by the *actor publicus.* ib. III 36 *libertique etiam ac* servi *patrono vel* domino, *cum voces, cum* manus intemptarent, *ultro metuebantur.* ib. 67. IV 10. 11. 29. XIII 10. Plin. pan. 42 slaves are now again dutiful: *verentur et parent et dominos habent. non enim iam servi nostri principis amici, sed nos sumus, nec pater patriae alienis se mancipiis cariorem quam civibus suis credit. omnes* accusatore domestico *liberasti unoque salutis publicae signo illud, ut sic dixerim,* servile bellum *sustulisti. in quo non minus servis quam dominis praestitisti: nos enim* securos, *illos bonos fecisti.* we remember Domitian *principem illum in capita dominorum servos subornantem monstrantemque crimina quae tamquam delata puniret.* cf. Suet. Tib. 61 *nemini delatorum fides abrogata.* DCass. LVII 19 § 2. Claudius punished many slaves who had thus plotted against their masters under Tiberius and Gaius id. LX 13 § 2; yet shortly after Messalina and Narcissus were allowed to revive the abuse ib. 15 § 5. 28 § 1. LXVII 1 § 3. LXVIII 1 § 2 Domitian and Nero punish such slave informers. See Geib Gesch. d. röm. Criminalpr. 142. 348—52. 516—7. 87—8 IN IUS CERVICE OBSTRICTA DOMINUM TRAHAT Plaut. Poen. III 5 45 obtorto collo *ad praetorem* trahor. VM. II 1 § 5 in ius *vocanti matronam corpus eius attingere non permiserunt.* Tac. an. IV 21 trahere in ius *Urgulaniam.* ib. 70 trahebatur *damnatus, quantum* obducta veste et astrictis faucibus *niti poterat, clamitans.* Sulp. Sev. ep. 3 § 1 *si*

parentes liceret in ius *vocare, te . . . . . ad praetoris tribunal iusto dolore* traheremus. cf. Britann. 88 one of 33 spondaic verses in Iuv. in 31 of the number the final word is a trisyllable or tetrasyllable, and the 4th foot is a dactyl: one III 273 ends with a monosyllable, one V 38 with three spondees Lupus 6.

90 VISNE SALUTARI SICUT SEIANUS I 73 n. (on the use of the second person). 128 n. III 130. Friedländer I³ 315—9. Tac. an. IV 41 A.D. 25 S. recommended Tiberius to retire from Rome, lest by forbidding the crowds which thronged his house, *assiduos in domum coetus arcendo,* he might weaken his influence, or by permitting them, awake suspicion. Again, all approach to the emperor would be through him; he would escape envy by ceasing to hold morning levées, *adempta salutantium turba,* and would by sacrificing the shadow of power seize the substance. ib. 74 A. D. 28 Tiberius and S., at the urgent petition of the senators, quitted Capreae for the neighbouring coast. Senators, knights, commons, flocked to the spot, and bribed the insolent slaves of S., *who was harder of access than his master,* to procure them admission. The foul spectacle of their slavery pampered his pride. Night and day they lay pell-mell on the fields or on the beach, *waiting on the caprice of turnkeys,* until they were ordered home, those on whom he had not deigned to waste a word or a look, in great alarm. ib. VI 8 A. D. 32 M. Terentius, an eques, accused as a friend of S., said in the senate: the acquaintance of his very freedmen and porters was an object of ambition *pro magnifico accipiebatur.* DCass. LVII 21 § 4 A. D. 22 'among other notables the very consuls used often to *pay him court in the morning,* and consulted him both on all private claims which they intended to urge upon Tiberius, and also upon any urgent public business; in a word, from this time nothing of this kind was done without him.' ib. LVIII 5 § 2 A. D. 31 'there were eager struggles about his door, as men were afraid not only to absent themselves altogether, but even to appear among the last; for every word and nod was exactly noted, especially in the principal men.' §§ 3—4 touchiness of upstarts. § 5 on a festival a couch in the audience chamber of S. was broken down by the multitude of visitors.

HABERE TANTUNDEM XIV 207 n. as we say 'to have as much.'

91 TANTUNDEM the Medicean Vergil always has *iandudum, eundem, eandem,* Orelli-Henzen inscr. 6183 *per* decen *dies. tantundem* occurs four times in the lex agraria of B. C. 111, and once in the lex Cornelia de XX quaestoribus of B. C. 81. See Corp. inscr. Lat. I 608. Corssen Aussprache u. s. w. I² 265—6.

91—2 ILLI...ILLUM 196—7. II 93—5—9. cf. I 46—7 n. *hic...hic.* Ov. tr. I 10 50 illa *suos (ventos) habeat, nec minus* illa *suos* (he had said 47—8 *altera . . . altera puppis*). id. heroid. 2 148 Burm. ib. 3 28. Quintil. II 8 § 11 Spald. and Bonnell lex. p. 398. Plin. ep. VI 20 § 15 Schäfer,

ILLI SUMMAS DONARE CURULES i. e. sellas, ivory chairs without back or arms, reserved for dictators, censors, consuls, praetors and curule aediles Becker II 2 77. Marquardt V 2 317. 334. Sil. VIII 487 *haec* altas *eboris decoravit honore* curules. Stat. S. I 4 82 *maior* curulis. III 3 115—7 *fasces* summam*que* curulem | *frater . . . tulit.* Tac. an. III 66 Iunius Otho a schoolmaster, praetor A.D. 22, owed his advancement to S. IV 2 A.D. 23 S. won the praetorian guard by his affability; himself *chose the centurions and tribunes;* and *bribed the senators with offices and provincial governments.* ib. 68 A.D. 28 four aspirants to the consulship, *to which the only approach was through S., accuse a friend* of Germanicus; for the good will of S. was only to be won

by villany. ib. VI 8. DCass. LVIII 19 L. Seianus, a relation of S., was a praetor. cf. Claud. in Eutr. I 192—221 esp. 198 *institor imperii, caupo famosus honorum.* 92 ILLUM EXERCITIBUS PRAEPONERE Iunius Blaesus, as maternal uncle of Seianus, was sent into Africa against Tacfarinas A. D. 21, received the triumphal insignia, and was the last general saluted imperator by order of Tiberius A. D. 22 Tac. an. III 35. 58. 72 Tiberius distinctly stated that he acted out of regard to S. *dare id se dixit* honori Seiani. 74. IV 26 A. D. 24 Tiberius refused the triumphal insignia to Dolabella, who ended the war, *Seiano tribuens*, lest the glory of his uncle Blaesus should be tarnished. ib. VI 1 § 2 after the death of S. A. D. 31 Tiberius heaped many reproaches on Blaesus. ib. VI 40 A. D. 35 priesthoods designed for two Blaesi during the prosperity of their family, and afterwards kept vacant, were filled up by Tiberius; which they understood as a sentence of death and executed it with their own hands. TUTOR HABERI PRINCIPIS 62 n. 63 n. The guardian's sanction was required to give legal validity to the acts of the ward; if the ward were under seven years of age, or absent, or lunatic, the guardian had the entire administration of his estate; he represented him in law-suits Rein Privatrecht² 524—9. Tac. an. I 24 already A. D. 14 S. was of great authority with Tiberius, and sent with the imperial prince Drusus to the mutinous legions of Pannonia, rector *iuveni.* ib. IV 7 Drusus, son of T., complained *incolumi filio* adiutorem imperii *alium vocari. et quantum superesse ut* collega *vocaretur?* ib. 40 A. D. 25 the magistrates and principal persons in the state do nothing without asking counsel of S. ib. VI 8 M. Terentius in the Senate A. D. 32 'we courted not S. of Vulsinii, but a branch of the Claudian and Iulian house, which he had entered by marriage, thy son-in-law, Caesar, the partner of thy consulship, *tua officia in re publica capessentem.*' DCass. LVII 19 § 7 A. D. 20 Tiberius gave S. the insignia of a praetor, and made him his counsellor and minister for all business. ib. LVIII 4 § 1 A. D. 30 senators and others courted S. as supreme ruler, and made light of Tiberius. § 2 every word and deed of Tiberius was betrayed to S. by spies, while T. was kept in the dark respecting the intrigues of S. § 3 A. D. 31 T. made S. his colleague in the consulship, and styled him in dispatches 'my S.' ib. 6 § 2 men called S. colleague of T., not merely with reference to the consulship, but to the empire. ib. 7 § 4 the senate conferred on S. proconsular power. Suet. Tib. 55 T. advanced S. *ad summam potentiam.* Vell. II 127 of T. *singularem principalium onerum adiutorem in omnia habuit atque habet* [*Seianum*]. cf. 128 § 3 S. impelled by native genius *ad iuvanda onera principis.* 93 PRINCIPIS ANGUSTA CAPREARUM IN RUPE SEDENTIS Jahn reads *augusta* with P, but the contrast is more effective between the emperor, lord of the world, and the *narrow* crag on which he is cribbed. See F. Gregorovius die Insel Capri, mit Bildern u. Skizzen v. Lindeman-Frommel Leipz. 1868. fol. Höck I (3) 129—42. Cluver. Ital. IV 4 pp. 1168—9. De Vit onomasticon. Mommsen inscr. regni Neap. 181. Pauly II 137. R. Unger in Philologus IV 732. Strab. I p. 60. V 247 Capreae near the *promunturium Minervae.* Plin. h. n. III § 82 an island off the coast of Campania, 8 m. p. distant from Surrentum, 11 in circuit, *Tiberi principis arce nobiles Capreae*, now *Capri.* Augustus obtained it from the Neapolitans, in exchange for Aenaria, and built upon it Strab. V p. 248. DCass. LII 43 § 2 B. C. 29. Suet. Aug. 92. ib. 72 his terraces and shrubberies there contained a geological museum, *immanium beluarum ferarumque membra praegrandia, quae dicuntur gigantum* ossa et *arma heroum.* ib. 98 he spends four days in the secessus of C., remissis-

simo ad otium et ad omnem comitatem animo; he there amused himself with watching the games of *ephebi*, and gave them a feast, when they scrambled for apples and other provisions and jested without control. Tiberius had been accustomed to seclusion at Rhodes (Tac. an. I 4. IV 57), and several motives combined to induce him, in accordance with a project long entertained (ib. III 31. 37), to retire from Rome, never to return (as the astrologers foretold) in the autumn of A.D. 26 ib. IV 57—8. 64. 74. Suet. 39. DCass. LVIII 1 § 1. He desired to escape from his mother, the imperious Livia DCass. LVII 12 § 6. Tac. l. c. 57: he disliked the crowd (ib. I 4. IV 57) and despised its pleasures (ib. I 54. 76): he was weary of the senate's sycophancy (ib. III 65): he smarted under the imputations against him attributed by witnesses to accused persons (ib. IV 42): he desired to wallow unobserved in the most unnatural excesses of lust ib. I 4. IV 57. 67. VI 46. Suet. Tib. 42—5. Vit. 3, who retails incredible scandal. DCass. LVIII 22 §§ 1-3: finally Seianus recommended him to take his ease Tac. an. IV 41. 57. He so far transferred to S. the cares of state, that it might seem that S. was emperor, and he only an island chieftain νησίαρχος DCass. LVIII 5 § 1. Suet. 40 (contradicted by themselves and by Tac.). A.D. 27 he took up his residence there: the difficulty of access, the view (of which the still quiet Vesuvius formed the centre) over the coast from Circeii to Paestum, over Falernum to the Apennines of Samnium and the Lucanian hills, then southward to the Liparean islands, the climate cooled by seabreezes in summer, sheltered from the cold winds in winter, all combined to make the place attractive Tac. an. IV 67. From the land, separated by a channel 3 m. p. broad (ib.), it looks like one mass of steep rock from 1000 to 2000 ft. high, but the interior produces corn, vines, olives, figs, oranges, almonds. Tiberius built twelve villas in it (ib.), one named *villa Iovis*, which he did not quit for nine months after the fall of S. Suet. 65. The security of the spot (ib. 40. 73 *ex tuto*) was one great charm; hence the alarm of Tiberius when a fisherman discovered a new approach over the crags (ib. 60): a place was shewn where he tortured convicts (ib. 62. cf. id. Cal. 11); one praetorian was killed for stealing a peacock from his aviary (id. Tib. 60). His companions here were Cocceius Nerva a consular and learned lawyer, Seianus, Curtius Atticus, Vescularius Flaccus, Iulius Marinus, all of whom were condemned to death (Tac. an. IV 58. VI 10), except Nerva, who committed suicide (VI 26); also scholars, especially Greeks (IV 58), whom he puzzled with recondite questions in mythology (Suet. 70); he kept and fed a pet snake (Suet. 72). Gaius (Caligula) was summoned to Capreae in his 19th year and by consummate dissimulation escaped the fate of his family (Suet. Cal. 10). Auson. de mort. Caes. monost. 3 *sera senex Capreis exsul Nero fata peregit.* Plut. de exilio 9 p. 602. Remains of the villas and numerous antiquities have been discovered in modern times. ANGUSTA IN RUPE SEDENTIS 'perched on his narrow island crag' of limestone the emperor was *deportatus in insulam* by his own decree 170 n. Suet. 40 the chief attraction of the island for Tiberius was *quod uno parvoque litore adiretur, saepta undique praeruptis immensae altitudinis* rupibus *et profundo mari.* Here, ib. 65, after the despatch of his letter against S. he had ships in readiness for instant flight, and *speculabundus ex altissima* rupe watched for the telegraphic signals which were to announce the success or failure of his *coup d'état.* Claud. IV cons. Honor. 314—5 *quem* rupes Capreārum *taetra latebit | incesto possessa seni?* cf. in Eutr. II 61.

94 CUM GREGE CHALDAEO VI 553—81. XIV 248 n. Tac. an. II 27 A.D. 16 Scribonius Libo Drusus charged with consulting Chaldaeorum *promissa,*

magorum sacra, somniorum etiam interpretes. ib. 32 consequent decrees of the senate for banishing astrologers and wizards. cf. Suet. 36. DCass. LVII 15 §§ 7—8 daily conferences of Tiberius and Thrasyllus (Iuv. VI 576). Tac. III 22 A. D. 20 Lepida accused of consulting Chaldaei against the imperial house. ib. IV 58 the astrologers inferred from the constellations under which T. left Rome, that he never would return; which led to the ruin of many, who spread rumours of his approaching decease. Tacitus seems here to attach a certain importance to the art. cf. Suet. 39. Tac. VI 20—22 A. D. 33 T. predicts that Galba would have 'a taste' of empire (cf. DCass. LVII 19 §§ 3—4. LXIV 1 § 1. 4 § 3. Suet. Galb. 4, who ascribes this prediction to Augustus; and says that T. *cum comperisset imperaturum eum, verum in senecta; vivat sane, ait,* quando id ad nos nihil pertinet!); he had learnt the art from Thrasyllus in Rhodes, whom he esteemed as an oracle, after he had put him to a severe test (cf. DCass. LV. 11 with Xiphil.): these chapters of Tac., who distinctly accepts many predictions of astrologers as genuine, e. g. that of Nero's accession by the son of Thrasyllus, and the tract of Favorinus against the Chaldeans (Gell. XIV 1) are *loci classici.* Tac. VI 46 his prediction respecting Gaius (Caligula). cf. Ios. ant. XVIII 6=8 § 9 an important passage. DCass. LVIII 23 §§ 2—3. Suet. 14 early predictions which confirmed T. in his faith in astrology. Thrasyllus. ib. 62 Thrasyllus induced him to postpone certain executions, by holding out hopes of a longer life. cf. DCass. LVIII 27 §§ 1—3. 28 § 1. Suet. 67 he foresaw the infamy which would attach to him. ib. 69. Otho in like manner was surrounded by Chaldeans Plut. Galb. 23 § 4.

VIS CERTE FILA COHORTES at least if you do not desire to rule the world, you desire state and pomp. 'pikes and cohorts' of the guard which escorted S.

95 EGREGIOS EQUITES as the equestrian census was but a small sum for imperial times, and the order comprised many men of mean origin, Augustus distinguished those whose grandfathers had been *ingenui,* and who possessed a senatorial census, by the name of *equites illustres* (often in Tac.), *splendidi* (Orelli-Henzen ind. p. 88 a), *speciosi, insignes, primores equitum* (Tac. h. I 4). The youth of such families commenced their career on the staff of S.

CASTRA DOMESTICA S. first brought the praetorians together into a standing camp; before they had been quartered about the city Tac. an. IV 2. 7. Here his personal body guard is meant; so *domestici* Vopisc. Numer. 13 § 1. Eutrop. X 17 of the household troops of the emperor.

96 ET QUI NOLUNT OCCIDERE QUEMQUAM, POSSE VOLUNT Grang. cites Plaut. Stich. 116—7 the good woman is she *quoi male faciundist potestas, quom ne id faciat temperat.* cons. ad Liv. 47 *nec nocuisse ulli et fortunam habuisse nocendi.* Add Ov. her. 12 75 perdere posse sat est, siquem iuvat ipsa potestas. Publil. Syr. 397 nocere posse *et* nolle *laus amplissima est,* where Woelfflin cites Menand. monost. 638. Auson. VII sap. sent. Bias 6; 7. Caecil. Balb. pp. 21, 38, who quotes from Plato 'it is the triumph of innocence not to sin where you have the power.' Tac. an. IV 34 A. D. 25 Cremutius Cordus was accused by the clients of S.; *id* perniciabile *reo.* VI 8 A. D. 31 M. Terentius before the senate, 'we observe what is open to view, who they are that receive from you [Tiberius] wealth and office, *quis plurima iuvandi* nocendive potentia: and no one can deny that all this fell to the lot of S.'

97—8 QUAE PRAECLARA ET PROSPERA TANTI, UT REBUS LAETIS PAR SIT MENSURA MALORUM the subject to *tanti est* is here and III 54 the *prize* which is *of so great worth,* that one would pay such and such a price, endure such and such sufferings, in order to win it; XIII 96 n. the subject

is the *price* which it *is worth while to pay*, in order to win such and such a prize. 'What glory or success is of so great value, that the measure of misfortunes should [i.e. that we should be content that it should] equal the prosperity?' 'What glory or success is not bought too dear, at the cost of a weight of suffering equal to the delight?' Madvig opusc. II 187—195, where he discriminates the senses of the phrase, compares Claud. in Ruf. II 249—250 *non* est *victoria* tanti | *ut videar vicisse mihi*, 'victory would be dearly bought, if I were thought to have won it for mere selfish ends.' Cic. ad Att. XI 16 § 2 *ego non adducor quemquam bonum ullam salutem putare mihi* tanti fuisse, *ut eam peterem ab illo*, 'I can't believe that any honest man thinks that I so highly valued any personal safety, as to beg it from Caesar.' Add Prop. III = II 16 55—6 *ne tibi* sit tanti *Sidonia vestis*, | *ut timeas quotiens nubilus auster erit*, 'do not barter peace of mind for a purple robe.' Plin. ep. VIII 9 § 2 *nulla enim studia* tanti sunt, *ut amicitiae officium deseratur*, 'no plea of study can warrant our neglect of the calls of friendship.' For the thought cf. Suet. Tib. 55 of twenty counsellors of Tiberius scarce two or three escaped destruction. UT REBUS LAETIS PAR SIT MENSURA MALORUM XIV 313—4 of Alexander *qui totum sibi posceret orbem*, | *passurus* gestis aequanda pericula rebus. Sen. ep. 4 § 7, after speaking [cf. Iuv. 108] of Pompeius and Crassus, *neminem eo fortuna provexit, ut non tantum illi minaretur, quantum permiserat.* The pessimist Plin. VII § 41 (cited by Britann.) exclaims: 'goods are not equal to evils, even when equal in number: *nec laetitia ulla minumo maerore pensanda.*' Grang. cites [Plaut.] querolus 238—250, where care is represented as dogging wealth and pleasure. 99 HUIUS QUI TRAHITUR 66.

PRAETEXTAM 35 n. Plut. quaest. Rom. 81. DCass. LVIII 11 §§ 1—2 'whom all in the morning escorted to the senate house as even superior to themselves, him they then dragged to prison as no better than the meanest; whom before they judged worthy of many crowns, on him they then clapt chains; whom they used to serve as a body guard, him they guarded as a runaway and bared his head when he would have covered it; whom they had decorated with the praetexta, τῷ περιπορφύρῳ ἱματίῳ, him they buffeted; whom they used to adore and sacrifice to him as to a god, him they led to death.' Macro, warned by the fate of S., refused to avail himself of the permission to wear the praetexta. ib. 12 §§ 7—8.

100 FIDENARUM GABIORUMVE VI 55—6. Aen. VI 773 Gabios *urbemque* Fidenam. Hor. ep. I 11 7—8 Gabiis *desertior atque* | Fidenis *vicus. Gabii, Fidenae, Ulubrae,* are samples of the desolated country towns of Italy III 2 n. (cf. on the decay of Samnium Strab. VI pp. 253—4). Fidenae, *Castel Giubeleo*, 40 stadia or 5 miles N.E. of Rome (DH. II 53), near the confluence of the Tiber and Anio (ib. III 55) on the Via Salaria. In the early history of Rome it played an important part, but is not heard of as an independent city after B.C. 426, when its inhabitants were sold as slaves Liv. IV 34. In the time of Augustus Strabo V p. 230 ranks it with towns, πολίχνια, which had dwindled down to villages, κώμαι, and were in the hands each of one private owner. Plin. III §§ 69—70 ranks it with the once famous towns of Italy, which had vanished away. See for *Fid.* and *Gab.* Burn Rome and the Campagna ind. E. H. Bunbury in dict. geogr. Cluver. Ital. II 8 pp. 654—7. III 4 pp. 954—8.

GABIORUM III 193. VII 4. a town of Latium, now *Castiglione*, about halfway from Rome to Praeneste, 100 stadia or 12½ miles from Rome Strab. V p. 238. DH. IV 53, who adds that only the portions lying on the highway were still inhabited. Cic. p. Planc. § 23 names it among towns which

were almost too depopulated to claim their share of meat at the sacrifices on the Alban mount. Prop. v=iv 1 34 *et*, qui nunc nulli, *maxima turba*, Gabi. cf. Luc. vii 393. It was famous in the history of the kings.

POTESTAS i 34 n. x 45 n. like 'government' *imperium* (Reisig-Haase 131 n. 145) used abstract for concrete (Staveren on Nep. xv 6 § 4. Hand Lehrbuch 161)='magistrate.' ['ἀρχή, magistratus, authorities. Dem. p. 1254 *οἱ ἄρχοντες* followed immediately by *τῆ ἀρχῆ*.' J. E. S. '*Podestà* or principal magistrate see Eustace's Italy i 148.' J. MITFORD.] Cic. de legg. iii § 9, Tusc. i § 74 *tamquam a magistratu aut ab aliqua* potestate *legitima, sic a deo evocatus*. Luc. i 92—3 *omnisque* potestas | *impatiens consortis erit*. iii 105—7 *non consule sacrae* | *fulserunt sedes, non proxima lege* potestas | *praetor adest*. v 397 *quondam veneranda* potestas *(consul)*, Plin. ix § 26 *iniuriae* potestatum ... *venientium*. xxviii § 106 *contra ducum ac* potestatum *iniquitates*. xxix § 66 *successus petitionum a* potestatibus *et a dis etiam precum*. § 67 *mites praestare dominos* potestatesque *exorabiles*. etc. Suet. Caes. 17 Ruhnken *Novium quaestorem, quod compellari apud se maiorem* potestatem *passus esset*. id. Claud. 23 *iuris dictionem de fidei commissis, quot annis et tantum in urbe delegari magistratibus solitam, in perpetuum atque etiam per provincias* potestatibus *demandavit*, etc. For Quintil. see Bonnell lex. and Spalding on iv 1 § 72. Ammian. xxiii 5 § 15 *coronaque celsarum circumdatus* potestatum. cf. Dirksen manuale. Ducange. Serv. and schol. Mai on Aen. x 18. Rittersh. on Salvian. vol. ii pp. 21—3. Gracchanus Iunius wrote a treatise *de potestatibus* dig. i 13 pr. Span. *potestad*; portug. *podestat, poestat*.

101 DE MENSURA IUS DICERE an *aedilis iuri dicundo* at Caere Orell. inscr. 3787; at Novaria Suet. rhet. 6. In several Italian towns, as Fundi, Formiae, the chief magistrates (usually called *duumviri* or *quattuorviri iuri dicundo*) were named aediles Iuv. iii 179 *summis* aedilibus. Thus Cicero's son and nephew and M. Caesius were aediles of his birthplace Arpinum B.C. 46 ep. fam. xiii 11 § 3. cf. ad Att. xv 15 § 1. Hadrian also, Spartian 19 § 1, was elected dictator, aedile, duumvir by various Latin towns. Aediles in colonies and municipia, who were inferior to the above-named, occur more frequently. They regulated the games, the cornmarket, the public streets, buildings, baths, temples, and the police Rein in Pauly i² 219—220, who cites many inscriptions. Becker ii 2 312 on the jurisdiction of aediles in Rome. cf. the Athenian *ἀγορανόμοι* K. F. Hermann Privat-Alterth. § 60 n. 11. St.-A. § 150 n. 12.

101—2 VASA MINORA FRANGERE PANNOSUS VACUIS AEDILIS ULUBRIS from Pers. i 129—130 *sese aliquem credens, Italo quod honore supinus* | fregerit heminas Arreti aedilis iniquas. Orelli-Henzen 7133 an inscription found at *Catholica* between Pisaurum and Ariminum; standard balance and weights set up by the aediles in pursuance of a decree of the decurions [local senate], to correct the existing inequalities of weights and measures; just as such standards were kept in the Capitol at Rome. cf. Apul. met. i 24—5. Petron. 44. Plaut. rud. 373—4. The aediles at Rome had the same function Cic. ep. fam. viii 6 § 5 a *lex alimentaria*, committing the measuring of corn to the aediles. Rein Criminalr. 781. 788.

VASA MINORA 'short' measures; plebiscitum Silianum ap. Fest. 246 M. 'if any magistrate fraudulently makes *pondera modiosque vasaque publica modica* minora *maiorave*.'

102 FRANGERE dig. xix 2 13 § 8 'if any one shall have hired measures, *mensuras*, and the magistrate (afterwards called aedile) shall have ordered them to be broken, *frangi*, if they be faulty, *iniquae*.'

PANNOSUS AEDILIS iii 179 in country towns *sufficium*

tunicae summis aedilibus *albae*. On the free and easy costume there allowed, as contrasted with the stiff Roman toga, cf. ib. 172 n. Cic. or. cum senat. grat. egit § 17 derisively calls Piso consul of Capua: Hor. s. I 5 34—6 Orelli flouts the praetexta and laticlave of the praetor of Fundi. cf. Iuv. VIII 238 n. municipalis *eques*. Dealers in provisions, though they might have been scourged by the aediles, were not debarred from municipal offices dig. L 2 12. VACUIS ULUBRIS III 2 n. *Ulubrae*, a town of Latium proverbial for its desolation: Cic. ep. fam. VII 12 § 2 to Trebatius, *patronus* of the town; 'what will become of the state of *Ulubrae*, if you (as an Epicurean) hold it wrong to engage in public affairs?' ib. 18 § 3 'this I am writing in the Pomptine villa of M. Aemilius Philemon, from which I have already heard the voices of my clients, those, I mean, whom you secured for me. For it is well known that at Ulubrae a strong party of *frogs* have bestirred themselves to shew respect to me.' Hor. ep. I 11 29—30 *quod petis, hic est,* | *est* Ulubris; *animus si te non deficit aequus*. Plin. III § 64 names the *Ulubrenses* in the first region. In Orell. 4942 we have a *praef. iur. dicundo* at *Ulubrae*; ib. 122 and 123 a local senate (as late as A. D. 132 n. 122); these last inscriptions were found at *Cisterna*, 8 m. from *Velletri* and 35 from Rome. The triumvirs are said to have constituted it a colonia Gromatici p. 239 Lachm., where it is placed in Campania. 104—7 DCass. LVIII 12 § 6 of Sejanus 'they had egged him on to destruction by the extravagance and novelty of his distinctions, and now they decreed against him strange thanksgivings to the gods also.' NIMIOS HONORES Suet. Caes. 76 *nec enim* honores *modo* nimios *recepit*. 105 NUMEROSA VII 151 n. in this our modern sense the word belongs to the silver age; in Cic. it means 'rhythmical,' 'in time and measure' [Milton P. l. V 150 *prose or* numerous *verse*. J. E. S.] Add to lexx. Colum. VII 2 § 1 numerosis *dapibus*. VFl. I 436 numerosa *phalanx*. Ammian. XXX 4 § 6 *Crassi et Antonii et cum Philippis Scaevolae aliique* numerosi. Eutr. V 3 *cum annis* numerosis *iam populo Romano obedirent*. ib. IX 27. X 5 and 6. ib. 1 *si cum amicis* numerosioribus *esset epulandum*. So *numerositas* Macr. I 22 § 8. Philastr. haer. 38. 106 TABULATA III 199. UNDE ALTIOR ESSET CASUS Claud. in Ruf. I 20—23 e. g. *tolluntur in altum,* | *ut lapsu graviore ruant*. Minuc. Fel. 37 *in hoc altius tolluntur*, ut decidant altius. *hi enim ut victimae ad supplicium saginantur, ut hostiae ad poenam coronantur*. Wetst. on Lu. 1 52. Sen. Agam. 57—102. As early as A. D. 21 it was observed that all colleagues of Tiberius in the consulship died a violent death DCass. LVII 20 §§ 1—2. 107 IMPULSAE PRAECEPS IMMANE RUINAE i. e. *unde pr. imp. r. esset immane*. *Praeceps* subst. cf. I 149. Stat. s. I 4 51 *subiti* praeceps *iuvenile pericli*. Apul. m. IV 5 *paululum a via retractum per altissimum* praeceps *in vallem . . . praecipitant*. cf. Reisig-Haase 396. *Impello* is 'to shove,' 'to push;' *imp. ruinam* 'to set the downfall going,' 'to start it;' *praeceps* 'a steep,' 'precipice;' *ruinae* is gen. subj. But stir (*imp.*) the lofty tower with its many floors, and it would come toppling down from its giddy height. 108 CRASSOS POMPEIOS pl. in the generic sense (I 109 n. VIII 182), as the combination with Caesar (Hor. c. II 1 3—4 *gravesque* | *principum amicitias* B. C. 60) shews. Else we might have included the son of Crassus, who fell with him in battle against the Parthians 9 June 701 = 6 May 53 B. C. and the sons of Pompeius, Gnaeus, who was slain 12 Apr. 45 B. C., a few weeks after the battle of Munda, and Sextus who was slain at Miletus B. C. 35. Cf. Luc. I 81—128. Sen. ep. 104 § 29. ben. V 16 § 4. ILLUM C. Iulium

Caesarem. **109** AD SUA QUI DOMITOS DEDUXIT FLAGRA QUIRITES v 173 n. Cicero dreamt, Suet. Aug. 94, that Iuppiter presented Octavianus with a *flagellum*, a symbol, says Casaubon, of slavery, for a Roman citizen might not be beaten with rods *virgae*, much less with the *flagellum*, a 'cat' of several chains, with knobs of metal at the ends Rich companion. M. Sen. suas. 6 § 12 p. 31 GEMINUS VARIUS of Cicero *quod ad servitutem attinet, non recusabit;* iam tritum collum habet; et Pompeius illum et Caesar subiecerunt: veteranum mancipium videtis. Luc. I 665 *cum* domino *pax ista venit.* cf. 85. IX 265. 273. Marcellus the consul scourged a senator of Novum Comum, and bid him shew the marks to Caesar, as an evidence that he was not a citizen of Rome Plut. Caes. 29 § 1. Cf. the terror of the Philippian magistrates, when they learnt that St. Paul whom they had scourged was a citizen Acts 16 37 Wetst. Conybeare and Howson I 332. DOMITOS Markl. coni. *dominos.* **110** SUMMUS NEMPE LOCUS NULLA NON ARTE PETITUS=*petitio summi loci.* this use of the participle to supply the place of a noun (*ab urbe condita* 'from the foundation of the city') is in Cic. chiefly confined to the oblique cases. Quintil. IX 4 § 117 figura *laboranti compositioni* variata *saepe succurrit.* For the thought cf. Sen. ep. 94 §§ 64—5 Pompeius was impelled to his foreign and home wars by *insanus amor magnitudinis falsae . . . . infinita cupido crescendi.* Caesar was driven to his own and the public ruin by *gloria et ambitio.* Crassus also was stimulated by the ambition of carrying his arms to the furthest east, and so rivalling the western conquests of Caesar Plut. Crass. 14 § 3. 16. Niciae cum Crass. comp. 2 §§ 3. 5. 3 §§ 5. 6. 4 §§ 1—4.

NEMPE very frequent in replies, = our colloquial 'why.' 160. 185. 326. VIII 57 n. 180. Quintil. X 2 § 4 *quid enim futurum erat?...* nempe. Tac. h. II 13 *quas enim ex diverso legiones?* nempe *victas.* Plin. ep. III 18 § 6. So Plaut. Ter. Cic. Hor. Ov. Hand Tursell. IV 162.

NULLA NON ARTE Caesar often quoted the verses of Eur. Phoen. 524—5 translated in Cic. off. III § 82 and Suet. Caes. 30 *nam si violandum est ius, regnandi gratia | violandum est.* The same verses are alluded to by Plut. Niciae cum Crass. comp. 4 § 4.

111 MAGNAQUE NUMINIBUS VOTA EXAUDITA MALIGNIS Aen. XI 157—8 *nulli* exaudita *deorum* | vota. [Plat.] Alc. II 141[a] many pray for their own harm, not wittingly, as Oedipus, but thinking that they are praying for blessings. ib.[d] 'I could name many who before now have coveted absolute power and done their utmost to gain it, as a great advantage, and afterwards have lost their lives by conspiracies caused by that very power.' **112** AD GENERUM CERERIS Pluto, whose queen Proserpina was daughter of Ceres. Another allusion to the lower kingdom III 265—7: it was derided even by children in the poet's time II 149—159. **112—3** SINE CAEDE ET VULNERE PAUCI DESCENDUNT REGES Phanias of Eresos wrote a treatise on tyrannicide Athen. III 40 p. 90[e]. Harmodios and Aristogeiton were celebrated in Athenian drinking-songs, and Attic laws (Meurs. Them. att. II 15. Petit. leg. att. pp. 313—6) encouraged the murder of tyrants. cf. Xen. Hier. 1 § 38. 2 §§ 9—18. 3 § 8. 4 §§ 2—11. 6 §§ 8—15. 7 §§ 10—13. Cic. off. II § 23. Thales said, 'the strangest thing he had ever seen was an *aged tyrant*' DL. I § 36 Men. Plut. VII sap. conv. 2 p. 147[b]. Sibylline verse on Vespasian in Plut. de ser. num. vind. 22 p. 566[d] *ἐσθλὸς ἐὼν νούσῳ τυραννίδα λείψει.* DChrys. or. 6 de tyrannide I 212 R 'it is not easy for a tyrant to grow old, and old age is burdensome to him.' Tyrannicide was a favorite topic of school declamations, Brutus, Cato of Utica, Mucius Scaevola the idols of

the schools Iuv. VII 151 n. Schmidt Gesch. d. Denk- u. Glaubensfreiheit, Berl. 1847, 423—430; pp. 455—6 he gives an analysis of 21 declamations of M. Sen. [Quintil.] and Calpurnius Flaccus. Phot. ep. 202=73 tyranny a tree which many climb, but none descends except by a violent fall. Evagr. h. e. III 41 and Petr. Bles. ep. 42 (quoting Iuv.) prove the proposition by the history of the Roman emperors. So John of Salisbury policr. VIII 18—9; cf. 17. 20—3; in c. 20 he refers to a tract of his own composition, *de tyrannorum exitu*, and is remarkable for the vehemence with which he justifies taking their life. PAUCI 2 n. I 161 n.

113 DESCENDUNT VI 622. SICCA bloodless, natural. cf. Tac. an. II 52 Furius Camillus defeated Tacfarinas, *et decrevere patres triumphalia insignia, quod Camillo ob modestiam vitae impune fuit.*

114—132 The boy who still wooes a cheap Minerva with a single mite [who is still at his spelling-book], at whose heels the young house-slave bears his little satchel, begins already in his day-dreams to pray for Demosthenes' or Tully's eloquence and renown, and prays through the whole March holiday of the goddess. Yet their eloquence was the ruin of both, both were done to death by the flush of a brimming spring of wit. Wit's hand and neck were severed by the headsman's sword, but the rostra never reeked with blood of a puny pleader. '*O fortunatam natam me consule Romam!* O Rome, new born to fortune in my consulship!' Cicero might have slighted the swords of Antonius, as he did Catilina's, if he had never spoken but in jingling, vainglorious doggrel like this, if 'all his malice had been to murder words.' Better for me his verses, made only for a laughing-stock, than thou, inspired Philippic, of world-wide fame, who art rolled second on the list. A cruel end snatched away the wonder of Athens also, who bore the assembly with him on the current of his breath, curbing at will the passions of the crowded theatre. Sure, he was born under a boding horoscope, while the gods scowled and fate was froward, whom his blacksmith father, blear-eyed from soot of glowing iron, sent from safe trade to glory, from coal and tongs and sword-forging anvil and dingy Vulcan to the school of rhetoric.

115 QUINQUATRIBUS *triatrus, quinquatrus, sexatrus, septimatrus, decimatrus* originally denoted the 3rd, 5th, 6th, 7th, 10th days after the ides Varr. l. l. VI § 14. Fest. p. 254. Charis. p. 81 20 K. Serv. g. I 277. Gell. II 21 § 7. The *q. maiores* in March, and *q. minores* in June, fell accordingly on the 19th of those months: In later times at all events the greater lasted 5 days, March 19—23. Pitiscus and Pauly s. v. Marquardt IV 447—8. V I 95. Preller röm. Mythol. 260—2. Ovid and others derive the name from these five days f. III 809—10. 815—6. 829—830 *fiunt* sacra Minervae |, *nomina quae iunctis* quinque diebus *habent.* | . . *Pallada nunc* pueri *teneraeque orate puellae.* | *qui bene placarit Pallada, doctus erit.* | nec vos turba fere censu fraudata, magistri, | *spernite, discipulos attrahit illa novos.* He adds that spinners, weavers, fullers [cf. Plin. XXXV § 143], dyers, shoemakers, physicians [Varro's satire *quinquatrus* apparently represented a company of physicians keeping their holiday], sculptors, painters, poets, all did honour to their patroness on this feast. So fortunetellers and soothsayers looked for a gift at the *q.* Plaut. mil. 691—2. It was a general merrymaking Tac. an. XIV 4 at Baiae. 12; Suet. Aug. 71 spent by Augustus in gambling. Domitian, who professed to be under the special protection of Minerva, established prizes for orators and poets on her day, and also a college charged with the *exhibition of beast*-fights and stage-plays Suet. 4. Dio LXVII 1 § 2 A. D. 82.

Above all it was a holiday in schools Hor. ep. II 2 197—8 puer *ut festis* quinquatribus *olim,* | *exiguo gratoque fruaris tempore raptim.* Symm. ep. V 83 *oro iam venias, et praesentia tua honorem augeas festorum dierum. nempe* Minervae tibi sollemne de scholis *notum est, ut fere memores sumus etiam procedente aetate puerilium feriarum. ad eum diem convivium tibi paramus.* This school feast was in the middle ages christened in honour of pope Greg. I the great founder of schools, St Gregory's day, and is still or was lately here and there observed, being the only saint's day ever kept in the german evangelical church, Luther having a pleasant recollection of the days when he went about as a schoolboy begging from door to door, and Melanchthon having written a 'Gregory-song.' See J. K. Schauer in Niedner's Zeitschr. f. d. hist. Theol. 1852 146—62, where is an account of the boy-bishop, the school comedies etc. In some places the 12th, in others the 19th of March, in others Whit-tuesday, in Weimar 19 Aug. was kept as the feast. Where it was abolished, the teachers were sometimes recompensed for the loss of their Minerval.

116 QUISQUIS ADHUC UNO PARCAM COLIT ASSE MINERVAM VII 217 n. 242 n. a boy in a low form offering a very small present Gloss. *Minervale διδακτρον. Minervalicium συνστατικόν,* 'entrance-money.' Macr. I 12 § 7 'in March they paid to masters the fees which the year's end made due,' March having been originally the first month. Tertull. de idol. 10 schoolmasters must keep the feasts of idols, as their income depends upon them. What master will attend the *quinquatria* without a picture of the seven idols [Sol, Luna, etc. the gods of the week-days]? The *very first fee* of the new pupil he dedicates to the honour and name of *Minerva*, so that though he may not be an idolater, he may be said in words at least 'to eat of things offered to idols' . . . the *Minervalia* of *Minerva*, and the Saturnalia of Saturn. Hieron. in Eph. VI 4 (VII 666c Vallarsi) of bishops and priests, who teach their sons comedies, so that the offerings made to God by virgin or widow, the pauper's mite, are handed over to grammarians or rhetoricians: *hoc kalendariam strenam et Saturnaliciam sportulam et* Minervale munus *grammaticus et orator aut in sumptus domesticos aut in templi stipes aut in sordida scorta convertit.* PARCAM 'he worships a frugal Minerva,' 'a penny-Pallas' (Stapylton), he has not yet advanced to a high and costly school: from his A B C and horn-book he aspires to the pinnacle of fame.

117 QUEM SEQUITUR CUSTOS ANGUSTAE VERNULA CAPSAE dig. XL 2 13 capsarius; *id est qui portat libros,* where as in Suet. Ner. 36 he is distinguished from the *paedagogus.* [Lucian] amor. 44 of the boy well brought up: 'he rises early, and sets out from his father's house: attendants and tutors (*παιδαγωγοί*) follow him, an orderly chorus, bearing in their hands the grave instruments of virtue, no toothed comb to smooth the hair, nor mirrors, unpainted images of the forms presented to them, but either tablets of many leaves follow in his rear, or books that guard the virtues of ancient exploits.' Philostr. soph. II 1 § 21 when M. Aurelius attended in Rome the lectures of the philosopher Sextus, one Lucius exclaimed 'Iuppiter! the Roman emperor in his old age, still goes to school with a tablet slung on his arm (*δέλτον ἐφαψάμενος* cf. Hor. s. I 6 71—82 Teuffel), but my king Alexander died in his 32d year.' ib. 27 § 7 Hippodromos seeing at Smyrna 'a temple and tutors sitting by it, and foot-boys carrying burdens of books slung in wallets, understood that a famous teacher was giving lessons within.' Liban. or. III 260 R. speaking of the scholars' prank of tossing in a blanket, 'it is played not on the slaves, by whom the books are carried

behind (ἔπεται) their young masters, but against those who bear a respectable title (παιδαγωγοί), whom the masters need to second their labours.' S. Aug. in ps. XL 14 the Jews serve us, they are our *capsarii* as it were, *studentibus nobis codices portant.* Other *capsarii* kept bathers' clothes, or jewellers' goods. CAPSAE whence *case, cash, chase, enchase.* Dig. XXXIII 10 3 § 2 capsas *et armaria, si* librorum *aut vestium aut armamentorum gratia parata sint.* Iul. Paull. sent. III 6 76. Figures in Spon miscell. erud. antiq. 216. 229 seq. They were often of wood, especially beech, for lightness, and of cylindrical form; the rolls stood upright, with the titles projecting Becker Gallus I² 383—4. Catull. LXVIII 33. 36 *nam quod scriptorum non magna est copia apud me,* | . . . *huc una ex multis* capsula *me sequitur.* Cic. divin. in Caec. § 51 *mihi quam multis* custodibus *opus erit, si te semel ad meas* capsas *admisero?*

118—121 Quintil. decl. 268 p. 509 Burm. 'Why should I tell you how great service eloquence has rendered to the state? It has harmed itself. Let us look at the orators of either nation. *nonne* Demosthenem *illum oppressum* veneno suo *scimus? nonne* Ciceronem *in illis, in quibus toties placuerat,* rostris *poenae suae expositum?*' Demosthenes took poison in the island of Kalauria 13 Pyanepsion B.C. 322, 7 days after the death of Hyperides, in order to escape Antipater. Cicero was murdered 7 Dec. B. C. 43 at Caieta by order of the triumvirs, whom he had irritated by his Philippics. Cf. Plut. Dem. 3 § 2. comp. Dem. c. Cic. 4. 5. PERIT perfect. III 174. VI 128. 295. 559 *magnus civis* obit *et formidatus* Othoni. ib. 563 *perit cui.* L. Müller de re metr. 399. Lachmann and Munro on Lucr. III 1042. Madvig opusc. II 225—6. Mommsen inscr. r. Neap. 3368. 119 LETO DEDIT Luc. IX 730 datis *omnia* leto. Phaedr. I 22 9. III 16 18. VFl. VI 272. See Munro on Lucr. V 1007 and ind. s. v. *do.* Mühlmann I 505—6. FONS 128 n. 120 INGENIO dat. cf. for the use of the abstract term XI 44—5 *non praematuri cineres nec funus acerbum* | luxuriae. INGENIO MANUS EST ET CERVIX CAESA Genius lost hand and head. M. Sen. suas. 6. 'deliberat Cicero an Antonium deprecetur.' contr. III 17 'Popillius, the murderer of Cic., who had defended him, is accused of ingratitude' (the most valuable parts of his book) has preserved a fragment of Livy, with other contemporary evidence; for no theme was more popular for school declamations (Quintil. III 8 § 46). The authorities are cited by Drumann VI 377—9 and given at length by Suringar Cic. de vita sua 820—6. Add Sen. ep. 83 § 25 drunkenness ruined Antonius: it made him cruel, *cum* capita *principum civitatis cenanti referrentur, cum inter adparatissimas epulas* ora ac manus proscriptorum *recognosceret.* See esp. Liv. ap. M. Sen. suas. 6 § 17 *prominenti ex lectica praebentique immotam* cervicem caput praecisum est. *nec satis stolidae crudelitati militum fuit:* manus *quoque scripsisse aliquid in* Antonium *exprobantes* praeciderunt. *ita relatum* caput *ad Antonium iusuque eius* inter duas manus *in* rostris *positum, ... ubi eo ipso anno* adversus Antonium quanta nulla umquam humana vox cum ammiratione eloquentiae auditus fuerat: in Liv. perioch. CXX on the other hand *the right hand alone* is said to have been exposed with the head. Sen. ib. § 18 Aufidius Bassus makes Cic. give the word of command *incide cervicem.* Cremutius Cordus ib. § 19 *praependenti* capiti orique *eius inspersa* sanie, yet what moved most tears was *visa ad* caput *eius deligata* manus dextera, divinae *eloquentiae ministra.* Bruttedius Niger §§ 20—1 head *between two* hands. Cornelius Severus ib. § 26 (Meyer anthol. 124) 1—8.

16—20 oraque *magnanimum spirantia paene virorum | in* rostris *iacuere suis: sed enim abstulit omnis, | tamquam sola foret, rapti* Ciceronis *imago.* | . . . . *informes* voltus *sparsamque* cruore *nefando* | *canitiem* sacrasque manus *operumque ministras | tantorum pedibus victor proiecta superbis | proculcavit ovans nec lubrica fata deosque | respexit. nullo luet hoc* Antonius *aevo.* M. Sen. contr. 17 § 1 Porcius Latro speaking of Popillius *abscidit* caput, *amputavit* manum. §§ 2. 5. 7. 9 fin. 10 fin. 14 fin. App. b. c. IV 20 'then Laenas, though he had once won an action through Cicero's advocacy, drew his head from the litter, striking or rather sawing it three times; so unhandy was he. He likewise cut off the *hand*, wherewith Cicero wrote those orations against the tyranny of *Antonius*, which in imitation of Demosthenes he called Philippics [the same point in Plut. Cic. 48 § 2 *both hands*, Anton. 20 § 1 the right hand] .... Laenas, finding Antonius seated in the forum, waved *the head and hand* while yet a long way off, by way of displaying them. Ant. overjoyed crowned the tribune, and gave him 250,000 Attic drachms over and above the promised reward, as having despatched the greatest and most rancorous of his enemies. Cicero's *head and hand long hung from the rostra*, where he used to speak. . . . It is said that Ant. set Cicero's head before the table at his meal, till he had glutted himself with the sight.' Fulvia, another Herodias [Hieron. in Rufin. III 42] spat upon the head, took it on her knees and stabbed the tongue with her hair pin DCass. XLVII 8 §§ 3—4. MANUS ET CERVIX VM. v 3 § 4 C. Popillius Laenas caput *Romanae eloquentiae et pacis clarissimam* dexteram *per summum ac securum otium occupavit. . . . neque enim scelestum portanti onus succurrit illud se* caput *ferre, quod pro capite eius quondam peroraverat.* Plut. Cic. 49 § 1. Sen. de tranq. an. 16 § 1 *Pompeius et* Cicero [coguntur] *clientibus suis praebere* cervicem. Hands cut off M. Sen. contr. 27 p. 266 9 *qui patrem pulsaverit,* manus ei praecidantur. ib. §§ 2—4. 8. Sen. de ir. III 18 § 1 Catilina carried out Sulla's orders for breaking the legs, plucking out the eyes, striking off the hands of the proscribed.

120—1 NEC UMQUAM SANGUINE CAUSIDICI MADUERUNT ROSTRA PUSILLI cf. 18. Marius (DCass. pr. 102 §§ 8—9 pp. 141—2 Dind. Oros. v 19 p. 345) and Sulla (DCass. pr. 109 § 21 p. 153), the triumvirs of B.C. 43 (id. XLVII 3 § 2), Claudius A.D. 42 (id. LX 16 § 1), Domitian A.D. 91 (id. LXVII 11 § 3), all exposed on the rostra the heads of those whom they had executed. cf. Luc. VII 305—6 *spectate catenas | et* caput *hoc positum* rostris. [Sen.] Oct. 522—5 *exposita* rostris capita caesorum *patres | videre maesti. flere nec licuit suos, | non gemere dira tabe polluto foro | stillante sanie per putres voltus gravi.* EXX. (1) P. Sulpicius, tribune and demagogue, slain by Sulla B.C. 88 Vell. II 19 § 1. (2—5) the orator M. Antonius, C. and L. Iulius Caesar, and Q. Lutatius Catulus, victims of Marius, B.C. 87 Cic. de or. III § 10 words which might seem prophetic of his own fate *M. Antonii in eis ipsis* rostris, *in quibus ille rem publicam constantissime consul defenderat, . . . positum* caput *illud fuit, a quo erant multorum civium capita servata.* id. Tusc. v § 55. Liv. LXXX. VM. IX 2 § 2. App. b. c. I 73. (6—7) the consul Cn. Octavius (Cic. Tusc. v § 55. Liv. LXXX. App. b. c. I 71. Flor. II 9 = III 21 § 14. Aug. civ. D. III 27) and Q. Ancharius, in the same persecution App. b. c. I 73. (8) C. Marius the younger in his consulship B. C. 82, after committing suicide ib. I 94. For the special risk run by orators in revolutions see Cic. Brut. § 307.

121 CAUSIDICI VII 113 n. ROSTRA like Temple Bar and London Bridge the most *public* place in the city, being in the middle of

one side of the forum, between it and the comitium Burn Rome and the Campagna 85—86. Rein in Pauly VI 552—3. B. C. 338 the consul C. Maenius, after a great naval victory which ended the Latin war, fixed the beaks of the captured ships round the orators' platform Plin. XXXIV § 20. Flor. II 16=IV 6 § 5 *Romae* capita caesorum *proponere in* rostris *iam usitatum erat; verum sic quoque civitas lacrimas tenere non potuit, cum* recisum Ciceronis caput in illis suis rostris *videret nec aliter ad videndum eum, quam solebat ad audiendum, concurreretur. Rostrum* used by Addison and others as=*rostra*, has no ancient authority.

122 O FORTUNATAM NATAM ME CONSULE ROMAM! extracted from a poem of Cicero's on his consulship B. C. 63, from which he quotes Calliope's address to himself in the third and last book ad Att. II 3 § 3 B. C. 60. ad fam. I 9 § 23 (still unpublished B. C. 54) cf. Drumann V 601—2. Suringar de Romanis autobiographis 25 seq. Baiter and Kayser's Cic. XI 130—5, where the evidence and fragments, one of 78 verses, are collected. The first book was approved by Caesar B. C. 54 Cic. ad Qu. fr. II 16 § 5. cf. 15 § 2. The verse was universally condemned, partly for its conceit Quintil. XI 1 § 24, where he is speaking of self-praise *in carminibus utinam pepercisset, quae non desierunt carpere maligni,* 'cedant arma togae, concedat laurea laudi,' *et* 'O fortunatam' etc. Sen. brev. vit. 5 § 1 *quotiens illum ipsum consulatum suum non sine causa, sed* sine fine laudatum *detestatur!* partly and mainly for its tasteless assonance ib. IX 4 § 41 we must also avoid taking the last syllables of a preceding word as the first of the following word. The caution might seem superfluous; yet *Ciceroni in epistulis excidit* 'res mihi invisae visae sunt, Brute.' *et in carmine* 'O fortunatam' etc. cf. Diomed. 466 1 K. also blamed in [Sall.] decl. in Cic. § 5, and defended in [Cic.] in Sall. contr. § 7 [in Cic. ed. B. and K. XI 148. 151]. On Cicero's poems see Cic. ed. B. and K. XI 89—138. Drumann V 220—1. 602. VI 681—4. Teuffel Gesch. d. röm. Liter. § 176. Cic. Phil. II § 20 n. (Ant. had taunted him on this score). M. Sen. exc. contr. III praef. § 8 *Ciceronem eloquentia sua in carminibus destituit.* Tac. dial. 21 Caesar and Brutus wrote poetry, not better than Cicero, *sed felicius, quia illos fecisse pauciores sciunt.* Mart. II 89 3—4 *carmina quod scribis Musis et Apolline nullo,* | *laudari debes: hoc* Ciceronis *habes.* Plut. Cic. 2 § 2 at one time he was regarded as the best of poets; but afterwards, while his oratorical fame survived, he was entirely thrown into the shade as a poet. ib. 40 § 1 he would write 50 verses in a night. schol. Bobb. on Cic. p. Sest. c. 58 p. 306 Or. The Jesuit A. Schott 'Cic. a calumn. vind.' c. 10, Turnebus adv. VII 19, and others (see De La Monnoye in Menagiana, 1716, III 188—9), also A. W. Ernesti in a feeble programme, Lips. 1785, have defended our verse. On the repetition of two syllables cf. Broukh. on Tibull. I 1 3, esp. Näke Rhein. Mus. 1829 339 seq. Cic. off. I § 61 Beier *pleniore ore.* Brut. § 221 *acer acerbus.* de or. I § 2 *moles molestiarum.* Ter. eun. 236 *pannis annisque.* Cf. Munro Lucr. ind. *alliteration.* Cic. Phil. II § 25 l. 13 n. add Plaut. Trin. 297 *nil* moror *istos faeceos* mores. ib. 669 mores *hominum* moros *et* morosos. Ter. Andr. 218 amentium *haud* amantium. Varro in Gell. XIII 11 § 3 a definition of a pleasant party, *si belli homunculi* conlecti *sunt, si* electus *locus, si tempus* lectum, *si apparatus non* neglectus. Aen. X 735 *furto. fortibus.* Nep. V 1 § 2 *non magis* amore *quam* more. Bardili ib. XVIII 13 § 3. Spald. on Quintil. IX 3 § 70 exx. of frigid jests as warnings 'amari | *iucundum est, si curetur, ne quid inest* amari;' '*ăvium dulcedo ad* ăvium *ducit;*' *et apud Ovidium ludentem,* '*cur ego*

non dicam, Furia *te* furiam?' id. IV pr. § 2 honorem... oneris. Jani art. poet. 423. Herzog on Caes. b. G. VIII 48 p. 657. Plin. ep. I 5 § 8 *plane mane.* Fabri on Liv. XXII 30 § 4. A single syllable often recurs. Iuv. III 92. V 58. VII 162. 168. X 1. XIV 30. XV 71. 74. Dryden imitates the assonance Fortune foretun'd *the dying notes of Rome,* | *till I, thy* consul sole, consol'd *thy doom.* So Gifford *How fortunate a natal day was thine,* | *in that proud consulate, o Rome, of mine!* Martignac *O Rome fortunée* | *sous mon consulat* née. For the thought cf. Cic. p. Flacc. § 103 *O nonae illae Decembres, quae* me consule *fuistis! quem ego diem vere* natalem huius urbis... *appellare possum.* Iuv. VIII 231—44. **123** ANTONI GLADIOS POTUIT CONTEMNERE from (cf. 125) Cic. Phil. II § 118 contempsi *Catilinae* gladios, *non pertimescam* tuos. The first Philippic was delivered before the senate 2 Sept. B. C. 44; 19 Sept., when Cic. was absent for fear of his life, Ant. replied in a bitter invective; the fierce second Philippic, which sealed its author's fate, was never spoken, but professes to be an answer delivered on the spot. I have collected the evidence in Cic. Phil. II intr. pp. lii—lvi. cf. Drumann I 193—201. VI 344. Suringar 444 seq. 790 seq. Cic. in a letter to Cassius XII 2 § 1 (cf. Phil. III § 33) anticipated that Ant. would begin the massacre with him. Two rhetoricians in M. Sen. suas. 6 §§ 5. 7 cite passages from the 2nd Philippic *huic tu saevienti putas Ciceronem posse subduci?* § 9 Albucius 'the chief cause of the proscription was Cic.;' of all the declaimers he (Alb.) alone ventured to say *non unum esse illi* Antonium *infestum.* § 17 Livy 'Cic. knew that he could not be rescued from Ant., any more than Cassius and Brutus from Caesar.' cf. anthol. lat. Riese 603. 607—613; and on Antonius' hatred of Cicero Nep. XXV 10 § 4. **123—4** POTUIT, SI SIC DIXISSET Madvig § 348 n. Zumpt § 518. Gernhard opusc. Lips. 1836 I art. 2. Haase on Reisig 518. Cic. Phil. II § 99 n. **124** RIDENDA POEMATA Sen. de ir. III 37 § 5 *Cicero, si* derideres carmina *eius, inimicus esset.*

125 CONSPICUAE DIVINA PHILIPPICA FAMAE in a speech for Lamia Asinius Pollio wrote, but did not dare to repeat the calumny in his history, that Cic. was willing to abjure the Philippics, to answer them himself with the utmost pains and to recite the answers in full assembly M. Sen. suas. 6 § 15. It was a hackneyed topic, introduced into the schools by Pollio (ib. § 14. Quintil. III 8 § 46), which is discussed in suas. 7 'Deliberat Cicero, an scripta sua conburat, promittente Antonio incolumitatem, si fecisset.' § 1 Q. Haterius says to Cic. *ne propter hoc quidem* ingenium *tuum amas, quod* illud Antonius plus odit quam te? *remittere ait se tibi ut vivas, commentus quemadmodum eripiat etiam quod vixeras.* § 7 Argentarius *ignoscentem illum tibi putas qui* ingenio *tuo irascitur?* § 10 Cestius 'tis a poor exchange: *dari vitam,* eripi ingenium. The 2nd Philippic is often quoted by Quintil. and the other rhetoricians. Vell. II 64 §§ 3—4 *haec sunt tempora, quibus* M. Tullius continuis actionibus aeternas Antoni memoriae inussit notas; *sed hic fulgentissimo et* caelesti *ore, at tribunus Cannutius continua rabie lacerabat* Antonium. *utrique vindicta libertatis morte stetit; sed tribuni sanguine commissa proscriptio,* Ciceronis *velut satiato Antonio paene finita* (i. e. ended, because on receiving Cicero's head, Ant. exclaimed that the proscription had done its work Plut. Cic. 49 § 1). Tac. dial. 37 not the defence of P. Quinctius or of Licinius Archias make Cic. a great orator: *Catilina et Milo et Verres et* Antonius *hanc illi* famam *circumdederunt.* DIVINA very common in this application Mühlmann. Bonnell lex. Quintil. **126** VOLVERIS in the scroll.

A PRIMA PROXIMA 247 n. Ov. rem. am. 404 a prima proxima *segnis erit.* Cic. orat. § 217 proximus a *postremo.* Ov. ex Pont. II 8 37 a Caesare proxime *Caesar.* Quintil. I 7 § 16 proximam ab *ultima litteram.* Plin. ep. VII 20 § 6 *mihi primus qui* a *te* proximus. See Hand Turs. I 42 (*prope ab*). 43—4 (*quartus, secundus, nonus, proximus, alter ab*).

ILLUM Demosthenem. **128** TORRENTEM 9 n. 119. Hor. S. I 7 27—8. Heind. Lamb. Quintil. X 7 § 23. PLENI MODERANTEM FRENA THEATRI the assemblies of the people were held in theatres, as at Ephesus Wetst. on Acts XIX 29. Conybeare and Howson St Paul II[1] 77. Bernecc. on Iustin. XXII 2 § 10. Herald. advers. II 16. Tac. h. II 80. D'Orville on Chariton p. 374 Lips. Schömann de comit. 56—7. K. Fr. Hermann Priv. Alt. § 18 14. Thuc. VIII 93 § 1. Frontin. strat. III 2 § 6. IV 7 § 22. VM. II 2 § 5 of ambassadors sent to Tarentum, *in* theatrum, *ut est consuetudo Graeciae, introducti, legationem . . . peregerunt.* DS. XVI 84 § 3—85 § 1 B.C. 338 in the alarm before the battle of Chaeronea the people hurried to the *theatre* at day-break, without waiting for the usual summons. After the post had told the news, silence and fear seized on the audience; none ventured to address the assembly, in reply to repeated invitations. Every eye was fastened on *Demosthenes*; he cheered the people, urging them to make an alliance with the Boeotians, whereby they doubled their forces and recovered from their despair. Ath. V 213[d] 'temples shut, gymnasia mossgrown, *τὸ θέατρον ἀνεκκλησίαστον*, the courts without suits.' Plut. Dion 43 § 1. Phoc. 34 § 2. Sidon. c. XXIII 136—7 *qui Pandioniam movebat arte | orator* caveam *tumultuosus.* MODERANTEM FRENA Ov. m. VIII 796. FRENA VIII 88. very frequent in the metaphorical sense Mühlmann 564—5 *f. pudoris. f. licentiae inicere. voluptates tenere sub freno.* So Shaksp. 'to *bridle* passion.' 'the *bridle* of your will.' [Eur. Andr. 178 *δυοῖν γυναικοῖν ἀνδρ' ἓν ἡνίας ἔχειν.* Lucian amores 37 *οὐδενὸς αὐτοῦ τὴν διάνοιαν ἡνιοχεῖν δυναμένου λογισμοῦ.* BÖTTIGER]. The familiarity of either metaphor (*torr. fr.*) helped to disguise their incongruity when taken together. Cf. Shaksp. *take up* arms *against a* sea *of troubles.* Hor. *quanta laborabas* Charybdi | *digne puer meliore* flamma. THEATRI of Bacchus Pollux VIII 133. Auson. lud. VII sap. 6—7. 10—1. Atticis *quoque,* | *quibus* theatrum *curiae praebet vicem.* | . . . *una est* Athenis *atque in omni Graecia* | *ad consulendum publici sedes loci.* **129** DIS ILLE ADVERSIS GENITUS FATOQUE SINISTRO according to the general belief of antiquity that suffering was a special mark of heaven's displeasure. cf. Job's friends. Io. 9 2. Acts 28 4. Plaut. mil. 314 *quis magis* dis inimicis natust *quam tu atque* iratis? Liv. IX 1 § 11 *cum rerum humanarum maximum momentum sit, quam* propitiis *rem, quam* adversis *agant* dis. Pers. IV 27 hunc dis iratis genioque sinistro. Sen. de ben. IV 4 § 3 *quis tam* duro fato et in poenam genitus? lud. de morte Claud. 11 § 3 dis iratis natum. Hor. S. II 3 8 Lambin. 7 14. Phaedr. IV 19=20 15. Brisson. de formul. I 184. The 'frown of heaven' implies all the difficulties which beset D., from his guardians' injustice and the physical defects which he overcame, to his exile and death VM. VIII 7 E § 1 *proeliatus est cum rerum natura et quidem victor abiit.* **130** PATER ARDENTIS MASSAE FULIGINE LIPPUS as a blacksmith: so the elder Demosthenes appears in VM. III 4 E 2 (a retail cutler). Lucian somn. 12. rhet. praec. 10. Sidon. carm. II 187—8 fabro *progenitus, spreto cui patre polita | eloquiis plus lingua fuit.* XXIII 142—3. Martian. Capell. V § 429. On the mythical corruptions of Greek literary biography see n. on 28—53 *p.* 75. The biographers Plut. Dem. 4 § 2 (citing Theopompos fr. 105 in

evidence that the father was a gentleman τῶν καλῶν καὶ ἀγαθῶν), Liban. p. 2 R (citing Aeschines adv. Ctes. § 171 p. 78 'his father was free; for one must not lie'), Zosimus (p. 146 R) testify that the father was called 'the cutler,' but explain that the sword-factory was only one source of his wealth; of the 14 talents which he left behind him, not a fourth part was invested in that business Arn. Schäfer Demosth. u. seine Zeit 1 235—44. In the speeches against his fraudulent guardians the son makes honorable mention of him p. 833 26. 842 21; also de cor. 228 18. So the biographer of Sophokles contradicts the statements of Aristoxenos that he was a carpenter or smith, and of Istros, that he was a sword-cutler, allowing that he may have had slaves of those occupations. So Isokrates was satirised by Aristophanes and Strattis as a flutemaker, because he had slaves who made flutes [Plut.] vit. x or. 836e. Philostr. soph. 1 17 § 4. Schäfer p. 235 n. 2.

132 LUTEO VULCANO 'dingy Vulcan,' a humorous designation of a smith. cf. IV 133 n. 'Prometheus.'

AD RHETORA MISIT the orator was far too young (being only 7 years of age Dem. 814 9) to have entered the school of rhetoric at his father's death. He complains (828 5) that his teachers were defrauded by Aphobos; Plut. Dem. 4 § 2 adds that he thereby lost the opportunity of a good education, and that his mother kept him back on the score of his weak health; but Aeschines (3 § 255 p. 90) ridicules his boyish indifference to hunting and games, in comparison with the art of rhetoric; and Dem. himself (312 21. 315 7) declares that he went in due course to school. His master in oratory was Isaeos (Plut. Dem. 5 § 3. Schäfer l. c. 252—8), whom he kept in his house for four years [Plut.] vit. x or. 844b, in order to prepare himself for the charge of embezzlement against his guardians; a fee of 10,000 drachms recompensed Isaeos, on leaving his school for a single pupil ib. 839e. Schäfer treats at length, ib. 272—308, of the later studies of Demosthenes, and the traces of his model Isaeos in his earlier speeches.

133—187 Spoils of wars, a corslet hung on stumps of trophies, a cheek-piece dangling from the battered casque, a chariot yoke short of its pole, a flagstaff from a prize galley, and a pensive prisoner carved high on the triumphal arch, these are ranked as more than human blessings. To this a Roman, Greek and barbarian captain has raised his soaring thoughts; toys like these have been the mainsprings of his hazard and his toil. So much fiercer is the thirst of renown than of virtue; for, bate her rewards, who wooes bare virtue for herself? Yet their country was long ago sunk by the pride of a few, by their itch of applause and of an epitaph that might cleave to the stones that guard their ashes; stones to spring which there needs but the mischievous growth of the wild-fig tree, since tombs themselves have their appointed hour of doom. Lay Hannibal in the scale; how many pounds will you find in that greatest of commanders? yet this is he for whom Africa has not room,—Africa lashed by the Atlantic main to the west, stretching eastward to lukewarm Nile, and again southward to the Ethiopians and their tall elephants. Spain is added to his rule, he scales the Pyrenees: Nature reared a barrier of Alp and snow, he rends the rock and blasts the mountain with the steam of vinegar. Now Italy is won, yet still he pushes onward: 'Nothing,' he cries, 'is done, unless we storm the gates with our Carthaginian power, and I plant my colours in mid Subura.' O what a visage, o for a painter's canvas to do it justice, when the one-eyed general bestrode his Gaetulian elephant! What then is his end? O pride! why, vanquished in his turn, he posts into banishment, and sits there a mighty retainer, the marvel of a gaping crowd, in the *lobby of a court*, till his Bithynian majesty may

deign to wake. Not swords, nor volleys of stones, nor darts, shall quench that soul, which once embroiled the world, but that avenger of Cannae, the poisoned ring, making amends for floods of Roman blood. Go, madman, scour the stormy Alps, to become the wonder of school-boys, to furnish out a theme for a speech-day show. For Pella's youth one single globe is all too small; he chafes, poor soul, in the narrow bounds of the universe, as though pent in Gyara and tiny Seriphus; yet, let him once set foot in Babylon that city of brick, and a stone coffin will satisfy his every want: death and death alone betrays the nothingness of men's puny frames, what dwarfs our bodies are. Ships sailing across mount Athos, and other bold lies of Greek history, have long passed for truth, the sea paved by the same navy, a firm roadway for wheels; we believe that deep rivers failed and their streams were drained to the dregs as the Mede broke his fast, and whatever else Sostratus sings and strains himself to sing with reeking armpits. Yet in what plight did he return, after the flight from Salamis,—he who in barbarian fashion was wont to storm with the lash against the North-West and South-East, winds that had never brooked like outrage in their Aeolian dungeon,—he who had fettered earth-shaking Neptune's self—so far relenting, no doubt, that he did not sentence him to be branded to boot! Would any god accept service under such a lord!—But in what plight, I say, did he return? why with one poor bark, while the waves ran blood and the cumbered prow struggled through shoals of corpses. Such forfeit did glory—glory sought with prayers—wring from him.

A parallel passage, which Iuv. may have had in mind, is Manil. IV 37 seq. *Hannibal* e. g. 37 (Iuv. 155. 165) *quid referam* Cannas admotaque moenibus arma? 41—2 (Iuv. 162. 165) *furtiva morte*. 65—6 (Iu. 179. 185—6) Xerxem, *maius et ipso | naufragium pelago*. Croesus, Marius, Pompeius, Priam are introduced later by Iuv.

133 seq. [Plat.] Alc. II 142ª generals exiled and put to death, more straitly besieged by false accusers than they had ever been by an enemy, so that they regret their successful ambition, *ὥστε ἐνίους αὐτῶν εὔχεσθαι ἀστρατηγήτους εἶναι μᾶλλον ἢ ἐστρατηγηκέναι.*

133 EXUVIAE from *exuo* cf. *ἐκδύω*. *sub-u-cula*. *nudus* i.e. *ne-u-dus*. *induviae* (Curtius gr. Etymol. II[1] 205—6) 'strippings,' used of the serpent's slough, the Nemean lion's skin etc., very frequently, as here, of spoils taken in war: *σκῦλα* (from *σκύλλω* to flay) and *spolia* are exact parallels. Tac. an. III 72 *hostiles* exuvias. see Mühlmann.

133—4 TRUNCIS ADFIXA TROPAEIS LORICA ET FRACTA DE CASSIDE BUCCULA PENDENS Tac. an. II 18 *in modum* tropaeorum arma *subscriptis victarum gentium nominibus imposuit*. ib. 22 *congeriem* armorum *struxit superbo cum titulo*. Gaius (Caligula Suet. 45) ordered a sudden attack of the Germans to be reported to him, on which he and his friends with some horsemen hurried into the nearest forest, truncatis*que arboribus et in modum* tropaeorum *adornatis*, returned to camp by torch-light, taunting with cowardice those who had not shared in his exploit. Trophies were borrowed by the Romans from Greece, and often appear on coins, always in the shape of the trunk of a tree with a cross bar hung with arms. See Aen. XI 5—11. CASSIDE Diez has a warning against the derivation of *casque* from cassis. BUCCULA= *παραγναθίς* gloss. p. 206 Valpy; the cheekpiece of the helmet. In low Latin= buckle. *Buccula* also = *ὀμφαλός* the boss of a shield, whence *buckler*. 135 CURTUM TEMONE IUGUM the yoke of a war chariot *broken off at the* pole, a part of the trophy. 135—6 VICTAEQUE

TRIREMIS APLUSTRE an ornament of boards, projecting above the stern of vessels, in the form of a bird's crest or wing, or a fish's tail. A staff with gay ribbons rose from it Sil. x 324 *laceroque* aplustria *velo*; which, floating in the wind, served as a weathercock. It was carried in naval triumphs, like modern flags. cf. Luc. III 586. On the two forms *aplustre* and *aplustrum* see G. J. Voss. de analog. II 13. There is a cut of an *aplustre*, which appears on the column of Trajan and on coins, in Rich companion. **136** SUMMO TRISTIS CAPTIVOS IN ARCU Luc. VIII 818 *exstructos spoliis hostilibus* arcus. Prud. c. Symm. II 556—61 *frustra igitur currus* summo *miramur* in arcu | ... *sub pedibusque ducum* captivos *poplite flexo* | *ad iuga depressos manibusque in terga retortis* | *et suspensa gravi telorum fragmina* trunco. There still exist in Rome 5 triumphal arches, (1) of Drusus; (2) of Titus, highly valuable for the artistic merit and the subject of its sculptures, which represent the golden candlestick, the table of show-bread etc. from the temple at Jerusalem; (3) of Septimius Severus; (4) of Gallienus; (5) of Constantine. See Burn Rome and the Campagna ind. s. v. *arch.* Pauly I² 1487—9. J. P. Bellorii veteres arcus Augustorum triumphis insignes. Rom. 1690 fol.

138 GRAIUS as Alexander 168—72. BARBARUS as Hannibal 147—167, and Xerxes 173—187. INDUPERATOR IV 29. An archaic form, found in Lucr., and afterwards in Optatianus, Prudent., Sidon., Porfirius (L. Müller de re metr. 394. 469). Ennius has *indupero*, Lucr. *indupedio*, carm. de figuris orat. 66 (in Halm rhet. Lat. 66) *indupetro*. EXX. of the pronoun *endo* (*ἔνδον*), *indo*, *indu* in Corssen Aussprache u. s. w. II² 271—2. cf. Iuv. XV 157 *defendier*.

140 the only verse in Iuv. in which one anapaestic word is followed by three spondaic; two spondees follow an anapaest VI 458 (Ribbeck). With the thought cf. Pliny's argument against the ballot ep. III 20 § 8 *quoto cuique eadem honestatis cura secreto quae palam?* Multi famam, conscientiam pauci verentur. INDE from trophies and triumphal arches and 'Westminster Abbey.' FAMAE SITIS IV 138 *aliamque famem*. cf. on the metaphor Obbar on Hor. ep. I 18 23. Wetst. on S. Matt. 5 6. **141—2** QUIS ENIM VIRTUTEM AMPLECTITUR IPSAM, PRAEMIA SI TOLLAS? Blomf. gloss. Aesch. P. V. 327. Quintil. XII 11 § 29 *more eorum, qui a se* non virtutes, sed voluptatem, quae fit ex virtutibus, peti *dicunt*. Ov. ex P. II 3 11—14. 35—6 you can scarce find one in a thousand virtutem pretium qui putet esse sui. | *ipse decor*, recte facti si praemia desint, | *non movet et gratis paenitet esse probum;* | . . . . *iudice te mercede caret per seque petenda est* | *externis virtus incomitata bonis*. see more in Grang. and compare the arguments of philosophers on the *summum bonum*, whether virtue alone, or virtue accompanied by outward advantages. On the constr. *amplectitur, si tollas* cf. 205. 339 n. VII 50. XI 16. Ov. l. c. Ter. ad. 761—2 si cupiat . . . , non potest. Madvig § 348 b.

142 TAMEN yet the glory, which spurs men on to effort, is often the ruin of their country. There is an allusion to the civil wars of Rome. OLIM ever and anon, again and again, *ποτέ*, Germ. *sonst*. Serv. Aen. VIII 391 *fere ut solet*. Hor. S. I 1 25—6 Heind. *ut pueris* olim *dant crustula blandi* | *doctores*. Hand Tursell. IV 368. Lambin. and Obbar on Hor. ep. I 10 42. **143** TITULI epitaph. VI 230 titulo *res digna* sepulcri. Luc. VIII 815—6 of Pompeius' grave *surgit miserabile* bustum | *non ullis plenum* titulis. cf. ib. 805—14. Plin. II § 154 of the earth *nullo magis sacra merito quam quo nos quoque sacros facit, etiam monumenta ac* titulos *gerens* nomenque prorogans nostrum et memoriam

extendens contra brevitatem aevi. See the funeral inscriptions in the great collections. Sen. de brev. vit. 20 § 1 (cited by Silvestri) *quosdam cum in consummationem dignitatis per mille indignitates erupissent, misera subit cogitatio* laborasse ipsos in titulum sepulcri. Hor. c. IV 8 13—5. s. II 3 84—99. **144** SAXIS CINERUM CUSTODIBUS Priscian VII § 33, citing this v. hoc custos *raro nisi figurate invenias.*

144—5 AD QUAE DISCUTIENDA VALENT STERILIS MALA ROBORA FICI at this time (Sept. 1871) a wild fig-tree may be seen growing out of the wall of the senate-house court, Cambridge. Hor. epod. 5 17 schol. sepulcris caprificos *erutas.* Prop. V=IV 5 71—2 *sit* tumulus *lenae curto vetus amphora collo,* | *urgeat hanc supra vis,* caprifice, *tua.* Pers. I 25. Sen. n. q. II 6 § 5. Mart. X 2 9 marmora *Messallae findit* caprificus. Isid. orig. XVII 7 § 18 has an absurd etymology caprificus *appellata eo quod parietes, quibus innascitur, carpit: erumpit enim et prodit ex latebris quibus concepta est.* **146** Cic. ad fam. IV 5 § 4 *hem! nos* homunculi *indignamur, si quis nostrum interiit aut occisus est, quorum vita brevior esse debet, cum uno loco* tot oppidum cadavera *proiecta iacent?* Prop. IV=III 2 19—20. Mart. I 88 4—5. Auson. epigr. 35 9—10 *monumenta fatiscunt,* | mors *etiam* saxis *nominibusque venit.* Rutil. Namat. I 414 *cernimus exemplis* oppida posse mori.

147—8 EXPENDE HANNIBALEM, QUOT LIBRAS IN DUCE SUMMO INVENIES with the whole passage comp. Sen. n. q. III pr. § 6 *quemadmodum* Hannibal Alpes superaverit *scribunt. quemadmodum confirmatus* Hispaniae *cladibus bellum* Italiae *inopinatus intulerit, fractisque rebus et post Carthaginem pertinax* reges pererraverit ducem *promittens, exercitum petens. quemadmodum non desierit omnibus angulis bellum senex quaerere: adeo sine patria pati poterat, sine hoste non poterat.* cf. Iuv. 172—3. Ov. m. XII 615—6 *iam cinis est et de* tam magno restat *Achille* | *nescio quid* parvam quod non bene compleat urnam. Hamlet V 1 186—204. DUCE SUMMO cf. comm. on Nep. XXIII 1 § 1. **148** CAPIT XI 171 n. 'has room for,' 'is large enough to satisfy.' Cic. p. imp. Cn. Pomp. § 66 *quae civitas est . . . quae unius tribuni militum . . . spiritus* capere *possit?* id. p. Mil. § 87. exx. in Barth on Stat. Ach. I 151. Burm. on Ov. tr. III 4 30. Corte on Luc. I 111. Mützell on Curt. III 4=11 § 12. Hofm. Peerlkamp Verg. vol. II p. 209. Liv. XXXIX 16 § 3. Flor. IV 2 § 14. Claud. in Ruf. II 156. In Gr. χωρεῖ Wetst. on Io. 21 25. Demosth. 118 8. 579 3. MAURO cf. *Maura unda* in Hor. c. II 6 3—4. **149** Markl. conj. *Niloque amota tepente rursus* etc. 'Africae fines describit quibus non contentus fuit Annibal; nempe, a Mauretania usque ad Aethiopiam: *amota Nilo tepente,* est, *quae pertingit a Nilo* ad Aethiopas. *rursus* est *ex alia parte.*' NILO TEPENTI Prop. III=II 33 3 Nilo . . . tepente. **150** RURSUS AD Manil. IV 602 rursum usque ad *Nilum directis fluctibus exit.* ELEPHANTOS XI 124—7. XII 104. **151** ADDITUR IMPERIIS HISPANIA Sil. I 190—242. Liv. XXI 30 § 2. The Carthaginians had held only a few factories in Spain till the S. and W. coasts of the peninsula were reduced by Hamilcar Barcas B.C. 236—228 and his son-in-law Hasdrubal 227—220, who thus opened out for Carthage a source of wealth, a school of arms, and a recruiting ground (Flor. I 22=II 6 § 38). As a boy of thirteen Hannibal accompanied his father Hamilcar to Spain B.C. 236; in B.C. 220 he succeeded the murdered Hasdrubal as commander-in-chief there, having before commanded the cavalry; in 218 he crossed the Pyrenees with a combined army of Spaniards and Africans; in 207 his own brother Hasdrubal, who had brought a Spanish army to

his aid, lost his life in the battle of Sena. Polyb. III 39 the Carthaginian dominion extended in Africa from the altars of Philaenos (the boundary of Kyrene) to the pillars of Hercules; and in Spain from thence to the Pyrenees. On the rapidity of Hannibal's march (*transiluit*) cf. ib. 40 § 2. 41 § 6. Sil. I 643—5. On his *imperium* Liv. XXXV 42 § 12 *spe animoque complexum orbis terrarum* imperium.

152 OPPOSUIT NATURA ALPEMQUE NIVEMQUE Rutil. Namat. II 33—6 God set the Apennines as a vanguard of Latium, a barrier scarce accessible by mountain-paths; *invidiam timuit* natura *parumque putavit* | *Arctois* Alpes opposuisse *minis*. Cic. prov. cons. § 34 Alpibus *Italiam* muniverat *antea* natura *non sine aliquo divino numine*. cf. Mamertin. genethl. Maxim. 2 fin. Naturally Hercules was regarded as the first to open the road Nep. XXIII 3 § 4 Bos. DS. IV 19 §§ 3—4. Liv. V 34 § 6. App. Syr. 10. Sil. III 496—517. Amm. XV 10 § 9. The literature on the route of Hannibal is given in Pauly I² 796—7; Niebuhr and Mommsen hold that it was over the Little St Bernard: Mr Rob. Ellis has shewn reasons for believing that he crossed by the little mt. Cenis: much *snow* had already fallen Polyb. III 54 § 1. 55 §§ 1—6 where is a lively picture of the obstacles overcome. Scipio ib. 61 § 5 could not believe that Hannibal would have the hardihood to essay a passage. ALPEM the sing. also in Ov. Luc. Claud. Milton. NIVEMQUE Sen. ep. 51 § 5 *indomitum illum* nivibus *atque* Alpibus *virum*:

153 DIDUCIT SCOPULOS ET MONTEM RUMPIT ACETO Plin. XXXVI § 2 Hannibal's passage of the Alps was regarded by our ancestors as a portent. Polyb. III 47 § 6—48 complains of the falsehoods current on the subject; claiming credit for his own account as derived from the evidence of contemporaries and from personal survey of the ground. He says nothing of the vinegar. Liv. XXI 37 they set fire to a great pile of wood, and soften the rocks when red hot by pouring vinegar upon them; they then cut a way through them. cf. Plin. XXIII § 57 of vinegar saxa rumpit *infusum quae non ruperit ignis antecedens*. App. Hann. 4. Serv. on Aen. X 13 who quotes Iuv. Amm. XV 10 § 11. See Niebuhr's lectures.

154 IAM TENET ITALIAM after the battle of Cannae Polyb. III 118 §§ 2—5. Liv. XXII 54 § 10.

155 ACTUM NIHIL EST *agere* 'to effect' is often used with *multum, plus, plurimum, nonnihil*. Klotz I¹ 256 a. Freund. [Lucan II 657 of Caesar nil actum *credens, dum quid superesset agendum*. J. E. S. and H. R. B.]. Aen. XI 227—8 nil *omnibus* actum | *tantorum impensis operum*. Hor. S. I 9 15 nil agis. II 3 103 nil agit. Ov. m. VI 685 *ubi blanditiis* agitur nihil. Liv. XXXIV 61 § 6 nihil actum *esse . . . exsilio Hannibalis*, si *absens quoque novas moliri res . . . . posset*. Phaedr. II 5 3 *multum agendo* nil agens. Plin. ep. I 9 § 8 a witticism of Atilius *satius est otiosum esse quam* nihil agere. VFl. V 299. Stat. Th. XII 442. Iustin. XXXVIII 1 § 1 nihil actum *morte patris existimans*, si *adulescentes paternum regnum . . . . occupassent*. See Ruhnken on Rutil. Lup. II 11 and on Ter. ad. V 8 12. MILITE S. Aug. de gen. ad litt. V 26 *dicitur* miles *et multi intelleguntur*. SO *eques*. PORTAS VI 290—1. VM. III 7 § 10 after the battle of Cannae, the site of the enemy's camp, *tum maxime* Capenam portam armis Hannibale pulsante, was sold for its full value. Frontin. strat. III 18. At the same time both the Romans and Carthaginians expected the speedy capture of Rome Polyb. III 118 §§ 4—5. Maharbal undertook in five days to dine on the Capitol Liv. XXII 51 § 2. VM. IX 5 E § 3. *Hannibal ad portas* was long a word of terror in Rome Cic. de fin. IV § 22. cf. Oros. IV 17. Sen. de ir. II 2 § 5 *timor, qui* Hannibale post Cannas

moenia circumsidente *lectoris percurrit animos.* Plin. XXXIV § 32 three statues in Rome of Hannibal, the only enemy (!) who launched a spear within its walls. Hieron. ep. 123=11 Hannibal, *de* Hispaniae *finibus orta tempestas, cum vastasset* Italiam, vidit urbem, *nec ausus est obsidere* .... toto orbe fugitivus, *tandem* Bithyniae mortem veneno repperit. **156** FRANGIMUS ET PONO Ramshorn p. 959 takes *frangimus* as='I break;' for exx. of a like sudden change from pl. to sing. see Kühner gr. Gr. § 430 d. Hildebr. on Apul. I p. 11. Ov. tr. I 5 57 *docti mala* nostra poetae. id. m. V 494 Bach *Pisa* mihi *patria est et ab Elide* ducimus *ortus.* Spald. on Quintil. III 6 § 21. Burm. ib. X 1 § 41 p. 889. Broukh. ad Tibull. III 6 55. Here however the standard might be planted by the general in person, while the gates would be carried by a body of troops. For Hannibal's march on Rome, a diversion intended to raise the siege of Capua, B. C. 211 see VII 162 n. Polyb. IX 4 § 7—7 § 2. Liv. XXVII 7—11 (10 § 3 he advanced himself to the temple of Hercules at the Colline gate and surveyed the city. cf. Plin. XV § 76). Prud. c. Symm. II 738—40. SUBURA V 106. XI 51 n. the Cheapside of Rome, at the back of the Argiletum between the converging points of the Quirinal and Esquiline Burn Rome and the Campagna 79—80. **157** QUALIS FACIES ET QUALI DIGNA TABELLA there were Hogarths in antiquity, as many extant remains prove Champfleury hist. de la caricature antique. Paris 1865. Hipponax was said by his lampoons to have driven the sculptors Bupalus and Athenis to commit suicide. Their offence was (Plin. XXXVI § 12) *Hipponacti notabilis foeditas voltus erat, quamobrem imaginem eius lascivia iocorum hi proposuere ridentium circulis* (Calderinus). **158** CUM GAETULA DUCEM PORTARET BELUA LUSCUM XII 103—8 of the elephant belua ... *Tyrio parere solebant* | Hannibali. In consequence of the battle of the Trebia, Dec. 218, Hannibal lost all his remaining elephants except one, mounted on which he crossed the Apennines and the flooded lowlands between the Serchio and the Arno in the spring of 217; four days and three nights the troops waded through the waters, sleeping on the baggage and on the cafcases of the horses which fell. Here Hannibal lost one eye Polyb. III 79. Liv. XXII 2. Sil. IV 749—62. Oros. IV 15.

GAETULA V 53 the Gaetuli dwelt S. of Mauretania and Libya, N. of the negro tribes. BELUA see Forc. LUSCUM 228. Pers. I 128 lusco *qui possit dicere,* lusce! So Philip, Antigonus and Sertorius were all one-eyed Plut. Sert. 1 § 2. Tac. h. IV 13 of Iulius Civilis *Sertorium se aut* Hannibalem *ferens simili oris dehonestamento.* Comm. on Nep. XXIII 4 § 3. Iuno in a dream threatened Hannibal with the loss of the other eye Coelius Antipater in Cic. de div. I § 48.

159 VINCITUR B. C. 204 near Croton by the consul P. Sempronius Liv. XXIX 36; and again B. C. 202 near Zama by P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus the elder Polyb. XV 5—19. Liv. XXX 29—35. **160** NEMPE 110 n. IN EXILIUM PRAECEPS FUGIT Cic. p. Sest. § 142. VM. V 3 E § 1. Plut. Flamin. 9 § 7. Sen. n. q. III pr. § 6. Liv. XXX 37 § 13 a rumour that Hannibal fled to Antiochus III 'the Great' immediately after Zama, and that the Carthaginian reply to Scipio's demand for the surrender was, *Hannibalem in Africa non esse.* But in fact he remained some years at Carthage, where he introduced constitutional and financial reforms. His political enemies denounced to the Romans his intrigues with Antiochus; and the Romans, in spite of Scipio's remonstrances (VM. IV 1 § 6 and Liv.) demanded that he should be given up; on which he escaped to Tyre, and then to Antiochus (Cic. de or. II § 75. Liv. XXXIII

45—49. XXXIV 60—1 who dates his flight B.C. 195; but Nepos XXIII 7 B. C. 196). cf. Iustin. XXXI 1 § 7—c. 8. App. Syr. 4. 9. Zonar. IX 18 fin.

161 CLIENS SEDET AD PRAETORIA REGIS, DONEC BITHYNO LIBEAT VIGILARE TYRANNO like the Roman clients, rising before dawn to dance attendance at the levees of the great I 128 n. cf. Sil. XIII 886. 888—9 *Assyrio* famulus *regi* .... Prusiacas *delatus segniter oras* | *altera* servitia *imbelli patietur in aevo.* SEDET a suppliant's posture Stav. on Nep. IV 4 § 4. Stanl. on Aesch. Suppl. 232. Hermann gottesd. Alt. § 23 26. cf. Themistokles on the hearth of the Molossian king Admetos Thuc. I 136 § 3. PRAETORIA I 75 n. REGIS Lucian. dial. mort. 12 § 6. Prusias I, king of Bithynia B.C. 236—186, brother-in-law and ally of Philip of Macedon. After the defeat of Antiochus at Magnesia B. C. 190 he was required to surrender Hannibal (Polyb. XXI 14 § 7. XXII 26 § 11), which he would have done, if Hannibal had not escaped to Crete (Nep. XXIII 9. Iustin. XXXII 4 §§ 2—8) and thence to Prusias (Nep. Iust. ll. cc. Strab. XII 563 fin. Zonar. IX 20); a legend carried him first to Artaxas king of Armenia, for whom (like a mythical founder) he designed the new capital Artaxata Plut. Luc. 31 §§ 5—6. Strab. XI 528 fin. Prusias II the son, B. C. 186—148, employed Hannibal against Eumenes II, and was rebuked by him for superstitious deference to omens when opposed to military experience Cic. de div. II § 52. VM. III 7 E. § 6 (Plut. de exil. p. 606 says that it was to Antiochus that the lesson was given). To Hannibal was ascribed the foundation of Prusa in Bithynia Plin. V § 148.

163 ANIMAE, QUAE RES HUMANAS MISCUIT OLIM SO *miscere rempublicam, civitatem, omnia, plura.* See Forc. Gesner. A dream of Hannibal's scouted by Polyb. III 48 § 7, is related by Silenus and Coelius Antipater in Cic. de div. I § 49. Liv. XXI 22 §§ 6—9. VM. I 7 E § 1. Sil. III 170—213. Zon. VIII 22. Mercury, or some god or hero, led him forth to war, forbidding to look back. Curiosity making him turn his head, he saw a gigantic monster, twined with snakes, crashing trees and buildings in its course, amid a destructive storm; this was the 'devastation of Italy;' he was to march right onward, taking no thought for what he left behind him. cf. Hannibal to Antiochus in Liv. XXXV 19 § 4 whereever I shall learn that there is strength and arms, thither I will go, toto orbe terrarum *quaerens aliquos Romanis hostes.* Hannibal is commonly compared to some mighty force of nature, a conflagration or hurricane Hor. c. IV 4 42—4. Many exx. of *res humanae* in Mühlmann *humanus* 1318 fin. = pl. *humana* ibid. 1319. The 'world' then known was indeed troubled by Hannibal; first the West and then the East were hurled by him against Rome; and he lived to see both subjugated.

164 NON...NON...NEC Hand Tursell. IV 123. FINEM DABUNT Enn. in Scip. ap. Macr. VI 2 § 26 and Lucr. II 119 pausam dare Mühlmann *finis* col. 324 cites Att. 293 finem dare *miseriis* and other exx. from Verg. and Claud. and (s. v. *do* col. 513) *exitum dare* from Vopisc. Hannibal's death was dated B. C. 183 by Valerius Antias (Liv. XXXIX 56 § 7) and Atticus (Nep. XXIII 13 § 1); by Polybius B. C. 182, and by Sulpicius Blitho B. C. 181 (ib.). In the same year died Philopoemen (also by poison) and P. Scipio (Fischer röm. Zeittafeln B. C. 183).

165—6 CANNARUM VINDEX ET TANTI SANGUINIS ULTOR ANULUS II 155. VII 163. XI 200. B. C. 216 after the battle of Cannae (*Canne*, Polyb. III 107—118) Hannibal sent home three *modii* (VM. VII 2 E § 16. Plin. XXXIII § 20. Aug. civ. D. III 19. Oros. IV 16. Eutr. III 11. Liv. XXIII 12 § 1 mentions this report, but prefers another, reducing the amount to one *modius*) or two *modii* (Flor. II 6 § 18) of golden rings of equites slain in

this great disaster (Flor. ib. § 15 *paene ultimum vulnus imperii*). Lucian dial. mort. 12 § 2 does not specify any number.

166 ANULUS when Prusias consented to deliver him up, Hannibal took poison, which he had upon him for the purpose Liv. XXXIX 51 § 8 (a '*regius mos*' id. XXX 15 § 4). Varro in his *satura* on suicide ap. Non. 345 21 *quaerit ibidem ab Hannibale, cur biberit medicamentum:* 'quia Romanis,' *inquit*, 'me Prusiades tradere volebat.' Nep. XXIII 12 § 5. VM. IX 2 E § 2. Sil. XIII 885—893. App. Syr. 11. Solin. 42 § 3. Iustin. XXXII 4 § 8. Plut. Flamin. 20. DChrys. 64 II 213 30 D. Auson. idyl. 12 hist. 16. Zonar. IX 21. Eutr. IV 2=5. Sidon. c. II 300—4. Oros. IV 20 p. 270. The ring occurs only in AV. vir. ill. 42 § 6. cf. Plin. XXXIII § 25 some, like Demosthenes, hide *poisons under jewels*, anulos*que mortis gratia habent*. So Vibulenus Agrippa A. D. 33 swallowed in the senate poison which he wore in a ring DCass. LVIII 21 § 4 Fabric. Kirchmann de anulis p. 255. I DEMENS Sil. XI 96 i demens, *i quo tendis*. I ET CURRE a formula of derision or remonstrance, used with or without *et* and *nunc* 310 n. VI 306. XII 57. Jahn on Pers. IV 19. Mühlmann *eo* col. 767. Schmid on Hor. ep. I 6 17. Wetst. on James 4 13. Savar. on Sidon. ep. I 3 init. M. Aurel. IX § 29 ὕπαγε νῦν καὶ Ἀλέξανδρόν...μοι λέγε. Iuv. II 131 vade *ergo* et cede. Avian. fab. 40 9.

167 UT PUERIS PLACEAS ET DECLAMATIO FIAS I 16 n. VII 160—3 n. *iuveni, cuius mihi sexta | quaque die miserum dirus caput* Annibal *implet*; | *quidquid id est, de quo* deliberat, *an petat urbem* | *a* Cannis. Scholastic theses from the plans and history of Hannibal in Cic. de inv. I § 17. II § 171. cf. de fin. V § 70. ad Heren. III § 2. Quintil. III 8 § 17. Empor. in Halm rhet. Lat. 571 27—31. Pers. I 29—30 *ten cirratorum centum* dictata fuisse | *pro nihilo pendas?* Hor. epod. 11 8 fabula *quanta* fui, where see Lambin. p. 373—4. Tibull. I 4 83 *ne turpis* fabula fiam. Ov. amor. III 1 21. Obbar on Hor. ep. I 13 9. Mitford cites Stat. Ach. II 273. UT PUERIS PLACEAS Schol. *ut de te pueri studentes dicant.* DECLAMATIO Schol. *deliberativa, Hannibal utrum de Alpibus recederet.*

168 UNUS PELLAEO IUVENI NON SUFFICIT ORBIS XIV 311—4 anthol. II 15 B. 702 M. epitaph of Alexander sufficit huic tumulus [Iuv. 172], *cui* non suffecerat orbis: | *res brevis ampla fuit, cui fuit ampla brevis*. Anth. 934 31—4 R. Plut. Alex. 6 § 2 Philip to Alexander, after he had broken Bukephalos, 'son, seek a kingdom equal to thee, for Macedonia has not room for thee Μακεδονία γάρ σε οὐ χωρεῖ.' On the boundless ambition of Alexander see Arr. VII 1 § 4. VM. VIII 14 E § 2 Alexander's lament, when taught that there were many worlds *heu me miserum, quod ne* uno *quidem adhuc sum potitus*. Ioan. Sarisb. policr. VIII 5. Sen. ep. 119 §§ 7—8 *post Dareum et Indos pauper est Alexander. . . . . Mundi claustra perrumpit . . . . inventus est, qui concupisceret aliquid post omnia . . . . . ille modo ignobilis anguli* [there is a like sarcasm in *Pellaeo*] *non sine controversia dominus* tacto fine terrarum per suum redituru*s* orbem tristis est. id. de ben. VII 2 § 5—3 § 1. cf. Haase's ind. Curt. IX 4=16 § 18 Mützell. For text and specimens of rhetorical exercises on this theme cf. Quintil. III 8 § 16. M. Sen. contr. 22 § 19. suas. 1 § 2 POMPEIUS SILO *idem sunt termini et regni tui et mundi* . . . OSCUS *tempus est* Alexandrum cum orbe *et cum sole desinere*. . . . . § 3 ALBUCIUS SILUS Alexander orbi magnus est, Alexandro orbis angustus est . . . . § 5 CESTIUS orbis *illum suus* non capit. . . § 14 FUSCUS ARELLIUS *testor ante* orbem tibi tuum deesse *quam militem*. cf. Hamlet V 1 232—239. When shortly before his death (Arr. VII

15 § 5) embassies arrived from Spain, Gaul, Italy (perhaps Rome itself), Scythia, Aethiopia, he seemed to himself and others lord of earth and sea. He formed a port at Babylon and designed expeditions on the Caspian and the Persian gulf (ib. 16) esp. against the Arabs (19—20). He designed to make of the Euphrates, what he had made of the Nile, and what some Euphrates valley railway may yet make of it, a high road for the commerce of East and West; Babylon was to be the capital of his universal empire Ritter Erdkunde x 24—34. 37—43. His admirals' discoveries remained the chief source of geographical knowledge for those parts till very recent times (Ritter). PELLAEO IUVENI Claud. epist. I 16 Pellaeum iuvenem *regum flexere ruinae.* Symm. laud. in Gratian. § 6 Pellaeum *ducem.* Stat. s. IV 6 59—60 *P. regnator.* A common epithet of Alexander, also of Philip, who were both natives of Pella (Strab. XVI 752. Mel. II 3 § 1 with Tzschucke) and also = Alexandrian, see EXX. in LEXX. Pella in Bottiaea, on an eminence by a lake formed by the river Lydias, 120 stadia from its mouth (Strab. VII fr. 20 p. 330), is mentioned Herod. VII 124 and called by Xenophon Hellen. V 2 § 13 the largest city of Macedonia. From the time of Philip it was the royal residence and so continued till the fall of the monarchy. See the description in Liv. XLIV 46. The comparison of Alexander and Hannibal is a common-place Liv. XXXV 14 §§ 6—11. App. Syr. 10. Lucian dial. mort. 12. ver. hist. II 9. Plut. Flamin. 21 § 3. IUVENI Alexander's early death (in his 33rd year B.C. 323) is a constant theme of rhetoric Cic. Phil. V § 48. Tac. an. II 73. NON SUFFICIT ORBIS 32. VI 53 unus *Hiberinae vir* sufficit? Luc. V 355—6 *sperantes omnia dextras* | *exarmare datur, quibus hic* non sufficit orbis. ib. X 455—6 of Caesar *hic, cui Romani spatium* non sufficit orbis, | *parvaque regna putat* Tyriis cum Gadibus Indos [cf. Iuv. X 1 n.]. Vell. II 46 § 1 of Caesar alterum *paene imperio nostro ac suo* quaerens orbem.

169 AESTUAT INFELIX ANGUSTO LIMITE MUNDI met. from the sea surging in a narrow channel Luc. VI 63 aestuat angusta *rabies civilis harena.* Mitford cites the imitation of Oros. II 23 p. 209 of Seleucus and Lysimachus *cum* orbem terrarum . . . *soli possiderent, et angustissimos senectutis ac vitae suae terminos non adspicientes* angustos *esse imperio suo* totius mundi terminos *arbitrabantur.* 170 UT GYARI CLAUSUS SCOPULIS PARVAQUE SERIPHO on Gyarus and the banishment to islands see I 73 n. pp. 120—3 brevibus Gyaris. VI 563—4 of astrologers *sed qui paene perit, cui vix in* Cyclada *mitti* | *contigit et* parva *tandem caruisse* Seripho. Ov. m. V 242 parvae . . . Seriphi. ib. 251—2. Seriphos, now Serpho, one of the Kyklades, between Kythnos and Siphnos, 12 m. p. in circuit Plin. IV § 66. Its insignificance appears from the retort of Themistokles to the Seriphian (Plat. rep. I 329e. Cic. Cat. mai. § 8. Plut. Them. 18 § 5. apophth. 185e. cf. the Seriphian's rejoinder to the Athenian, who derided his birthplace, Stob. fl. 39 29 'my country is a disgrace to me, you to your country'); its incommodity as a residence from Plut. de exil. 7 p. 602a. Cic. d. n. I § 88. schol. Aristoph. Ach. 541—2. Aristid. I 637. 811 Dind. Hither (Tac. an. II 85) Vistilia, a highborn matron, was banished for shameless prostitution A. D. 19; hither also B.C. 24 Cassius Severus the orator, who had already been banished to Crete for the caustic criticisms on the great, which he had continued to publish in exile ib. IV 21 *bonisque exutus, interdicto igni atque aqua,* saxo Seripho *consenuit.* SCOPULIS Sen. epigr. 9 13—4 to his native city Corduba *ille tuus quondam magnus, tua gloria,* civis infigar scopulo. cf. 6 11 *qui iaceo* saxis telluris adhaerens.

171—2 Shaksp. Hen. IV pt. 1 v 4 88—92 *ill-weaved ambition, how much art thou shrunk!* | *when that this body did contain a spirit,* | a kingdom for it was too small a bound; | *but now* two paces of the vilest earth | is room enough. cf. Pope o death, *all eloquent, you only prove* | what dust we dote on, when 'tis man we love.

171 CUM TAMEN A FIGULIS MUNITAM INTRAVERIT URBEM Alexander entered Babylon B. C. 323, in spite of the warnings of soothsayers (Arr. VII 16 § 5—c. 18. 22 § 1. 24—28. Plut. 73—5. DS. XVII 112. 116 § 4) and there died in the same year, 11 June (Thirlwall c. 55. Droysen). M. Sen. suas. 4 *deliberat* Alexander Magnus an Babyloniam intret, *cum denuntiatum esset illi responso auguris periculum.* Sen. de const. sap. 6 § 8 *non* Babylonios *illi muros contuleris, quos* Alexander intravit. On the walls of Babylon see Ritter XI 865—924. Layard's Nineveh II[2] 275—8. Hdt. I 178—183 with the commentators; a trench was dug, the clay from the trench formed into bricks and baked in kilns; then the face of the ditch and the wall were built of the bricks, cemented with bitumen and reeds. Aristoph. av. 552 with schol. *περιτειχίζειν μεγάλαις πλίνθοις ὀπταῖς ὥσπερ Βαβυλῶνα.* Ov. m. IV 57—8 *dicitur altam* | *coctilibus muris cinxisse Semiramis urbem,* where see the notes in Burm. Prop. IV=III 11 21—2. Luc. VI 49—50 fragili *circumdata* testa | moenia *mirentur refugi* Babylonia *Parthi.* Mart. IX 75 2—3. Strab. XVI 743. DS. II 7 § 4. Curt. V 1 = 4 § 25. Vitruv. VIII 3 § 8. Iustin. I 2 § 7. Philo Byz. 5 § 1. All these authorities notice that these walls, which have served many centuries and many towns as quarries, were built of brick. See G. Rawlinson in Bible dict. A FIGULIS MUNITAM URBEM this indirect designation of a person or thing or place is characteristic of Iuv. 10. 28—32. 50. 108—9. 179. 226. 257. 272. 276—81. 331. 342. I 10. 25. 33—6. 130. II 28. III 79—80. 116. V 45. 46. VI 7—8. 337—41. 615—7. 621—3. 661. VII 25. 64. 68. 205—6. VIII 237. 245. 253. 262. 265. XI 61—2. XII 3. 4. 47. 70—3. XIII 43. 79. 80. 185—7. 199. XIV 35. 43. 81—2. 287. 312. XVI 6.

172 SARCOPHAGO CONTENTUS ERIT 147. anth. lat. 437 4 R. Mart. IX 43 7—8. Ov. m. XII 615—6 *iam cinis est, et de tam magno restat Achille* | *nescio quid,* parvam quod non bene compleat urnam. Plin. h. n. II § 175. Stat. s. II 7 93—5 *sic natum Nasamonii Tonantis* [of Hammon] | post ortus obitusque fulminatos | angusto Babylon premit sepulcro. Menand. fr. inc. 176. Antonin. VI 24 Alexander and his muleteer come to the same state after death. *sarcophagus* 'carnivorous' 'flesh-eating,' is an epithet of *lapis, lapis Assius,* a stone chosen for coffins as hastening decay; tombs each of one solid block of granite may still be seen at Assos (Conybeare and Howson St Paul II[1] 216); as subst. 'a stone coffin' Forcell. Dirksen manuale. Pauly. Salmas. exerc. Plin. 847. Boissard in Gruter's thes. ed. Graev. Hence germ. *Sarg* (Diez) and Fr. *cercueil* (Littré pref. to Brachet Grammaire hist. III, IV. cf. Salmas.). S. Aug. civ. D. XVIII 5 *arca in qua mortuus ponitur, quod omnes iam* sarcophagum *vocant, σαρξ dicitur graece.* FATETUR II 17 *qui vultu morbum incessuque* fatetur, 'betrays.'

173 QUANTULA SINT HOMINUM CORPUSCULA Gron. on Sen. q. n. VI 2 § 2. Lud. Schwabe de deminutivis, Gissae 1859, 19 *homullus.* Plaut. rud. 155 *hui,* homunculi quanti estis! i. e. of how little worth. cf. capt. 51. Schwabe 23 *ullus* (i. e. *unulus*), *tantulus, tantillus, quantillus, singuli, singulus,* and (mediaeval) *quotulus, quisculus.* Iuv. has I 11 *pellicula.* 40 *unciola.* 160 etc. *labellum.* III 28 *bacillum.* 95 *palliolum.* 97 *ventriculus.* 102 *igniculus.* 149 *sordidulus.* 161 etc. *sarcinula.* 204 etc. *parvulus.* 219 *forulus.* 226 *hortulus.* 253 etc. *ser-*

vulus. 262 *foculus.* IV 98 *fraterculus gigantis.* V 75 *inprobulus.* 105 etc. *vernula.* 133 *homuncio.* VI 8 etc. *ocellus.* 36 *munusculum.* 57 etc. *agellus.* 105 *Sergiolus.* 151 etc. *quantulum.* 186 etc. *Graeculus.* 241 etc. *filiola. vetulus.* 334 etc. *asellus.* 390 etc. *filiolus.* 401 etc. *mamilla.* 425 *rubicundulus.* 469 *asella.* 479 etc. *flagellum.* 551 *catellus.* VII 46 *tigillum.* 119 *petasunculus.* 148 *nutricula.* 174 *summula.* VIII 5 *auricula.* 110 *aedicula.* IX 5 *crustulum.* 127 flosculus angustae miseraeque brevissima vitae. 141 etc. *vasculum.* X 64 *matella.* 81 *fornacula. pallidulus.* 121 *pusillus.* 334 *flammeolum.* 354 etc. *sacellum.* 355 *candidulus.* XI 66 *haedulus.* 79 *holusculum.* 110 *lividulus.* 132 *tessella.* 133 etc. *cultellus.* 135 *rancidulus.* 143 *tirunculus.* 144 *ofella.* 153 etc. *casula.* 157 etc. *testiculus.* 203 cuticula. XII 60 etc. *reticulum.* 100 etc. *libellus.* XIII 40 *virguncula.* 152 *bratteola.* 183 *quantuluscumque.* 213 *misellus.* XIV 9 *ficella.* 138 *sacculus.* 166 *glebula.* 196 *castellum.* XV 79 *particula.* See Roby's grammar I 319—330. The other diminutives in Iuv. are either proper names or such as have no primitive in use, or have a special sense wholly different from that of their primitives. e. g. *avunculus, loculi: buccula, pergula, sportula: osculum; patella, puella, tabella, umbella: ancilla, scintilla.*

173—84. The engineers of Xerxes, [Lys.] epitaph. §§ 27—9, setting at naught nature, and the laws of heaven and the opinions of men, making a road through the sea, a sea voyage through the land, were a stock argument in the rhetorical schools from their infancy Isokr. paneg. § 89 *ὃ πάντες θρυλοῦσιν.* Arr. Epikt. III 23 § 38. Even Cicero did not disdain the well-worn antitheses fin. II § 112 *Xerxes, cum* .... Hellesponto iuncto, Athone perfosso, maria ambulavisset, terram navigasset. M. Sen. suas. 2 (the three hundred at Thermopylae, deliberating whether they should hold their ground). § 3 TRIARIUS *sed* montes perforat, maria contegit. § 18 SENECA *qui classibus suis maria subripuit, qui terras circumscripsit, dilatavit profundum, novam rerum naturae faciem imperat.* ib. SENIANUS *terram armis obsidet, caelum sagittis,* maria vinculis: *Lacones, nisi succurritis, mundus captus est.* cf. suas. 5 § 7 BLANDUS. A long passage in the Panathenaikos (or. 13) of Aristid. pp. 207—12 Dind. contains all the points insisted on by Iuv. Philo de somn. II 17 an important passage; *μεταστοιχειοῦν* 'to change the elements' is applied to Xerxes also in rhet. gr. I 628 2W. cf. ib. 340 8—28 the impiety of Xerxes, pretending to create a new world; his defeat and flight. 604 28. Ios. b. Iud. II 16 § 4 (V 182 26 B) 'that vainglorious *Xerxes,* who *sailed across land and marched over the main,* whom seas could not contain, who led an army broader than Europe, was chased by the Athenians *a fugitive in one single vessel.*' Parmenio in anth. IX 304 *τὸν γαίης καὶ πόντου ἀμειφθείσαισι κελεύθοις | ναύτην ἠπείρου, πεζοπόρον πελάγους.* Ael. v.h. II 14 Periz. DChrys. 3 I 44 9—19 D. Lucian dial. mort. 20 § 2. Philostr. soph. II 6 a commonplace of Varus, addressed to Xerxes in a loud voice: 'you come to the Hellespont and call for a horse; to Athos, and would take ship. Don't you know the roads, man? do you expect a little earth to last, cast on the Hellespont, when the mountains do not last?' Themist. or. 7 p. 96[d] 'Xerxes transformed *μετεμόρφου* land and sea.' Iulian. or. 1 p. 28[c] ignominious end of the march and voyage of Xerxes, who dared to do violence to nature Zosim. I 2 § 3. Verg. cul. 31—3. Luc. II 672—7. anth. Lat. R 239. 442. 461. Manil. III 18—20. V 49. Flor. I 24=II 8 § 2. Ampel. 13 § 4 contabulato Hellesponto et forato Atho monte. Iustin. II 10 §§ 23—4. 11 § 1. Arnob. I 5 *ut ille immanis* Xerxes mare terris immitteret et gressibus maria trans-

iret, *nostri nominis effectum est causa?* Sidon. c. IX 37—46, whose next example is *Alexander*. ib. II 507—11. cf. the epithets applied to Xerxes: Gorgias in [Longin.] 3 § 2 *ὁ τῶν Περσῶν Ζεύς*. Alkidamas in Aristot. rhet. III 3 *πέλωρος*. Themist. 11 p. 143ª and 13 p. 166ᵇ *ἀλαζών*. Pompeius nicknamed Lucullus 'Xerxes togatus' Vell. II 33 § 4 *ob iniectas moles mari et receptum suffossis montibus in terras mare*. Plin. IX § 170. cf. Varr. r.r. III 17. Plut. Luc. 39 § 3 ascribes the jest to the Stoic Tubero. Sall. C. 13 § 2 alludes to the same saying *quid ea memorem, quae nisi iis, qui videre, nemini credibilia sunt, a privatis compluribus* subvorsos montis, maria constructa [v.l. constrata] *esse?* DCass. LIX 17 and 18 A.D. 39 Gaius (Caligula) made a bridge, with taverns and an aqueduct, between Puteoli and Bauli, a distance of 3 m. p. 600 ft., 'wishing to ride across sea' (17 § 1); the number of vessels taken from the corn trade for the purpose was so large as to cause a famine in Italy; the emperor harangued the soldiers (§ 7) on their great feat, 'they had marched on foot across the sea.' § 9 'he made sea into land.' § 11 'he said that Neptune himself was afraid of him, and scoffed at Darius and Xerxes, as having bridged over a breadth of sea many times greater than they had.' ib. 26 § 6 Caligula called Neptune. cf. Suet. Cal. 32. ib. 19 most thought that the bridge was built to vie with Xerxes, who had won admiration by flooring the narrower Hellespont; but Suetonius' grandfather heard from courtiers the real motive: Thrasyllus the astrologer had declared to Tiberius that Gaius would no more reign than he would ride on horseback over the bay of Baiae. Sen. brev. vit. 18 § 5. So Nero, who designed a ship canal across the Corinthian Isthmus, had the examples of Darius and Xerxes before his mind [Lucian] Nero 2. **173** CREDITUR OLIM it has long been believed IV 96 n. **174** VELIFICATUS ATHOS Hdt. VII 21 § 3 preparations for the canal had been made for three years (because of the shipwreck of 300 Persian vessels there in the autumn of B.C. 493 Hdt. VI 44). VII 22—24. 73 § 1. 116—7. 122 § 1. Thuc. IV 109. Never was scepticism, ancient and modern (Bellori, Belon, Cousinéry, Wieland Lucian II 265 dial. mort. 20) more gratuitous than that which questions the existence of this canal. Ael. n.a. XIII 20 and [Skymnus] 647—9 speak of it as shewn in their days. Many other writers were content to believe Hdt. Catull. 66 45—6 *cum Medi* peperere novum mare *cumque iuventus* | per medium classi *barbara* navit Athon. Pl. IV § 37. Mel. II 2 § 32. Claud. Ruf. I 335—6 *remige Medo* | *sollicitatus Athos*, where he imitates the rhythm of Iuv. Amm. XXII 8 § 2. Martian. Capell. VI § 655. Demetrios of Skepsis in Strab. VII fr. 35 held that the canal could never have been completed, so as to be navigable its whole length, owing to the difficulties of a part of the ground. But travellers, as Choiseul-Gouffier, Walpole, Leake, have found remains of it, and lieut. Wolfe, who surveyed it, says (penny cyclop. *Athos*. class. mus. I 84): 'The canal of Xerxes is still most distinctly to be traced across the isthmus, from the gulf of Monte Santo to the bay of Erso in the gulf of Contessa, with the exception of about 200 yds. in the middle, where the ground bears no appearance of ever having been touched .... It is probable that the central part was afterwards filled up, in order to allow a more ready passage into and out of the peninsula .... The distance across is 2500 yds., which agrees very well with the breadth of 12 stadia assigned by Hdt. The width of the canal appears to have been about 18 or 20 ft.; the level of the earth nowhere exceeds 15 ft. above the sea; the soil is a light clay.' cf. Grote, ed. 1862, III 378—9 and Leake northern Greece III *145 there cited*. In modern times Athos or Holy Mount *ἅγιον ὄρος*, is

remarkable chiefly for having preserved the MSS. of Babrios and Hippolytos. ET QUIDQUID 'and whatever else' 178 n. 212.

174—5 QUIDQUID GRAECIA MENDAX AUDET IN HISTORIA 246. XIV 240 *si Graecia vera.* XV 13—26. 117. cf. VI 16—7. and sat. III. Cic. de legg. I § 5 '*in Herodotus*, the father of history, and in Theopompus, are innumerable fables.' Liv. IX 18 § 6. VM. IV 7 § 3 *gentis ad fingendum paratae* monstro similia mendacia. Strab. I p. 43. XI p. 507—8 ranks Hdt. with Ktesias and Hellanikos, as fabulous historians, and says he would rather trust Homer, Hesiod and the tragedians. cf. Grosskurd's ind. DS. I 37 §§ 3—4 the early logographers. Hdt. etc. 69 § 7 and III 11 § 1 Hdt. and other writers of Egyptian history. X 24 § 1 the marvellous with Hdt. bears the bell from the true. Ios. c. Ap. I 3 Hellanikos differs from Akusilaos; Ephoros proves that Hellanikos lies in most points, Timaeos proves the same of Ephoros, his successors of Ephoros, all of Hdt. ib. 14 Hdt. blamed by Manetho as having told many falsehoods on Egyptian history from ignorance. Gell. III 10 § 11 Herodotus, *homo* fabulator. cf. ib. VIII 4. Lucian philops. 2—4 Hdt. and Ktesias; poets and states; if legends were exploded, what would become of the verger and the cicerone? ver. hist. II 31 Hdt. and Ktesias, with other liars, suffer the severest punishments in hell. cf. quom. hist. conscr. 42. DChrys. 18 I 282 28 D. the work of Hdt. more legendary than historical. id. 11 I 178 19 the Greeks readily believe whatever entertains them. [anon.] ib. II 298 8 Hdt. The history of Alexander was known to be tainted with fable Curt. IX 5 = 21 § 15 Clitarchos [cf. Quintil. X 1 § 75] and Timagenes id. VIII 10 = 35 § 12 *inde* Graeci mentiendi traxere licentiam. Lucian quom. hist. conscr. 12 Aristobulos. Strab. X p. 70 writers of Indian history, Deimachos and Megasthenes. XI p. 508 historians of Alexander. ib. p. 505. XV pp. 685. 688. 698. 702. XVII p. 813. Sen. n. q. IV 3 § 1 historians generally. VII 16 §§ 1. 2 *nec magna molitione detrahenda est auctoritas Ephoro:* historicus est . . . . *haec in commune de tota natione* [the whole profession], *quae adprobari opus suum et fieri populare non putet posse, nisi illud* mendacio adsperserit. Plin. III §§ 42. 152. IV § 1 and XII 11 Graeciae fabulositas. V § 4 portentosa Graeciae mendacia. § 31. VIII § 82 *mirum est quo procedat graeca credulitas!* nullum tam inpudens mendacium est ut teste careat. XXIX § 112. Quintil. II 4 § 19 graecis historiis plerumque poeticae similis licentia est. Censorin. 17 § 3 *poetae quidem multa incredibilia scripserunt*, nec minus historici graeci; he specifies Hdt. and Ephorus. Macr. I 24 § 4 *Graeci sua omnia in inmensum tollunt.* Mamertin. grat. act. in Iulian. 8. Symm. in Valentin. sen. Aug. II 17 p. 25 Nieb. Fulgent. myth. II 8 Graecia stupenda mendacio. A treatise 'on the malignity of Hdt.' is printed with Plutarch. Aelius Harpokration wrote a treatise on the falsehoods of Hdt. Müller fragm. hist. gr. IV 412. See Chassang hist. du roman dans l'antiquité, Paris 1862, 10, 24—38. 71—117. 129—143. 162—178 etc. Thuc. I 21—3. H. Ulrici Charakteristik d. ant. Historiographie, Berl. 1833, 34—36 Hdt. 51—2 Theopompos and Ephoros. 60. On the legendary element in Roman history cf. G. C. Lewis credibility etc. and Schwegler. Vopisc. Aurelian 2 charges Liv. Sall. Tac. and Trogus with falsehood. In the fragments of the gr. historians collected by Müller, and those of the lat. by Peter, everything known of the authors is collected.

175 CONSTRATUM CLASSIBUS ISDEM MARE Hdt. VII 33—6. VIII 107 § 2. 108 § 2. 109 § 1. 110 § 3. 111 § 1. Grote III 370—7. Manil. I 772 *Persidos et victor, qui* strarat classibus aequor. Liv. XXXV 49 § 5 of Antiochus B.C. 192 consternit maria classibus *suis*, in a different sense. cf. Enn. an. 371 V.

isque Hellesponto pontem contendit in alto. Stanley on Aesch. Pers. 71. Lucr. III 1029—33. Prop. II 1 22. Plin. IV § 75. Solin. 12 § 2. Plut. fort. Alex. I 7 p. 329f. Sidon. c. V 455—61. Martian. Cap. VI § 661. Xerxes also made preparations for a causeway from the mainland to Salamis Hdt. VIII 97 § 2. Ktes. Pers. 26. Strab. IX p. 395. Plut. Themist. 16 § 1. Aristodem. 1 § 2 in Müller fr. hist. gr. V 1.

177 DEFECISSE AMNES Hdt. IX 21 § 1 'what water did not fail as a supply for his army, except the great rivers?' 43 § 1 the Skamandros was the first to fail. 58 § 3 the Melas. 108 § 2 the Lissos. 196 § 3 the Onochonos in Thessaly and all the rivers of Achaia except the Epidanos, which barely sufficed. cf. 187 § 3. DS. XXXVII 1 § 2. cf. Tasso XIX 120. AMNES EPOTAQUE FLUMINA 9n. p. 67. Trebell. Claud. 6 § 6 epotata flumina. Iustin. II 10 § 19 flumina *ab exercitu eius* siccata.

177—8 MEDO PRANDENTE see the tale of the royal hospitality of the Lydian Pythios to X. and his troops Hdt. VII 27—9. Like the visit of a mediaeval bishop or archdeacon to a monastery, he brought ruin on those whom he honoured with his company; so that the Abderites returned public thanks to heaven, because it was not the king's fashion to take more than one meal in the day ib. 118—120.

178 ET QUAE 174. 'and what else.' Heinr. on II 156 compares XII 103. Cic. ad Att. II 19 § 3 *theatro et spectaculis.* ὦ Ζεῦ καὶ θεοί. 'publicans and sinners.' Schäfer ind. Bos. ellips. g. v. ἄλλος and appar. Dem. IV 232. Add Hor. S. II 7 36 Heind. Often the general term comes first and is joined by 'and' to the particular as Τρώεσσι καὶ Ἕκτορι Mark 1 5 Fritzsche and Grinfield. Iustin. XXIX 3 § 7. MADIDIS CANTAT QUAE SOSTRATUS ALIS a poet who described the Persian war; *madidis*, because the arm-pits (*alis* as XI 157. XIV 195) when one recites (III 9 n.) with frantic vehemence, are bathed in sweat. So the schol. (citing Hor. S. I 9 10—11 *cum* sudor *ad imos manaret talos*) followed by Rigault, Stanley, Gesner, Heinrich. The aesthetic objection, taken by Weber and translators generally, to this interpretation, confounds the ancient and modern standards of taste. cf. Hor. epod. 12 5 *an gravis hirsutis cubet* hircus in alis. Petron. 128 *nunquid te osculum meum offendit? . . . . nunquid* alarum neglegens sudor? Aristoph. Ach. 852—3 ὄζων κακὸν τῶν μασχαλῶν | πατρὸς τραγασαλέον. If *madidis alis* meant 'dank and drooping wings,' the verb would have been *cessat, premitur*, or some equivalent, not *cantat*. For the words, not the sense, cf. Ov. m. I 264 madidis *Notus evolat* alis.

179 ILLE Xerxes 171 n.

180 CORUM XIV 268 n. Hdt. is not responsible for this.

181 BARBARUS Plut. de fort. Alex. I 7 'o Xerxes, *barbarian* and besotted, whose much ado about the bridge over the Hellespont was all in vain; thus wise kings link Asia to Europe, not by timbers, nor by rafts, nor by lifeless and unfeeling *bonds*, but by legitimate love and chaste marriage' etc. Max. Tyr. 20 § 8 'Mardonius flatters Xerxes, *a barbarian a barbarian*, a madman a madman, a craven slave a luxurious master. *See the end of this flattery:* Asia is overthrown, *the sea scourged, the Hellespont yoked, Athos dug through:* and the end of all the zeal is *defeat and flight* and the death of the flatterer himself.' *Alexander* is next named.

AEOLIO IN CARCERE I 8 n. V 100—1 *Auster,* | *dum . . . siccat madidas* in carcere *pinnas.* Aen. I 52—63 *vasto rex* Aeolus *antro* | *luctantes ventos tempestatesque sonoras* | *imperio premit ac* vinclis et carcere *frenat.* Hom. Od. κ 21 with my n.

182 IPSUM COMPEDIBUS QUI VINXERAT ENNOSIGAEUM when the first bridge over the Hellespont was broken down by a storm, Xerxes *ordered 300 lashes* to be inflicted on the rebellious sea and a pair of

fetters to be thrown into it Hdt. VII 35. 54 § 3. VIII 109 § 3. Arr. VII 14 § 5. VM. III 2 E § 3 *gravem illum et mari et terrae* Xerxen, *nec hominibus tantum terribilem sed* Neptuno quoque conpedes *et caelo tenebras* minitantem. Sen. de const. sap. 4 § 2 'do you think that, when that doltish king darkened the day with a multitude of darts, any arrow reached the sun? *aut* dimissis in pontum catenis *Neptunum potuisse contingi?*' M. Sen. suas. 5 § 2 ARELLIUS FUSCUS *hoc ille numero ferox et* in deos arma tulerat. § 4 CESTIUS 'the trophies are the gods', the war was the gods', *illos Xerxes* vinculis ... *persequebatur.*' Eumen. paneg. Constantio 7 *Xerxes, ut audis,* ... pedicas iecit aureas in profundum, Neptunum se dictitans adligare, *quia fluctibus feroçiret: stulta ille iactantia et sacrilega vanitate.* Plut. fort. Alex. II 12 when Alexander crossed into Asia there were to be seen *no fleets sailing throughmountains, nor scourges, nor fetters,* frantic and *barbarian chastisements of the sea.* Grote hist. gr. c. 38 III 372—3 gives analogous examples of impotent revenge, to justify his belief in the story, which Stanley on Aesch. Pers. 752, Valck. on Hdt. VII 35 § 1, Blomf. gloss. Pers. 728 and Curtius, all regard, apparently with justice, as a legend, expressing the Greek detestation of that blasphemous ὕβρις of X., which revolted against the bounds imposed on man by nature, *non tangenda rates transiliunt vada.* Cnut on the shore has been well contrasted with this anecdote of Xerxes; the didactic purpose in each case is patent, and the birth of the Greek story might, as Blomf. notes, have been aided by description of the bridge in the Persae 745—51 where Darius says of his son, hurrying blindly to his doom' Ελλήσποντον ἱρὸν δοῦλον ὡς δεσμώμασιν | ἤλπισε σχήσειν ῥέοντα, Βόσπορον ῥόον θεοῦ· | καὶ πόρον μετερρύθμιζε, καὶ πέδαις σφυρηλάτοις | περιβαλὼν πολλὴν κέλευθον ἤνυσεν πολλῷ στρατῷ, | θνητὸς ὢν θεῶν δὲ πάντων ᾤετ', οὐκ εὐβουλίᾳ | καὶ Ποσειδῶνος κρατήσειν. DL. pr. § 9 they who wrote the history of the Magi condemn Hdt. for stating that X. hurled darts against the sun [Hdt. says this of Darius] and cast fetters into the sea; for sun and sea are gods in the tradition of the Magi. Themist. or. 19 p. 226b 'Xerxes, who was so frantic as to scourge the sea and clap chains on the Hellespont.'

COMPEDIBUS as a slave XI 80 n. ENNOSIGAEUM 'earth-shaker,' a Homeric name for Poseidon = σεισίχθων. τινάκτωρ γαίης. κινητὴρ γῆς. ἐνοσίχθων. ἐννοσιδᾶς. The opinion that earthquakes were caused by water forcing its way into hollows, was general in antiquity Welcker gr. Götterlehre I 627—8. my n. on Hom. Od. IX 283. Grote I 329 seq. Ukert II 1 182. Aristot. meteor. II 7—8. Sen. qu. n. VI 23 § 4. Gell. II 28 § 1. Amm. XVII 7 § 12.

183 SANE in its proper concessive sense, 'no doubt,' 'I grant you.' The god might think himself lucky to have escaped a more degrading sentence.

STIGMATE DIGNUM XIV 24 n. as to a truant slave. Lightfoot and Wetst. on Gal. 6 17. Hdt. VII 35 'I have heard that he also sent *branders* to *brand* the Hellespont, giving them orders as they buffeted it, to utter *barbarous* and impious words: O bitter water, thy master [δεσπότης cf. Iuv. 184 *servire*] lays upon thee this punishment, because thou didst him wrong, having suffered no wrong at his hands. And king Xerxes will cross thee, whether thou wilt or no.' cf. the branding of the Thebans ib. 233. Plut. de coh. ira 5 p. 455 'Xerxes both *branded* and *scourged the sea,* and wrote a letter to the mountain: *Divine Athos, who soarest to heaven,* Ἄθω δαιμόνιε οὐρανομήκη, *lay no large and impracticable stones in my works; else I will cut thee up and cast thee* into the sea.'

184 HUIC QUISQUAM VELLET SERVIRE DEORUM Schol. as Neptune was

slave to Laomedon, Apollo to Admetus.

185 SED QUALIS REDIIT? takes up the question of 179, interrupted by participial (180—1) and relative (182) clauses, and by the parenthesis (183—4). So 'but' is used in resuming the thread of discourse Zumpt § 739. Madvig § 480. Iuv. 318 n. NEMPE 110 n. UNA NAVE 'a single ship' 2 n. 1 161 n. Hdt. VIII 113 a few days after the battle of Salamis, X. returned to Boeotia by the road by which he had come, and thence to Thessaly, where Mardonius selected 300,000 of his best troops. 115—117 with the remainder of the army X. marched to the Hellespont, which he reached in 44 days, after the loss of almost the whole force by famine and hardships 115 § 1 *ἀπάγων τῆς στρατιῆς οὐδὲν μέρος ὡς εἶπαι.* Arrived at the Hellespont they found the bridge broken down by the storm and sailed across 117 § 1 *τῇσι νηυσὶ διέβησαν.* cf. Aesch. Pers. 470. 480. 510. Later rhetoric invented the 'single ship,' and Iuv. speaks as if X. fled at once from Salamis, hampered in his flight by floating bodies. Iustin. II 14 §§ 9. 10 Xerxes, finding his bridge broken down by winter storms, made the passage quaking for fear in a fishing boat. An instructive spectacle, and wonderful instance of the fickleness of fortune, *in exiguo latentem videre navigio, quem paulo ante vix aequor omne capiebat.* Oros. II 10 has nearly the same words, with more. Philostr. Apoll. III 31 § 2 *ἐν μιᾷ νηΐ ἔφυγε.* DChrys. 14 1 254 20 D. 17 1 276 24 'he who had mustered so many myriads, shamefully lost his whole force, *μόλις δὲ τὸ σῶμα ἴσχυσε διασῶσαι φεύγων αὐτός.*' cf. Luc. VIII 37—9 of Pompeius.

185—6 CRUENTIS FLUCTIBUS AC TARDA PER DENSA CADAVERA PEDORA ['Aesch. Pers. 419—20 *θάλασσα δ' οὐκέτ' ἦν ἰδεῖν | ναυαγίων πλήθουσα καὶ φόνου βροτῶν.*' J. E. S.]. Luc. III 572—5 e. g. *obducti* concreto sanguine fluctus; | . . . . *prohibent iungi* conserta cadavera *puppes.* Sen. de ira III 16 § 4 after telling the story of the son for whom Pythius begged a discharge, whose body X. cut in two and led his army between the parts *habuit itaque quem debuit* exitum: *victus et longe lateque fusus ac stratam ubique ruinam suam cernens medius* inter suorum cadavera incessit. 187 EXEGIT POENAS 84. Mühlmann *exigo* 986—7.

188—238 'Grant length of days, grant, great Iuppiter, years good store!' This prayer you offer with set, unflinching look, this alone even pale [with fear of refusal]. Yet mark, what an endless chain of troubles, and how sore troubles, fill long-lasting age. See first and foremost the face unsightly, foul and all unlike itself, in place of skin an unfeatured hide, sagging cheeks, and wrinkles such as, where Thabraca stretches its shady glades, a grandam ape scratches in her time-worn chaps. Youth from youth are distinguished by countless marks; that is fairer than this, and that again than another, this sturdier far than that: the old have one only aspect: palsy in limbs and voice, a scalp now smooth, a nose snivelling in second childhood, toothless gums wherewith, poor soul, to mump his bread: so loathsome to wife and sons and to his very self, as to strike qualms into the fortune-hunter Cossus. His palate numbed, wine and meat have no more the relish that they once had. The appetite of sex also is lost or powerless. Turn to another organ. Sing who may, the rarest of harpers, even Seleucus, and such as glitter amid the choir in a suit of gold, what charm has all their music for ears that are deaf? What odds to him, where in the wide theatre he sits, who can scarce hear cornets or the trumpets' blare? 'under an actor's nose he's never near.' *His page must* bawl to let him know who has come, or what's o'clock.

Once more, the little blood still left in his frozen frame is thawed by fever only: on all hands ailments manifold muster for the assault; ask me their names, I will sooner dispatch the lists of matron Oppia's paramours, of patients murdered in a single autumn by Themison's drugs, of partners cosened by Basilus, orphan wards by Hirrus, of gallants received in a day by the tall strumpet Maura, of boys corrupted by the schoolmaster Hirrus;—sooner will I rehearse the mansions now owned by him, under whose razor my strong beard rustled in my youth. One is feeble in the shoulder, one in loins, one in hip; another, blind of both eyes, envies those who still have one; this man's bloodless lips take food with others' fingers; as for himself, long inured to stretch his jaws at sight of supper, he 'gapes and gapes and that is all,' like the swallow's brood, to whom their mother flies with full beak, herself fasting. But worse still than all decay of limbs is memory's decay, which recalls neither his slaves' names nor the friend's features, with whom he supped but yesternight, nor those whom he begot and bred; for by an unnatural testament he disinherits his own flesh and blood; all his estate is devised to Phiale, in return for wanton services, learnt by many years' apprenticeship in the dungeon of the stews. Grant him still sound in mind, yet he must lead out his sons to burial, must gaze on his beloved wife's and his brother's pyre, on urns charged with sisters' dust. This forfeit is laid on all long livers; stroke on stroke lighting upon their home, they grow old amid 'griefs always green, a household still in tears,' in a standing livery of black. Nestor, if we put any faith in great Homer, was a pattern of long life second only to the crow; happy sure, who staved off death through three ages and already tells the sum of his years on the right hand, and has broached the new wine of so many seasons. But soft, stand a while, and hear him repining at fate's decrees, at the thread of days too lavishly spun, when, watching his bold son Antilochus' beard blazing in the funeral flame, he asks every comrade about him, why he lasts to these years, what he ever did to deserve so lingering an age? So Peleus murmured, while he mourned Achilles untimely snatched away, so Laertes, whom nature bids lament the storm-tost Ulixes. While Troy was yet secure, Priam would have made his last progress to the shade of Assaracus in royal state,—Hector and his other sons shouldering the hearse amid weeping daughters of Ilium, so that Cassandra might lead their wailing with beaten breast and Polyxena with her robe rent,—if only he had died before Paris began to build his daring keels. What then did Priam win by the long respite? He saw a general wreck, all Asia crumbling under fire and sword. Then doffing his diadem, he took arms, a tottering soldier ['a soldier half, and half a sacrifice'] and dropped down before the altar of high Iuppiter, like some decrepit steer, which disdained long since by the thankless plough, tamely yields to his master's knife a neck lean and pitiable. Yet that was at least a human death; his queen outlived him, but only to glare grimly and snarl with a true cur's grin ['survived a bitch and barked away her life']. I hasten now to Rome, passing Mithradates by, and Croesus, whom righteous Solon's eloquent voice charged to regard the closing evening of a long life. Banishment, jail, Minturnae's fens, the bread of beggary in vanquished Carthage,—all these lapse of days brought upon Marius. What would nature ever have engendered on earth, or what Rome, happier than that her citizen, if only he had straightway breathed out his victorious soul, after heading the procession of prisoners and all the pageant of his wars, in the act of alighting from his Teutonic car? Campania in her forethought had sent

Pompeius fevers for which he had done wisely to pray; but many cities and their state prayers prevailed to save him; so his fortune and the city's struck off after his defeat the head thus reprieved. This torture Lentulus escaped, this punishment Cethegus, and fell unmangled; nay, Catiline on the battle-field lay with corpse entire.

On old age see Cic. Cat. mai. Stob. fl. CXVI *ψόγος γήρως.* CXV *ἔπαινος γήρως.* CXVII wisdom makes age serene and venerable. Jos. Langii polyanthea Lugd. 1659 col. 2528—2541. esp. Mimnerm. *Nαννώ* fr. 1—6 B. Theodektes in Stob. LXVIII 26 age is like marriage [Iuv. 352], we are eager to attain both, and having attained, repent. cf. Cic. Cat. mai. § 4 *senectutem quam ut adipiscantur omnes* optant, *eandem* accusant *adeptam.* Haase ind. Sen. *senectus. senex.* Hor. a. p. 169—74. Maximiani el. 1 in Wernsdorf-Lemaire VII 195—228 enumerates at length the troubles of age.

188 DA . . . DA Pers. II 45—6. Aen. III 85.

189 RECTO VULTU VI 401 recta facie. with look neither downcast nor turned aside, but confronting the god, and looking him full in the face, pointblank. Bentl. on Hor. c. I 3 18. cf. Pers. II 6—23. Tert. de orat. 17 Christians pray with all modesty and humility *ne* vultu *quidem in audaciam* erecto [v. l. *recto*]. PALLIDUS with anxious desire Hor. s. II 3 78 *ambitione mala aut argenti* pallet *amore.* Pers. IV 47 *viso si* palles, *inprobe, nummo.* Prud. c. Symm. I 207 pallere precantem. OPTAS on the prayer for old age, and the repentance which follows when the prayer is granted, see Stob. fl. CXVI 5. 6. 8. 23. 27. Sen. ep. 101 §§ 10—15. **190** Antiphanes in Stob. l. c. 14 calls age a workshop haunted by all human ills; ib. 15 an altar, to which all ills fly for refuge. **191** DEFORMEM the same word 192. cf. 255—6 *luget lugere.* 359—361 *labores.* VI 208—9 *amanti amantis.* 504—5 *breve brevior.*

192 DISSIMILEMQUE SUI cons. ad Liv. 85. 87 *vidimus attonitum fraterna morte Neronem* | . . . . dissimilemque sui. PRO CUTE PELLEM gloss. *cutis δέρμα ἀνθρώπου.* In the transformations in Ov. m. *cutis* (our 'hide,' Germ. 'Haut') denotes the human skin, *pellis* (our 'fell,' 'pelt') the hide of beasts, but the words are interchanged as ib. III 63—4 of a serpent *squamis defensus et atrae* | *duritia* pellis *validos* cute *reppulit ictus.* Hor. epod. 17 21—2 *fugit iuventas et verecundus color* | *reliquit ora* pelle *amicta lurida.* id. c. IV 10.

193 PENDENTISQUE GENAS Plin. h. n. XIV § 142 of the effects of drunkenness *hinc pallor et* genae pendulae. Ov. m. XV 231 *fluidos* pendere *lacertos.* Sen. Hipp. 364 Gron. lapsae genae. On the last day of his life Augustus (Suet. 99), calling for a mirror, ordered his hair to be brushed *ac* malas labantes corrigi. ASPICE **209.** II 166. V 80. VI 261. XII 61. XIII 76. XIV 275. on the sudden use of the imper. cf. I 73 n. Lupus 19 gives exx. of *accipe, respice, audi* etc.

194 THABRACA on the coast of Numidia, near the mouth of the river Tusca, which divides Numidia from its eastern neighbour Zeugitana Plin. V § 22 *oppidum* Tabraca *civium Romanorum.* Mela I 7 § 1 = 1 § 33. Mart. Capell. VI § 669. Here Gildo died A. D. 398 Claud. laud. Stil. I 359. in Eutr. I 410. II pr. 71. It was an episcopal see Aug. c. Donat. VI § 61. Still known as Tabarca, a name also given to an island opposite. On the Phoenician trade in African apes see Movers III 93—4. Hdt. IV 194 speaks of the coast as swarming with apes. Posidonios in Strab. XVII p. 827 on a voyage from Cadiz to Italy, observed in a wood reaching to the beach apes, some in trees, some on the ground, some suckling their

young; and so he laughed to see some with hanging breasts, some *bald*, some ruptured, and suffering from other like affections. DS. xx 58 §§ 4—5. Ennius in Cic. d. n. I § 97 simia quam similis, turpissuma bestia, nobis! **196—7** ILLE ILLE 91 n. I 46 n. **197** MULTUM ROBUSTIOR the abl. of difference *multo* is more usual with the compar. Zumpt § 488 n. 2 has examples of *multum*, *quantum* etc. so used. Add Quintil. x 1 § 94 multum *tersior*. Luc. II 225—6 *multum . . maiore . . damno*, where, as here, *multo* is avoided because of the other abl. Oud. and Burm. ib. cf. Burm. on Phaedr. III 10 5.

198—9 On the feebleness of age cf. Cic. Cat. mai. §§ 27—38. Plin. VII §§ 167—8 in telling up the years of life we must strike off the hours of sleep and infancy, and *senectae in poenam vivacis . . .* Nature has given no better boon to men than shortness of life. *hebescunt sensus, membra torpent, praemoritur* visus auditus incessus, dentes etiam ac ciborum instrumenta. Plut. apophth. Cat. mai. 15 p. 199[a] *τῷ δὲ γήρᾳ πολλῶν αἰσχρῶν παρόντων, ἠξίου μὴ προστιθέναι τὴν ἀπὸ τῆς κακίας αἰσχύνην*. Lucian dial. mort. 6 § 2 pictures the *ὑπερεγήρων* as having *three teeth in his head, dull of hearing*, leaning on three slaves, with *nose and eyes running*, a living sepulchre. id. gall. 10.

199 MADIDIQUE INFANTIA NASI VI 143—8 if the wife has three wrinkles *et se cutis arida laxet*, she is turned out of doors *'iam gravis es nobis et* saepe emungeris. *exi | ocius et propera.'* sicco venit altera naso. Hes. sc. 267 of Sorrow *τῆς δ' ἐκ μὲν ῥινῶν μύξαι ῥέον*.

200 GINGIVA INERMI a toothless, coughing, crone, and an *orbus*, courted for their decrepitude, are favourite butts of Mart. I 10. 19. II 26. III 93 2. V 39. VIII 57. **201** GRAVIS UXORI NATISQUE Cic. Cat. mai. § 7. Caecilius ib. § 25 the saddest part of old age is *sentire ea aetate esse* se odiosum alteri. Mimnerm. fr. 3=4 the fairest of men, when his bloom is past, *οὐδὲ πατὴρ παισὶν τίμιος οὔτε φίλοις*.

SIBI the *i* in *ibi* and *ubi* is only used long by Juv. in *ubique* and *ibidem;* in *mihi* it is long 7 times, in *tibi* 12 times, in *sibi* VI 608. VII 21. 171. XV 142; much oftener short (Lupus 15). **202** CAPTATORI V 98 n. XII 93—130 n. even the adventurer who preys on the dying, the *vulture* who scents carrion from afar, sometimes feels queazy at the sight of his quarry. Friedländer I[3] 326—332. Arrian. Epikt. IV 1 § 148 'who can tolerate you, *τῶν γραῶν ἐρώντος καὶ τῶν γερόντων*, and *blowing the noses of the old ladies*, and tending them in their sickness like a slave, while at the same time you pray for their death, and consult the physicians, whether they are already at death's door?' Lucian dial. mort. 5—9. e. g. 9 § 2 'what, had you lovers at your time of life, *with scarce four teeth in your head?*' "Yes, to be sure, and the first men in the city: and aged as I am, and *bald*, as you see, and *blear-eyed*, and *snivelling*, it was their greatest delight to pay me court; he was a happy man on whom I did but chance to look." Plin. ep. IX 30. Sen. ep. 95 § 43 a man sits up by a friend's sick bed; we commend him.—But he does it to win a legacy. *vultur est, cadaver expectat.* Mart. VI 62. 63.

MOVEAT FASTIDIA Mart. XIII 17 1 *ne tibi pallentes* moveant fastidia *caules*. Hor. S. II 4 78. Ov. Pont. I 10 7. Quintil. II 4 § 29 (sing.). cosso unknown; one of the name is courted, not courtier, in III 184. **203** seq. on the decay of bodily appetites see Iuncus in Stob. fl. CXVI 49 (IV 84 29 M.) of the old man *ἀσιτός τε καὶ ἄποτος καὶ ἀνέραστος*. Cic. Cat. mai. §§ 7. 39—66. Plat. rep. I p. 329. **203** VINI ATQUE CIBI Cic. ib. §§ 44—6.

204—9 on sexual decay cf. VI 325—6. Cic. ib. § 47. Mimnermus

fr. 1. Hor. c. IV 13. Menand. in Stob. l. c. 9 nothing can be more pitiable than a grey-haired lover, unless it be *ἕτερος γέρων ἐρῶν*. Eurip. ibid. 38.

204 NAM Cic. Brut. § 48. Quintil. x 1 §§ 12. 50 after saying that comparisons, digressions etc. are so numerous in Homer, that writers on rhetoric borrow examples from his poems nam *epilogus quidem quis unquam poterit illis Priami rogantis Achillem precibus aequari?* When something has been affirmed of several particulars, one of which the same thing holds true still more evidently, often follows with *nam;* as here, 'as for the epilogue, I need not speak of that,—the same may be said of that as a matter of course,—*for*—.' ib. § 83. XI 3 §§ 21 Spald. 27. Hertzberg on Prop. IV=III 11 27. Hand Tursell. IV 17.

204—5 SI CONERIS, IACET on the constr. see 339 n.

205 RAMICE VI 326 Nestoris hirnea. From Lucil. IX ap. Non. *ramices* p. 166 *quod deformi' senex, arthriticus ac podagrosus | est, quod mancu' miserque exilis* ramice magno. Varr. ibid. *rapta a nescio quo mulione raptori* ramices *rupit. ramex* is a diminutive form (Roby § 777) from *ramus*, and denotes (1) brushwood for wattling a fence; (2) the branching air-vessels of the lungs (*rumpere ramices* in Plaut. etc.); (3) Celsus VII 18. 22. 24. Paulus Aegin. VI 63. 64. 66 with the commentary of Adams= *κιρσοκήλη* or *βουβωνοκήλη*, varicose enlargement of veins of the *scrotum, testiculi* or *inguen.* cf. ind. Plin., who names several specifics: perhaps all the EXX. cited for meaning (2) may be referred to (3).

NERVUS Schol. *penis.* add to lexx. IX 34. Apul. m. II 16 Hild. Tert. apol. 8. Arnob. V 18. Aug. de gen. ad litt. XII § 37 (very singular phenomena, resembling those of mesmerism). Much information respecting the sexual disorders of Greeks and Romans is contained in the work of a physician Jul. Rosenbaum Geschichte der Lustseuche im Alterthume, Leipz. 1845; e. g. p. 417 *nervus.* Casaub. on Ath. I p. 5[d] *νεῦρον.*

206 VI 238. 325—6. Mart. XI 22. 29.

208 SUSPECTA 238. the obscene arts, known as *irrumatio* and *fellatio* (Rosenbaum 219—250) were condemned by public opinion; the *graffiti* of Pompeii shew that no imputation was more common; we may question therefore the truth of much of the scandal against Tiberius in Suet. 44.

209 Mart. I 94. III 75. 87. IV 50. VI 26. XI 25. 46. XII 97. SINE VIRIBUS Verg. g. III 99.

ASPICE 193 n. PARTIS the ear.

211 CITHAROEDO VI 76. 378—391. VIII 198. 220. 225. 230. SELEUCUS a musician.

212 ET QUIBUS i. e. et quibus aliis 178 n. 'and other players on harp and flute.' QUIBUS AURATA MOS EST FULGERE LACERNA Suet. Ner. 25. ad Heren. IV § 60 'as a *harper*, when he has come before the public in rich attire, palla inaurata *indutus, cum chlamyde purpurea, coloribus variis intexta, et cum corona aurea, magnis fulgentibus gemmis illuminata, citharam tenens exornatissimam, auro et ebore distinctam,* if his own person and stature are of a piece with his attire, and then, when public expectation is aroused, and there is a dead silence, he utters a harsh note accompanied with ungainly gestures, the scorn with which he is hissed off the stage is the greater in proportion to the great hopes which he had awakened.' cf. the *tibicen* Princeps in Phaedr. V 7 all in white down to his shoes; ib. 33—35 the separate seats for *equites* [Iuv. ver. 213]. cf. Arion's costume Hdt. I 24 §§ 4—5. Lucian adv. indoct. 8—10 a Tarentine Euangelos, who aspired to the Pythian crown, sang to a golden and jewelled lyre, in a robe embroidered with gold, and was flogged out of the theatre for his incapacity; and the prize was assigned to the Elian Eumelos, whose only ornament was his skill. Hor.

a. p. 214—5 *luxuriem addidit arti | tibicen traxitque vagus per pulpita vestem.* cf. Marquardt v 2 183. These artists were highly paid Iuv. vi 380. vii 176 n. cf. the foppish attire of pleaders vii 124—140; of authors reciting their works Pers. i 15—18 Jahn. LACERNA iii 148 n.

213 MAGNI THEATRI the numbers of seats in the three theatres of Pompeius, Balbus, and Marcellus, are variously given, the highest number is 40,000 in the theatre of Pompeius (Plin.), the lowest 11,510 in that of Balbus, (curiosum, but the notit. gives 30,085) Friedländer I^2 297. QUA PARTE whether in the orchestra (iii 178) as a senator, or in the 14 rows behind the orchestra as an eques ib. 154. Hor. ep. ii 1 185. 187. s. i 10 76. Cic. Cat. mai. § 48 *ut Turpione Ambivio magis delectatur* qui in prima cavea spectat, *delectatur tamen etiam* qui in ultima, *sic adulescentia voluptates propter intuens magis fortasse laetatur, sed delectatur etiam senectus procul eas spectans tantum quantum sat est.* ib. § 50 after speaking of the intellectual pleasures of age *quae sunt igitur* epularum *aut* ludorum *aut* scortorum *voluptates cum his voluptatibus comparandae?* Sen. de ben. vii 12 §§ 3—4 *equestria omnium equitum Romanorum sunt, in illis tamen locus meus fit proprius, quem occupavi,* etc.

214 CORNICINES ATQUE TUBARUM CONCENTUS iii 34. Hor. s. i 6 43—4 *magna sonabit,* | cornua *quod vincatque* tubas at a funeral. Trumpeters were employed in the concerts Sen. ep. 84 § 10 *in commissionibus nostris plus cantorum est quam in theatris olim spectatorum fuit. cum omnes vias ordo canentium inplevit et cavea* aeneatoribus *cincta est et ex pulpito omne tibiarum genus organorumque consonuit, fit* concentus *ex dissonis.* EXAUDIET Lucr. iii 467—8 of one in lethargy *unde neque* exaudit *voces nec noscere vultus | illorum potis est.* **216** QUEM DICAT VENISSE PUER it was the office of the *cubicularius* to announce callers Marquardt v 1 149. Cic. ad Att. vi 2 § 5. See the famous story id. de or. ii § 276 Nasica called on Ennius; the maid replied that he was 'not at home.' Nasica detected the conventional fib. A few days after Ennius called on Nasica, *cum ad Nasicam venisset Ennius* et eum a ianua quaereret; Nasica cried out *se domi non esse. Tum Ennius,* 'quid, ego non cognosco,' *inquit,* 'vocem tuam?' *Hic Nasica* 'homo es impudens. ego cum te quaererem, ancillae tuae credidi te domi non esse, tu mihi non credis ipsi?' Macr. i 7 § 1 *unus e famulitio, cui provincia erat* admittere volentes dominum convenire, *Evangelum* adesse nuntiat. QUOT NUNTIET HORAS sundials and waterclocks were found in private houses (Cic. ad fam. xvi 18 § 3. dig. xxxiii 7 12 § 23), but more commonly slaves watched the public dials on temples or basilicae, and reported the time to their masters, much as the watchmen of the last generation cried the hours. Plaut. in Gell. iii 3 § 5. Cic. Brut. § 200 a judge yawning, chatting, mittentem ad horas. Plin. vii § 182 Cn. Bebius Pamphilus died *cum* a puero quaesisset horas. cf. ib. §§ 212—5 on clocks of various kinds. Sen. de brev. vit. 12 § 6 *quos quando lavari debeant, quando natare, quando cenare, alius admonet, et usque eo nimio delicati animi languore solvuntur, ut per se scire non possint, an esuriant.* id. de morte Claud. 2 § 3 *horam non possum certam tibi dicere: facilius inter philosophos quam inter horologia conveniet: tamen inter sextam et septimam erat.* Mart. viii 67 1 horas quinque puer nondum tibi nuntiat. word sent to a guest that the dinner hour is come Ter. haut. 169—171. Sidon. ep. ii 9 nuntium *per spatia clepsydrae* horarum *incrementa servantem.* Suet. Dom. 16 just before the murder of *Domitian* horas requirenti *pro* quinta, quam metuebat,

sexta ex industria nuntiata *est.* Petron. 26 Trimalchio has *horologium in triclinio, et bucinatorem habet subornatum, ut subinde sciat, quantum de vita perdiderit.* A letter from Theodoric to Boethius, requesting him to construct a sundial and water-clock for the king of the Burgundians Cassiod. ep. I 45. Vitruvius IX 9 ingenious clocks for measuring the variable hours. The gods also must be informed of the time of day Sen. fr. 36 in Aug. civ. D. VI 10 *alius* horas *Iovi* nuntiat. Mart. X 48 1 to Isis. Apul. XI 20. Becker Gallus II² 351—62. Marquardt V 1 262. 2 370—381. Boscovich in giorn. di Roma 1746, Sallier in mém. de l'acad. des inscr. IV 148. F. Woepke disquis. archaeol. math. circa solaria veterum, Berol. 1842. Plin. ep. III 1 § 8 n. 217 GELIDO Aen. V 395—6. 218 FEBRE CALET SOLA Stanley cites Mart. III 93 on a hag, toothless, wrinkled, croaking, blind, fetid, a very carcase 16—7 *cum bruma mensem sit tibi per Augustum* | regelare neq; te pestilenties possit. AGMINE FACTO III 162. Verg. g. IV 167 of bees. Aen. I 82 of winds. VIII 595. 219 MORBORUM OMNE GENUS Ter. Phorm. 575 senectus *ipsast* morbus. Sen. ep. 108 § 28 the grammarian remarks that Verg. always couples diseases and age; and with good reason too; senectus *enim insanabilis* morbus *est.* 219—20 SI QUAERAS, EXPEDIAM on the constr. (*exp.* fut. ind.) see 340 n. Ov. m. XV 293—4 si quaeras, . . . *invenies.*

220—6 a parody of passages like Ov. tr. IV 1 55—60. Pont. II 7 25—30. cf. Ariosto XIV 99 (Düntzer), in which the greatness of a number is expressed by comparison: sooner can you count the thyme of Hybla, the ears of African corn, the birds of the air, the fishes of the sea, the fruits of autumn, the flakes of winter snow. Cf. Jani art. poet. 499—500. Boileau IV 31—4 imitates these verses. 220 PROMPTIUS an adv. of common use in the silver age; first used apparently by Hirt. and VM. cf. 225, XV 19. XVI 32 *citius.* EXPEDIAM unfold, draw out at length, detail. QUOT AMAVERIT OPPIA MOECHOS XIV 26—8. AMAVERIT commonly used of illicit intrigue II 168. VI 548. Hor. S I 2 55 Heind. *amator.* Sen fr. 84—5 in Hieron. adv. Iovinian. I 30 *Sextius in sententiis* 'adulter est,' *inquit,* 'in suam uxorem *amator* ardentior.' . . . *nihil est foedius quam uxorem* amare quasi adulteram . . . . *nec* amatores *uxoribus se exhibeant sed maritos.* Ter. Andr. 191 *omnes, qui* amant, *graviter sibi dari uxorem ferunt.* Hor. S, II 3 250. M. Sen. contr. 14 § 4 PAPIRIUS FABIANUS *non est luxuria tua qualem videri velis. non simulas enim ista, sed facis,* nec amantem agis, sed amas, *nec potantem adumbras, sed bibis.* OPPIA 322.

221 THEMISON Schol. *archiater illius temporis, cui detrahit.* Dr Greenhill (dict. biogr.) follows the scholiast in distinguishing our Themison from the Laodicean physician a contemporary of Pompeius, founder of the sect of the Methodici, said to have been the first to employ leeches: Sen. ep. 95 § 9 *alia est Hippocratis secta, alia Asclepiadis, alia* Themisonis. Plin. XXIX § 6 etc. He is often cited as an authority, esp. by Cael. Aurel. It was usual for artists of every kind to assume the name of former eminent professors Friedländer II² 459—64 Pylades, Bathyllus, Paris, Memphis; of physicians Asclepiades, Antigenes, Alcon. So Apul. mag. 33 Themison *servus noster,* medicinae non ignarus.

AUTUMNO IV 56 n. Burn Rome and the Campagna 22—7.

OCCIDERIT Stob. fl. CII 6⁸ the pleader and physician alone are chartered to kill without being killed for their pains, ἀποκτείνειν μέν, ἀποθνήσκειν δὲ μή. A standing jest in every age Mart. I 30. 47. VI 53 Andragoras, in rude health at supper, found dead in the morning, having seen in a dream

the physician Hermocrates. VIII 74. Auson. epigr. 73—5. Artemidor. I 51. anth. Pal. XI 112—126. 131 4. Molière le malade imaginaire, at the end; the candidate of medicine has three remedies, clysters, bleeding and purging, for all disorders; and swears to use none but those of the faculty, *maladus dût-il crevare et mori de suo malo.* He is then granted licence to bleed cut and kill all the world over. The doctors wish their new brother a thousand years of life; *manget et bibat, et seignet et tuat!*

222 BASILUS one of the name, a pleader, in VII 145—7. Here a fraudulent *socius* i. e. member of a partnership or trading company, *societas*, such as existed in Rome for buying and selling slaves or produce, building, banking, education (Dig. XVII 2 71), farming the revenues etc. Because of the sacredness of the relation, a partner convicted of *dolus* (in an *actio pro socio*) incurred *infamia* Rein in Pauly VI 1232—3. IV 151 B 3. Privatr.² 164. 721—3. Cic. p. Quinct. §§ 11—26. 52. 74. 76. 90. § 16 the tie of partnership is a brotherly tie, *fraterna necessitudo.* § 26 the breach of it is impious. p. Rosc. com. § 16 if there are three private actions which touch reputation and almost life itself, they are *fiduciae*, tutelae, societatis. *aeque enim perfidiosum et nefarium est*, pupillum fraudare, *qui in tutelam pervenit, et* socium fallere, *qui se in negotio coniunxit.* §§ 17. 22. 24—6. p. Caec. §§ 7. 8. ep. fam. IX 25 § 3. d. n. III § 74 *iudicia . . . pro* socio. p. Flacc. § 43 *et furti et pro* socio *damnatus.* instit. IV 16 § 2. dig. III 2 1. A guardian who had poisoned his ward, to whom he was heir, crucified by Galba Suet. 9.

222—3 CIRCUMSCRIPSERIT HIRRUS PUPILLOS XIV 237. XV 135—6 n. pupillum *ad iura vocantem* | circumscriptorem. Cic. off. III § 61 circumscriptio *adulescentium lege Plaetoria* (*erat vindicata*). Sen. de ben. IV 27 § 5 *dementissime testabitur, qui tutorem filio reliquerit* pupillorum spoliatorem. 223 EXORBEAT cf. VI 126 consumes, used like *voro*, of greedy passion. 224 MAURA who hisses the altar of Chastity in VI 307—8. DISCIPULOS on the danger to the modesty of youth in schools see VII 239 n. Pliny ep. IV 13 § 4 hearing that the boys of his native town, Comum, went to school at Mediolanum, urged the fathers to set up a school in their own town (*ubi enim aut iucundius morarentur, quam in patria, aut* pudicius continerentur, *quam sub oculis parentum?*). He offered to contribute ⅓ of the expense, and asks Tacitus to recommend a master. Ennus, the lecherous Syrian, branded by Auson. epigr. 123—4. 126—8, was a schoolmaster. anth. Pal. XII 222 a master of gymnastics is charged with the same breach of trust as Hamillus here. INCLINET III 112 n. IX 26. Mart. XI 43 5. HAMILLUS the Amillus of Mart. VII 62 is in character like this, but not in condition, being the son of a man of wealth, living with his father. 225 CITIUS 220 n. QUOT VILLAS XIV 86—95 n. 226 the same verse I 25. cf. XIV 315 n. QUO 171 n. IUVENI MIHI BARBA CADEBAT VI 105. One Cinnamus, a barber emancipated by his mistress and become an eques, exchanged his name for the more dignified Cinna Mart. VI 17. VII 64. 227 HIC HIC I 46 n. Obbar n. cr. on Hor. ep. I 6 53. COXA DEBILIS Sen. ep. 101 § 11 severely censures the prayer of Maecenas debilem *facito manu*, | debilem *pede*, coxa, | *tuber adstrue gibberum*, | *lubricos quate* dentes: | *vita dum superest, bene est.* | *hanc mihi, vel acuta* | *si sedeam cruce, sustine.*

227—8 AMBOS PERDIDIT ILLE OCULOS ET LUSCIS INVIDET 158 n. Grang. *Galli dicunt* 'Au royaume des aveugles les borgnes sont rois.' Wander deutsches Sprichwörter-lexikon I 779 'Es ist besser einäugig

dann gar blind' (also dan. fr. port. sp.). 'Ein Einäugiger ist dem Lande der Blinden eine Schönheit.' 'Ein Einäugiger kann leicht einen Blinden übersehen.' 229 CIBUM ACCIPIUNT DIGITIS ALIENIS Plin. ep. III 16 § 8 *servulos aliquos*, quorum e manu cibum capiat. He has *cheragra* gout in the hand. 230 AD XIII 223 n. DIDUCERE RICTUM Hor. s. I 10 7 *risu* diducere rictum. *ringo* is allied to *rima, rixor*, and germ. *Rachen* Corssen Aussprache I² 639.

231 PULLUS whence 'pullet,' allied to foal, filly, *πῶλος*.

231—2 PULLUS HIRUNDINIS AD QUEM ORE VOLAT PLENO MATER IEIUNA Hom. Il. IX 323—4 *ὡς δ' ὄρνις ἀπτῆσι νεοσσοῖσι προφέρῃσιν | μάστακ' ἐπεί κε λάβῃσι, κακῶς δ' ἄρα οἱ πέλει αὐτῇ.* Eust. ib. cites Achaeus *χάσκοντα λιμῷ μόσχον ὡς χελιδόνος*. Lucian Timon 21 Plutos says of those who hope to be enriched 'they await me *gaping ὥσπερ τὴν χελιδόνα προσπετομένην τερπιγότες οἱ νεοττοί*.' Plut. de audiendo 48ᵃ applies the simile to idle pupils, who expect as it were to be fed with a spoon, to have every difficulty smoothed. cf. id. 80ᵃ Wytt. 494ᵈ. 233 DEMENTIA see the answer to this reproach in Cic. Cat. mai. §§ 21—6. 36—8. 49. 50. 67. [Plat.] Axioch. 367ᵇ after saying that Nature impawns old men's sight and hearing, *τῷ νῷ δὶς παῖδες οἱ γέροντες*. M. Sen. contr. 12 14 and [Quintil.] decl. 346. 367 fathers accused of *dementia* by their sons. Quintil. has *dementiae causa, d. actiones, d. iudicia, agit cum eo dementiae* Bonnell lex. Quintil. VII 4 § 10. 234 NOMINA SERVORUM Stanley cites Plin. VII § 90 nothing in man so frail or so capricious as memory: one man after a blow with a stone forgot the letters only; another after a fall from a lofty wall *matris et adfinium propinquorumque cepit oblivionem, alius aegrotus* servorum *etiam*, Messala Corvinus the orator could not recollect his own name. Add the mark of *dementia* [Quintil.] decl. 368 *non reddita salutantibus* nomina, *non discretos ab inimicis* amicos. 236 EDUXIT used in the sense of the cognate form *edŭcare* (cf. *dicere, dĭcare*) in Plaut. Ter. Cic. Verg. Prop. Liv. Tac. etc. Mühlmann has 36 EXX. 236—7 CODICE SAEVO HEREDES VETAT ESSE SUOS the testator, who had sui heredes (i.e. children, begotten or adopted, *in potestate*; a wife *in manu*; a daughter-in-law *in manu filii*, when the son is *in potestate*; *postumi* who would be *in manu*, if born during the testator's life; grandchildren after the father's death Gaius II 156—7. Ulp. XXII 14—5) must either make them his heirs, or disinherit them expressly (if a son or *postumus*, by name); if the son or *postumus* was not mentioned (was *praeteritus*), the will was wholly void; if daughters and grandchildren were passed over, they were entitled to share with the heirs named in the will. *Sui heredes* (and also parents and brothers and sisters), disinherited or passed over, might bring a *querella inofficiosi* (i.e. testamenti), to shew that the testator acted without sufficient cause, in error or in blind passion dig. XXVIII 3 § 1. inst. II 18. Rein Privatrecht² 817. 823—7. Such an unnatural will is called *impium, inhumanum, furiosum, tabulae plenae furoris, t. iniquae* ib. 824. Here the testator either expressly disinherits, or passes over, his children (for *heredes vetat esse suos* may have either signification). *Codicillus* (our 'codicil') is frequent in the sense of a less formal will Dirksen manuale; from it is derived 'coucher,' a register. 237—8 BONA TOTA FERUNTUR AD PHIALEN like rewards for like services I 37—42. 55—7. As a *persona turpis* Phiale was not intitled to inherit (Rein 130. 142. 825 n); but yet, if she were in possession, and the true heirs had no advocate to assert their rights, she might oust them in defiance of the law. 238 PHIALEN *fellatricem*, the name of a nymph in

Ov. m. III 172. **238—9** 208 n. VI 51. 301. Hor. epod. 8 19. Mart. I 83. Arnob. II 42. Minuc. Fel. 28 § 2. Bünem. on Lact. VI 23 § 11. comm. on Petron. 9. **239** STETERAT cf. III 65 *prostare. prostituo. prostibulum.* XI 172—3 *nudum olido* stans | fornice *mancipium.* Hor. s. I 2 31 *olente in* fornice stantem. Ov. amor. I 10 21. Sen. contr. 2 §§ 5. 7 (bis). 11. CARCERE of the *cella*, from its darkness and foulness (*olens, olidus f.*). FORNICIS III 156. VI 121—32. Rosenbaum Lustseuche 97—116. **240** UT though VIII 272. VFl. IV 705. several exx. of *ut* followed by *tamen* in Bonnell lex. Quintil. 926 *β* b. DUCENDA FUNERA I 146 n. [Ov.] cons. ad Liv. 27 funera *pro sacris tibi sunt* ducenda *triumphis.* **241** FUNERA NATORUM Cic. Cat. mai. § 12. Aen. VI 308 *inpositique rogis iuvenes ante ora parentum.* It was usual to pray that any one dearly beloved might survive the petitioner (Iuv. VI 567—8. Hor. c. III 9 11—2. 15—6. Henzen inscr. 7388. DCass. LXXV 15 § 2), but most of all a son or daughter Eur. suppl. 174—5 Pors. Plaut. asin. I 1 1 Taubm. Ter. haut. 1030 Calp. Hor. epod. 5 101. Ov. her. I 101 Burm. Ruhnk. Verg. catal. 14 7—8. Vell. I 11 § 6. Luc. III 747. Quintil. VI pr. §§ 4—13. Stat. s. III 3 25—6 *felix, et nimium felix,* ploratasque nato | *umbra.* Mart. I 36 4. 93 2. 114 4. Plin. ep. I 12 § 11. Not only the natural sorrow over 'fair flowers, no sooner blown but blasted,' and the natural dread of bereavement, prompted such prayers, but a feeling that the holy order of nature was reversed as by a curse, when the child went before his father. Cic. d. n. II § 72 derives *superstitio* from *superstes*: 'those who offered sacrifices and prayers that their children might outlive them, were named superstitious.' id. Tusc. I § 85. M. Sen. contr. 27 § 5 MENTO 'As I hope to live and die free, as I hope that my son's hands may close my eyes.' Sen. ad Marc. 1 § 2 you loved your father not less than your children, excepting only *quod non* optabas superstitem: *nec scio an et optaveris. permittit enim sibi quaedam* contra bonum morem *magna pietas.* ib. 10 § 3 all our relations, *et quos* superstites lege nascendi optamus *et quos* praecedere iustissimum ipsorum votum *est.* cf. ver. 259 n. and [Ov.] cons. ad Liviam. **242** URNAE VII 208. **243** DATA POENA 146 n. *dare* here 'to assign,' but *dare poenas* = *δοῦναι δίκην*, to pay a penalty Mühlmann *do* 485—6. **244—5** on the repetition cf. 9 n. **245** NIGRA VESTE III 213 n. Varr. de vit. pop. R. III in Non. p. 549 *funere ipso ut* pullis *pallis amictae (lugerent).* ib. 550 *propinquae adulescentulae etiam* anthracinis (coal-black attire) *proxumo amiculo* nigello, *capillo dimisso sequerentur luctum.* Tibull. III 2 18. Prop. V = IV 7 28. DH. VIII 62. VM. I 1 § 15. Tac. an. III 2 atrata *plebes.* Apul. met. II 23. Serv. Aen. III 64. Artemid. II 3 a dream of black signifies recovery; for not the dead but the mourners wear such clothes. cf. Kirchm. de fun. II 17. Lips. exc. M ad Tac. an. II 75. Marquardt V 1 361. **246** REX PYLIUS VI 326. XII 128. Cic. Cat. mai. § 31. in Hom. Il. I 247—252 Nestor has outlasted two *γενεαί*, and is reigning over the third. cf. Od. III 245. Reckoning three generations to the century (Hdt. II 142 § 2. so *saeculum* in Liv. IX 18 § 10), we obtain 70 or 80 as his age before Troy. Laevius in Gell. XIX 7 § 13 *trisaeclisenex.* Tibull. IV 1 48—51. Hygin. f. 10. [Lucian] macrob. 3. Ov. m. XII 187—8 takes *saeculum* for a century; for Nestor says *vixi* | annos bis centum. *nunc tertia vivitur aetas.* See Censor. 17. Forc. *saeculum.* Pitiscus *seculum.* Marquardt IV 332—3. Müller Etrusker II 331—7. Ideler Chronol. II 82—9. MAGNO SI QUIDQUAM CREDIS HOMERO 174 n. Homer

was the great authority, whose testimony was invoked by historians, geographers, rhetoricians, grammarians Quintil. x 1 §§ 46—51 with my n. For the form of the caveat cf. Thuc. i 9 § 4 *εἰ τῳ ἱκανὸς τεκμηριῶσαι.* 10 § 3 etc. Sen. n. q. vi 26 § 1 *si Homero fides est.* priap. 80 5 si quid credis Homero, MAGNO HOMERO Hor. s. i 10 52. Ov. amor. i 8 61. rem. 365. tr. ii 379. Pont. iii 9 24.

SI QUIDQUAM CREDIS 'if you put any trust in,' a cognate acc. Madvig § 229. Zumpt § 385. Heind. on Plat. Phaed. § 21.

247 A CORNICE SECUNDAE 126 n. Hor. s. ii 3 193 *Aiax, heros* ab Achille secundus. CORNICE=*cornicis vita* iii 74 n. The great authority for the crow's longevity is Hes. in Plut. def. orac. 11 p. 415d *ἐννέα τοι ζώει γενεὰς λακέρυζα κορώνη | ἀνδρῶν ἡβώντων· ἔλαφος δέ τε τετρακόρωνος.* Aristoph. av. 609 schol. Cic. Tusc. i § 77. iii § 69. Hor. c. iii 17 13 annosa cornix. iv 13 25. Ov. amor. ii 6 36. m. vii 274 novem cornicis saecula passae. Phaedr. app. 24 7 gives the crow 1000 years of life. priap. 57 1. 61 11. Plin. h. n. vii § 153. Mart. x 67 5. Macrob. vii 5 § 11. Auson. id. 11 11—2 who also compares the crow with Nestor. 18 3.

249 SUOS IAM DEXTRA COMPUTAT ANNOS Iuv. takes the *γενεά* or *saeculum* as ¼ of a century; *Nestor*, who has lived three *saecula*, is beginning (*iam*) to tell his years on the right hand. Nicol. Smyrn. p. 477 Schn. units and tens were counted on the left hand, hundreds on the right. Bed. p. 143 for 100 place the nail of the index finger on the middle joint of the thumb. Plaut. mil. 202—9 e.g. dextera *digitis* rationem *computat.* Ov. f. iii 123 digiti, *per quos* numerare *solemus.* id. Pont. ii 3 18. Sen. ep. 88 § 10 arithmetic teaches me to count and *avaritiae commodat* digitos. Plin. xxxiv § 33 the fingers of the Ianus geminus dedicated by Numa (?) indicated 365. Quintil. i 10 § 35. xi 3 § 117 *gestum* . . . numerum quingentorum flexo pollice efficientis . . . . . *ne in rusticis quidem vidi.* Suet. Claud. 21 the emperor counted *voce* digitisque the gold pieces given to victorious gladiators. Macrob. vii 13 § 10. Plut. apophth. p. 174b as the fingers of arithmeticians stand now for units, now for myriads, so the friends of kings at one moment are all-powerful, at another powerless. Suid. *Ἀρβαζάκιος.* DCass. lxxi 32 § 1 Reim. anth. Pal. xi 72 the garrulous crone *δι' ἣν Νέστωρ οὐκέτι πρεσβύτατος, | ἡ φάος ἀθρήσασ' ἐλάφου πλέον, ἡ χερὶ λαιῇ | γῆρας ἀριθμεῖσθαι δεύτερον ἀρξαμένη*; the left hand, applied to different parts of the body, expressed numbers from 10,000 to 90,000 (Rhabanus). DChrys. 4 p. 169 fin. R. Tert. apol. 19. S. Aug. tract. in Io. 122 § 7 *in summa* centenarii *numerus* ad dexteram *transit.* Sidon. ix 9 Sav. pp. 579. 587—8 from Iuv. your life has had a double lustre, *ut quandoquidem tuos* annos iam dextra numeraverit, *saeculo praedicatus tuo, desiderandus alieno, utraque laudabili actione decedas.* Hieron. adv. Iovinian. i 3 1 240 Vall. where is much allegorical trifling, see the Bened. n. Cassian. collat. xxiv 26. Iren. i 13. Petr. Chrysol. serm. 168 the loss of a unit had broken up the round hundred, and brought the total from the right hand to the left . . . . 99 lies imprisoned in the left; add one, *mox* dextrae *transit ad palmam, mox* centenarii *numeri pervenit ad coronam.* Martian. Capell. vii § 729 the goddess Arithmetic salutes Iuppiter with the number 717. Eighteen positions of the fingers of the left hand expressed the 9 units and 9 tens; the same on the right hand the 9 hundreds and 9 thousands; 10,000 and higher numbers were expressed by moving the hand to various parts of the body. Hence the word *digit* and the denary scale of notation; on *digitus* as a measure see *xii 58 n.* See Nicolaos Smyrn. *ἔκφρασις τοῦ δακτυλικοῦ μέτρου* (publ. with

Beda by Morell Par. 1614, a very rare book; also, in part at least, in Schneider eclog. phys. I 477—80, with the notes II 316—9). Beda de computo vel loquela digitorum (c. 1 of the treatise de temporum ratione VI 141 Giles), printed in Graev. thes. XI 1699, and with cuts by Wüstemann in Jahn's Jahrb. suppl. XV (1849). Rhabanus of Fulda de computo (in Baluz. misc. Par. 1678 I 10—12) c. 6 *quomodo* [numeri] *digitis significentur?* c. 76 pp. 70—1 is a method of calculating the epacts on the fingers. The most exhaustive treatise, in which oriental authorities are cited, is by Rödiger in Jahresber. d. deutschen morgenl. Gesellsch. für 1845. Leipz. 1846, 118 seq. cf. E. H. Palmer journ. of philol. II 247—52, where he explains misunderstood passages of Firdausí and Harírí. More in Fabricius-Ernesti biblioth. lat. III 384—5. Colv. on Apul. apol. p. 579 Oud. Wouwer polymathia c. 7 (in Gronov. thes. gr. X). Counters were also used Iuv. IX 40—2.

251 ATTENDAS VI 66 of a spectator in a theatre. LEGIBUS FATORUM Mart. V 37 15 *pessimorum* lex *amara* fatorum. Luc. VIII 568 fatorum leges.

252 STAMINE III 27.

253 ANTILOCHI BARBAM ARDENTEM Schol. lamenting Antilochus, slain at Troy by Memnon, when he was hastening to rescue his father; thence called *φιλοπάτωρ* Xen. cyn. I § 14. Nestor in Homer only alludes to his son's death Od. III 111 there lies my dear son, *ἅμα κρατερὸς καὶ ἀμύμων,...πέρι μὲν θέειν ταχὺς ἠδὲ μαχητής* [*acris*]. cf. IV 187—8. 199—202. Pind. Pyth. VI 28—42 the lament of Nestor *Μεσσανίου δὲ γέροντος | δονηθεῖσα φρὴν βόασε παῖδα ὄν.* The filial sacrifice and burial of A. were celebrated in the Aethiopis of Arktinos Prokl. chrestom. Welcker ep. Cyclus II 173 seq. 521. Soph. Phil. 424—5 grief of Nestor. Quint. Smyrn. II 243—344 death of A. Tryphiod. 18. Tzetz. posthom. 260—5. Philostr. im. II 7. Prop. III=II 13c 45—50 whom Iuv. follows *nam quo tam dubiae servetur spiritus horae?* | Nestoris *est visus* post tria saecla *cinis.* | cui si tam longae minuissent fata senectae | ... *Iliacis miles in aggeribus,* | non ille Antilochi vidisset corpus humari, | diceret aut, 'o mors, cur mihi sera venis?' Hor. c. II 9 13—5. Auson. epitaph. 7 4—5 *servato Antilochus Nestore patre abii.* | *non hic ordo fuit: sed iustius ille superstes.* ib. 8 on Nestor. Dict. Cret. IV 6. BARBAM he had never shaved off his beard, which was done in early manhood III 186 n. VI 105. Marquardt V 2 199—201. Philostr. im. II 7 § 4 of the dead A. *ἠβάσκει μὲν ὑπήνης πρόσω, κομᾷ δ' ἐν ἡλιώσῃ κόμῃ.*

253—4 AB OMNI, QUISQUIS ADEST SOCIUS the antecedent inserted in the relative clause III 91 n. Ruddim. II 18.

254 CUR HAEC IN TEMPORA DURET [Ov.] cons. ad Liv. 104 *accusatque annos, ut diuturna, suos.*

255 Serv. Aen. IX 497 *quando aliter nequeo crudelem abrumpere vitam.* 'hinc traxit illum colorem Iuv. *quod facinus*' etc. ADMISERIT 340. VI 494. XIII 237. Stav. on Nep. XV 6 § 3.

256 PELEUS XIV 214. That Achilles was doomed to an early death, was well known to himself and to his mother Thetis Il. I 352. 416. IX 410—6 he had the choice between a short and glorious, and a long, inglorious life. XVIII 440—1. 458. XIX 408—23 his horse Xanthos warns him. XXIV 534—42 he pities his father's approaching bereavement. cf. Od. XI 494—503. To escape this doom Achilles had been sent by Thetis to Skyros Stat. Ach. I 25—39. 256—271. Pind. Pyth. III 100—3. Quint. Smyrn. III 450—8 lament of Aias over A. perhaps the tidings will be the death of Peleus, and better so than that he should waste his days with mourning etc. 483—9. VII 249.

257 ALIUS 171 n. I 10 n. Hom. Od. I 189—93.

xv 353—5 Laertes still lives, but ever prays for his release; *ἐκπάγλως γὰρ παιδὸς ὀδύρεται οἰχομένοιο.* Mart. x 67 3 of a crone 'stepmother of *Nestor*, nurse of *Priam*, survivor of every *crow*, Laertes *aviam* senex *vocavit.*' FAS without *est* Mühlmann col. 121 fin. = it is fated ib. 122 e. g. Aen. I 206 *illic* fas *regna resurgere Troiae.* ITHACUM XIV 287. NATANTEM tost on the seas for ten years, and swimming after shipwreck two (Od. v 313—450) or nine (ib. XII 420—450) nights and days. Prop. IV = III 12 32 *totque hiemis noctes totque* natasse *dies.*

258—71 Priam joined with Nestor also VI 324—6. Mart. (ver. 257 n.). priap. 57 4. The whole passage is from Cic. Tusc. I § 85 Metellus had four sons, Priam 50, 17 of whom were by his lawful wife. Fortune had the same power in the case of both, but used it on one only. *Metellum enim multi* filii filiae, nepotes neptes in rogum inposuerunt, Priamum tanta progenie orbatum, cum in aram confugisset, hostilis manus interemit. *hic* si vivis filiis incolumi regno occidisset, ... *utrum tandem a bonis an a malis discessisset? tum profecto videretur a bonis. at certe ei melius evenisset nec tam flebiliter illa canerentur:* 'haec *omnia vidi inflammari,* | Priamo vi vitam evitari, *Iovis aram* sanguine turpari.' *quod si ante occidisset, talem eventum omnino amisisset: hoc autem tempore sensum amisit malorum.* Then follows the case of *Pompeius.* *Πριαμικαὶ τύχαι* proverbial to denote a great reverse of fortune Aristot. eth. N. I 10 § 14. cf. 9 § 11. Attic. phil. in Eus. praep. ev. 796c. Plotin. enn. I 4 5 *τὰς πολυθρυλλήτους ... Πρ. τ.* Hence the epithets *πολύτλητος, πολυδάκρυτος* Pape-Benseler *Πρίαμος.* Plut. Gryll. 6 § 6 p. 989 *τοῦ Πριάμου βαρυτοπώτερος.* id. apophth. Ages. 37 p 211a when some one was envying the Persian king, then very young, Agesilaos replied, 'Priam too, at that age, was not unfortunate.' the saying of Kallimachos 'Troilos wept less than Priam' is cited by Cic. l. c. § 93. Plut. cons. Apoll. 24 p 114a. See the touching appeal of Priam to Hektor Il. XXII 59—76, where he laments his sons fallen, and forebodes that he may see his daughters ravished, his infants brained, and be himself torn by dogs. XXIV 493—506 he appeals to Achilles by the remembrance of Peleus; 543—50 Achilles is overcome by Priam's present sorrow, contrasted with his former glory. Suet. 62, confirming the report that Tiberius intended the destruction of all his grandchildren, *identidem felicem* Priamum *vocabat, quod superstes omnium suorum extitisset.* DCass. LVIII 23 § 4 otherwise; 'he deemed Priam happy, inasmuch as country and kingdom fell with him root and branch.' ib. LXII 16 § 1 the same words are put in Nero's mouth. 258 VENISSET AD UMBRAS Stat. S. III 3 206 *immites lente* descendit ad umbras.

259 ASSARACI Ass. Ilos and Ganymedes were sons of Tros. Priam was son of Laomedon, son of Ilos Apollod. III 12. Heyne on Verg. g. III 35. SOLLEMNIBUS Verg. Aen. V 605 *variis* tumulo *referunt* sollemnia *ludis.* VI 380 tumulo sollemnia *mittent.*

259—60 HECTORE FUNUS PORTANTE Il. XXIV 786 *ἐξέφερον θρασὺν Ἕκτορα δακρυχέοντες.* Cic. Tusc. l. c. Plin. VII § 142. VM. VII 1 § 1 Q. Metellus an example of unalloyed bliss, such as heaven itself cannot boast; great domestic happiness, great public distinctions, *nullum funus, nullus gemitus;* and then the worthy crown of all: *ultimae senectutis spatio defunctum lenique genere mortis inter oscula complexusque carissimorum pignorum extinctum* filii et generi umeris suis per urbem latum rogo inposuerunt. Vell. I 11 § 7. cf. Kirchmann de fun. II 8. Becker Gallus III[2] *363. Prop.* V = IV 11 97—8 a deceased mother comforting her children *et*

bene habet: numquam mater lugubria sumpsi: | venit in exequias tota caterva meas. Nep. XXI 2 § 3 of Philip of Macedon *annos sexaginta natus decessit* florente regno; *neque in tam multis annis* cuiusquam ex sua stirpe funus vidit. FUNUS 'corpse' Serv. Aen. IX 491. Prop. I 17 8 *haecine parva meum* funus *harena teget?* Catull. 64 83. Eutr. VII 23 of Domitian funus *eius cum ingenti dedecore per vespillones* exportatum *et ignobiliter est sepultum.* [Quintil.] decl. 12 § 26 *uterum* funeribus *gravidum.* VFl. VII 643 Burm. more in Mühlmann.

260 FRATRUM 50 sons in all Il. XXIV 495. Aen. II 503. Heyne on Apollod. III 12 5. CERVICIBUS Luc. VIII 732 *ut Romana suum* gestent pia colla parentem. 261 PRIMOS EDERE PLANCTUS Il. XXIV 723. 747. 761 ἦρχε (ἐξῆρχε) γόοιο, said of Andromache, Hekabe, Helene, lamenting Hektor: in each case the lamentation is taken up by others 746 ἐπὶ δὲ στενάχοντο γυναῖκες. 760 γόον δ' ἀλλαστον ὄρινεν. 776 ἐπὶ δ' ἔστενε δῆμος ἀπείρων. Heyne ad l. p. 744. So in Rome the professional mourners, *praeficae*, Fest. p. 223 M. dant ceteris modum plangendi. Ov. m. II 340—3. Marquardt V 1 361 on the beating the breast and scratching the cheek to draw blood. Stanley on Aesch. ch. 22. 26. 262 Cass. (Aesch. Ag.) and Pol. (Eur. Hec.) both survived Priam; but they could not follow his corpse in solemn state. SCISSA PALLA Kirchmann fun. II 17 fin. Faber semestr. II 10 init. Stat. s. V 1 20 *flere et* scindere vestes. Ov. m. II 335 laniata sinus. XI 681—3. On the *palla* see Marquardt V 2 181—2. Ferrar. de re vest. I 3. 18.

264 AUDACES Il. V 65. AEDIFICARE CARINAS Ov. her. 5 41—2. 16 105—110: *aedificare*, strictly 'to make a house' is used, like οἰκοδομεῖν, for 'to build' generally. 265 LONGA DIES in this sense, 'period of time,' *dies* is fem. Plin. ep. VIII 5 § 3 dies longa *et satietas doloris.* QUID CONTULIT I 106 n. 265—6 OMNIA EVERSA ET FLAMMIS ASIAM FERROQUE CADENTEM Aen. II 554—8 Heyne *haec finis* Priami, *fatorum hic exitus illum* | *sorte tulit,* Troiam incensam et prolapsa *videntem* | *Pergama,* tot quondam populis terrisque superbum | regnatorem Asiae. *iacet ingens litore truncus* | *avolsumque umeris caput et sine nomine corpus.* Manil. IV 63—5 (above p.118). *everto* is several times used in the Aen. of the destruction of Troy *Priami regnorum eversor Achilles. eversae Troiae excidia. eversa Pergama. eversa in urbe.* 266 ASIAM Aen. III 1—3 *postquam res* Asiae *Priamique* evertere *gentem* | *inmeritam visum superis,* ceciditque *superbum* | *Ilium et omnis humo* fumat *Neptunia Troia.* From the time of Hdt. I 3. 4. the Troian war was regarded as one stage in the long lasting feud between Europe and Asia. 267 MILES TREMULUS POSITA TULIT ARMA TIARA Aen. II 509 arma *diu senior desueta* trementibus *aevo* | *circumdat nequiquam umeris et inutile ferrum* | *cingitur.* ib. 518—21. 544—6. Cic. p. Rosc. Am. § 90.

TIARA VI 516 Phrygia *vestitur bucca* tiara. Aen. VII 246—8 *hoc* Priami *gestamen erat, cum iura vocatis* | *more daret populis, sceptrumque sacerque* tiaras | *Iliadumque labor vestes.* The upright tiara or fez was reserved for kings Sen. ben. VI 31 § 12 rectam *capite* tiaram *gerens. id solis datum regibus.* DCass. XXXVI 52=35 § 3 makes it identical with διάδημα. cf. Rich companion. Forcell. Curt. III 3=8 § 19 *cidarim Persae vocabant regium capitis insigne: hoc caerulea fascia albo distincta circumibat.* Amm. XVIII 5 § 6. 8 § 5. 268 RUIT ANTE ARAM SUMMI IOVIS Aen. II 501—2. 514—525. 550—3 altaria *ad ipsa* trementem | *traxit.* cf. Heyne exc. XI. Arktinos in his Ἴλιου πέρσις made Priam take refuge at the altar of Ζεὺς ἑρκεῖος Welcker ep. Cyclus

522. Lesches of Lesbos, author of the 'little Iliad,' said that Priam was not slain on the hearth of *Ζεὺς ἑρκεῖος*, but at the doors of the house after he had been dragged from the altar Paus. x 27 § 2. Other authors follow Arktinos Eur. Tr. 17. 483. Hec. 23 with schol. ib. 21. 24. Quint. Smyrn. XIII 222 (Priam wishes, 231—3, that he had died before Troy was in flames). Tryph. 400 prophecy of Kassandra. 635. Paus. II 24 § 5=3. IV 17 § 4=3 Neoptolemos atoned for his sacrilege, being himself slain at Delphi. Ov. Ib. 282. On this altar Alexander sacrificed, in order to expiate the sacrilege of Neoptolemos Arr. I 11 § 8; it was shewn by the local cicerone Luc. IX 979 Oud. Herceas, *monstrator ait*, non respicis aras? DChrys. or. 11 ad fin. Priam king of *Asia*, wounded in extreme old age near *the altar of Zeus*, from whom he was descended [Verg. g. III 35], was *slain upon it*. Dict. Cret. V 13. Markland conj. *Hercei Iovis*. RUIT ANTE ARAM VM. V 6 E § 3 of Themistocles ante ipsam aram *quasi quaedam pietatis clara victima concidit*. UT VETULUS BOS the monosyllabic fall from Aen. V 481 *sternitur exanimisque* tremens *procumbit humi* bos. the simile from Od. IV 535 *ὡς τίς τε κατέκτανε βοῦν ἐπὶ φάτνῃ*. Ov. m. V 122 *procubuit terrae* mactati more iuvenci.

269—70 COLLUM PRAEBET 345 n. 270 AB used even with names of lifeless things, when they are represented as feeling or acting Hand Tursell. I 27. Cic. p. Cluent. § 110 *locum . . . a tribunicia* voce *desertum*. Stat. S. III 1 111 *immenso non umquam exesus* ab aevo. AB INGRATO IAM FASTIDITUS ARATRO it was only in exceptional cases that oxen from the plough were sacrificed K. Fr. Hermann gottesd. Alterth. § 26 20. Ael. v. h. V 14 Kuhn. Wetstein on Mark 11 2. Macrob. III 5 § 5 *iniuges*. Verg. g. IV 540. Aen. VI 38. Sen. Oed. 300. Lexx. *ἀνετός. ἀνίημι. ἀφετός*. Valck. and Wess. on Hdt. H 65. Yet Lucian sacrif. 12 says with Iuv. 'they bring their sacrifices, the husbandman his ploughing ox.' So Ov. m. XV 120—142. Lasaulx Studien 269 n. 242. In Israel also the compromise between religion and avarice, the offering of blind, lame, torn, sick victims, was not unknown Mal. 1 7. 8. 13.

271 UTCUMQUE 359 n. used, like *quicumque* and many other relatives, as indefinites without a verb in the silver age. 'at any rate;' 'however his end was, it was at least human.' Plin. ep. V 5 § 2 *sed hoc* utcumque *tolerabile; gravius illud*. ib. I 12 § 2. Tac. Agr. 39. Bonnell lex. Quintil. has 3 exx.

271—2 TORVA CANINO LATRAVIT RICTU, QUAE POST HUNC VIXERAT UXOR from Ov. m. XIII 517—22 where Hecuba says *quo me servas, annosa senectus? | quo, di crudeles, nisi quo nova funera cernam, | vivacem differtis animam?* quis posse putaret | felicem Priamum post diruta Pergama dici? | felix morte sua est, nec te, mea nata [Polyxena], peremptam | aspicit, et vitam pariter regnumque reliquit. cf. 462—4. 481—575. 542 torvos *sustollit ad aethera vultus*. 568—70 rictu*que in verba parato* | latravit *conata loqui . locus extat, et ex re | nomen habet* . i. e. Strab. XIII p. 595 *Κυνὸς σῆμα*. Ov. m. XIII 620. Eur. Hec. 1265 Pors. DChrys. or. 11 I 369 R. 33 II 29. Quint. Smyrn. XIV 343—53. anth. Pal. XI 212. Tryph. 401—2. Plaut. Men. 713—8 do you know why Hecuba was called a dog? 'No.' Because she did what you are doing now . *omnia mala ingerebat, quemquem aspexerat: | itaque adeo iure coepta appellarist Canis*. anth. Lat. 105 R. Cic. Tusc. III § 63. Hygin. f. 111 Muncker. 243. Sext. Emp. adv. gramm. I 12 § 264. Aus. epit. 25. TORVA Mart. II 41 13—4 *vultus indue tu magis* severos | *quam coniunx Priami*.

272 QUAE POST HUNC VIXERAT UXOR Sen. ep. 47 § 12 (and Macr. I 11 § 7) 'at ego,' *inquis*, 'nullum habeo dominum.' *bona aetas est: forsitan habebis. nescis, qua aetate* Hecuba *servire coeperit, qua* Croesus? Sen. Agam. 705—9 *tot illa regum mater et regimen Phrygum,* | *fecunda in ignes* Hecuba fatorum *novas* | *experta* leges [Iuv. ver. 251] *induit* vultus feros. | *circa ruinas rabida* latravit *suas,* | Troiae superstes Hectori Priamo sibi. anth. Lat. 1246 11—2 M *an felix aegrae potius subducta senectae?* | *sic* Hecuba *flevit Penthesilea minus.* [Liban.] ep. lat. 16 p. 739ª W *liberrimus quisque urgente fortuna servus fieri potest. servivit* Hecuba, *servivit* Croesus. 'The fate of Hekabe,' *τὰ τῆς Ἑκάβης*, proverbial Plut. comp. Thes. et Rom. 6 § 9. Pelop. 29 § 4. anth. app. 102 71. 273 REGEM PONTI VI 661. XIV 252—5 n. There is a brilliant account of Mithradates VI Eupator (cir. B. C. 130—†63, the year of Cicero's consulship) in Mommsen's history. If he shared with Priam etc. the sorrow of losing wife, brother, sister, and children before his death, the fault was his own, for many of them died by his orders (App. Mithr. 112). Gigantic of stature, hardy and fleet of foot, restless in enterprise, he fought in the thickest of the fight in his old age, could speak all the 21 tongues spoken by his subjects, and was the one formidable obstacle to Roman power in the east before the Parthian wars. To Pontus he added at different times Skythia, Kappadokia, Paphlagonia, Galatia, Bithynia, Lykia, Pamphylia, Bosporos, Kolchis, pushed his frontiers to Caucasus, and gained a footing in Greece proper, where his forces held out at Athens against Sulla, B. C. 86, one of the most memorable of sieges. In his three wars with the Romans he encountered Q. Oppius, L. Cassius, M'. Aquilius, Sulla, Fimbria, Murena, Cotta, Fabius, Triarius, Lucullus, Pompeius; and formed an alliance with Sertorius. From his last battle with the Romans at Nikopolis B. C. 66 he fled with only three attendants, and had a price set upon his head by Tigranes. Even after this (Plut. Pomp. 41 § 2. App. Mithr. 101. 109) he formed a plan for the invasion of Italy. His son Pharnakes, whom he designed for his successor, formed a plot against his life; being deserted by every one, he took poison, but in vain (Iuv. XIV 252 n.); and fell by the hand of a faithful Gaul App. 111. Pauly VI 100—12. DCass. XXXVI 11 he planned the invasion of Italy, choosing rather to die with his kingdom than to survive ingloriously. Cic. acad. II § 3 Lucullus called M. the greatest king since Alexander; cf. p. Mur. § 32. App. 112 '57 years a king, he waged war 40 years with Rome, was master of the sea from Kilikia to the Ionian gulph.' ib. 119. 274 CROESUM the beautiful story of the interview of Croesus with Solon was questioned on chronological grounds in antiquity (Plut. Sol. 27 § 1); Grauert, Grote book II c. 11 fin., Curtius, have shewn that, as reported by Hdt., it cannot have taken place; though the two may have met at another time; the travels of Solon lasted from B. C. 593—583; Croesus came to the throne B. C. 560; however DL. I §§ 50. 62 and Suid. speak of later travels; Solon died in Kypros. Duncker Gesch. d. Alterth. I² 596—7 accepts the story in the main, and dates the interview B. C. 560 or 559. M. Sen. contr. 9 § 7 p. 119 29 *ille* Croesus, *inter reges opulentissimus, memento, post terga vinctis manibus deductus est.* The story of Croesus, like that of Polykrates, well illustrates the Greek belief in divine Nemesis (ver. 42 n.). After his accession to the throne of Lydia, he added largely to his dominions by conquest (Hdt. I 26—8): many Greeks famed for wisdom came to Sardis, and among them Solon (29). When Solon had seen all the royal treasures, Croesus asked, *who was the happiest man that he knew.* He

replied Tellos of Athens, for he had begotten good sons, who had also children; and when he died fighting for his country, they *all survived* (30). Next to Tellos Solon ranked Kleobis and Biton of Argos, who died the night after they had drawn their mother, a priestess, to the temple (31). Croesus being angry with his guest for not naming him as the happiest of men, Solon reckons up the days in a life of 70 years, each day exposed to its own accidents; and shews that happiness does not increase in proportion to wealth: 'in every thing we must have regard to the end, how it will fall out at last: for God has shewn prosperity to many, whom afterwards he has plucked up by the roots' (32). Croesus dismisses Solon, thinking him very simple, blind to present prosperity, while he insists on keeping the end in view (33). Vengeance begins to fall on Croesus for his pride; he dreams that his son Atys is killed by the thrust of a spear (34. 38—9). The dream is fulfilled, and Croesus spends two years in mourning (35—46 § 1). Fearing the growing power of Persia, he consults the oracle, which declares, that by crossing the Halys he will ruin a mighty empire (46—56 § 1). He invades Kappadokia (69—71. 73. 75); after an indecisive engagement returning to Sardis, he is besieged by Cyrus, who takes him prisoner, and orders him to be burnt. On the pyre, remembering Solon's lesson, he calls thrice, Solon, Solon, Solon. Cyrus enquiring the meaning of the cry, hears the tale; fearing divine vengeance, and remembering that his own fortune is as uncertain as his captive's, he orders the fire to be quenched; which the bystanders cannot do, when Apollo, moved by the prayers of Croesus, sends a heavy shower (76—87). On the proverbial wealth of Croesus see Pape-Benseler Κροῖσος.

274—5 CROESUM QUEM VOX IUSTI FACUNDA SOLONIS RESPICERE AD LONGAE IUSSIT SPATIA ULTIMA VITAE this maxim (Hdt. I 86 § 3) μηδένα εἶναι τῶν ζωόντων ὄλβιον (cf. c. 33 Solon ὅς τὰ παρεόντα ἀγαθὰ μετεὶς τὴν τελευτὴν παντὸς χρήματος ὀρᾶν ἐκέλευε) is very frequently cited, esp. in tragedy, of which it is the key-note DL. I § 50 τὰ θρυλούμενα. Soph. Trach. 1—3. Oed. r. 1528—30 Erf. Eur. Andr. 100—2 Barnes. El. 952—6. Tr. 510. Iph. A. 161—2. Aristot. eth. N. I 10=11 § 3. Cic. fin. II § 87 Dav. III § 76. Ov. m. III 135—7. Sen. de tranq. an. 11 § 12 *rex es: non ad* Croesum *te mittam, qui rogum suum et escendit iussus et extingui vidit,* factus non regno tantum, sed etiam morti suae superstes. Ios. b. I. v 11=29 § 3 applies the saying to Antiochos Epiphanes of Commagene, who aided Titus at the siege of Jerusalem; Arr. VII 16 § 7 to Alexander, who was *felix opportunitate mortis.* Hence the proverbs paroemiogr. I 315 n. τέλος ὅρα βίου. II 187 Λυδὸς ἀποθνήσκει σοφὸς ἀνήρ, said of Croesus. ib. 665 τέρμα δ' ὀρᾶν βιότοιο, Σόλων ἱεραῖς ἐν Ἀθήναις. Meurs. Solon c. 26. cf. ecclus. 11 28. Plin. VII § 132 *alius de alio iudicat dies, et tamen* supremus de omnibus, *ideoque nullis credendum est.* Charon in Lucian contempl. 10 takes Solon's maxim as a compliment to him and his ferry-boat. cf. 'all's well that ends well.' 'Ende gut, alles gut.' 'Finis coronat opus.' and many other proverbs Wander s. v. *Ende.*

276—282 from Vell. II 19 B.C. 88 'Sulla returned to Rome, occupied it by force of arms, and drove out from the city twelve ringleaders of revolution, among whom were *Marius* with his son and P. Sulpicius, *ac lege lata* exules *fecit*; . . . Marius after his sixth consulship and his 70th year, naked and overwhelmed with mire, eyes only and nose rising above the water, was dragged forth from a bed of reeds hard by the *swamp* of Marica, wherein he had concealed himself when flying from the pursuit of Sulla's cavalry. A halter being thrown over his neck, he was led to *the prison of the Minturnensians* by order of the duumvir. A public

slave, a German by nation, was sent with a sword to dispatch him; it chanced that this slave had been taken by him when imperator in the *Cimbric war*; no sooner did he recognise Marius, than uttering a loud shriek expressing indignation at so great a man's calamity, he threw away his sword and fled from the prison. Then his countrymen, taught by an enemy to compassionate one who was but lately the chief man in the state, furnished him with provisions and clothing and put him on board a ship; but he, coming up with his son near Aenaria, bent his course to Africa, and supported a *life of destitution in a hut of the ruins of Carthage;* while Marius beholding Carthage, Carthage gazing on Marius, might each comfort the other.' Manil. IV 45—8 *et Cimbrum in Mario,* Mariumque in carcere *victum*: | *qui* consul toties *exsulque et in exsule consul* | adiacuit Libycis compar iactura ruinis. | *eque* crepidinibus [Iuv. V 8n.] *cepit* Carthaginis *orbem.* Flor. II 9 = III 21 § 6 *initium et causa belli* inexplebilis honorum Marii fames. § 8 *Marium* servilis fuga *exemit.* § 10 *rediit ab Africa Marius clade maior: siquidem* carcer *catenae, fuga* exilium *horrificaverant dignitatem.* Luc. II 69—138. e. g. 69—75 *post* Teutonicos [Iuv. 282] *victor Libycosque* triumphos | exul limosa Marius caput abdidit ulva. | *stagna avidi texere soli laxaeque* paludes | *depositum, Fortuna, tuum; mox vincula ferri* | *exedere senem longusque in* carcere [Iuv. 276] *paedor.* | *consul et eversa felix moriturus in urbe* | poenas ante dabat scelerum. 79 the Gaul (or German) *viderat immensam tenebroso in* carcere *lucem.* 90—3 *nuda triumphati iacuit per regna Iugurthae* | *et* Poenos pressit cineres [Iuv. 277]: *solacia fati* | Carthago Mariusque *tulit, pariterque iacentes* | *ignovere deis.* 130—3 *septimus haec sequitur repetitis fascibus annus* [B.C. 86]: | *ille fuit vitae* Mario modus, omnia passo, | quae peior fortuna potest, atque omnibus uso, | quae melior, mensoque homini quid fata pararent. The exile Ovid draws the same lesson from the fate of Marius Pont. IV 3 45. 47 *ille Iugurthino clarus* Cimbroque triumpho, | . . . *in caeno latuit* Marius *cannaque* palustri. ib. 37—8 the reverses of *Croesus* [Iuv. 274—5], and 41—4 of *Pompeius* [Iuv. 283—8]. 276 EXILIUM on the flight of Marius see Plut. Mar. 35 § 6—c. 40. 41 § 4. 45 § 5. 43 §§ 2—3 on his return B.C. 87 Cinna entered Rome, but Marius lingered at the gates, feigning unwillingness to enter while still under the decree of banishment (cf. 42 § 3); if his presence were required, the decree must be formally rescinded; when three or four tribes only had voted, he threw off the mask. ib. 41 § 4 from his flight to his return, a period of more than 70 days, he suffered his beard to grow, and refused the proconsular uniform sent him by Cinna, passing through Italy in tatters and unkempt. cf. App. b. c. I 60. 67. Plut. Sull. 10. Luc. II 227 exulibus Mariis. CARCER he was committed to the house of Fannia in Minturnae VM. I 5 § 5. II 10 § 6. VIII 2 § 3. Plut. 38. 39 the Gaul who was sent to kill him saw his eyes glaring in the dark cellar, and heard a loud voice 'Man, darest thou kill Gaius Marius?' on which he ran out crying: 'I cannot kill Gaius Marius.' cf. App. b. c. I 61. Luc. II 73. 79 and Oros. V 19 also speak of a *carcer.*

MINTURNARUMQUE PALUDES Cicero often speaks of his fellow-townsman fin. II § 105. p. Sest. § 50. p. Planc. § 26. in Pis. § 43 C. Marius, *quem Italia servata ab illo* demersum in Minturnensium paludibus, Africa *devicta ab eodem* expulsum et naufragum vidit. p. red. ad Quir. §§ 19, 20. Oros. V 19 p. 343 H Marius *fugiens, cum persequentium instantia circumsaeptus esset, in* Minturnensium paludibus sese *abdidit, e quibus infeliciter luto obsitus ignominioseque protractus,* turpi

autem spectaculo Minturnas *deductus contrususque in* carcerem, *percussorem ad se missum solo vultu exterruit.* Hor. ep. I 5 4—5 palustris Minturnas. To the malaria arising from the swamp Ovid alludes m. XV 716 Minturnaeque graves. MINTURNARUM a Roman colony of Latium on the via Appia, lying on the right bank of the Liris *Garigliano*, about 3 miles from the sea Strab. V p. 233; there are still large remains of an amphitheatre and an aqueduct, substructions of a temple, walls and towers. Cluver. Ital. III 10 pp. 1074—9 gives the authorities in full; see also E. H. Bunbury in dict. geogr.

277 MENDICATUS VICTA CARTHAGINE PANIS Luc. VIII 268 an Libycae Marium potuere ruinae | erigere in fasces? anth. Lat. 415 36—8 *o superi, quis fuit ille dies,* | *quo* Marium vidit supra Carthago iacentem! | tertia par illis nulla *ruina fuit*; ib. 33—5 hope moved Marius to trust himself to the marsh, *turpi se credere limo*, and to make for the shores of conquered Libya. 39—40 hope carried the exile Pompeius to the boy king [Iuv. 283—8]. 43 hope remained to Priam after Hector's loss [Iuv. 258—72]. Plut. Flam. 21 § 7 (§ 6 he speaks of the reverses of *Mithradates* [Iuv. 273], and c. 20—1 of those of *Hannibal* [Iuv. 147—67]) 'the Romans, who mocked the fortunes of *Marius a vagabond and a beggar*, ἀλωμένου καὶ πτωχεύοντος, in Africa, presently adored him at Rome σφαττόμενοι καὶ μαστιγούμενοι.' § 8 Solon's maxim. id. Mar. 40 §§ 5—7 Marius reached Africa, Sextilius the praetor warned him not to land; otherwise he must carry out the decree of the senate and treat him as an enemy of the Romans. Marius replied 'tell him that you have seen C. Marius sitting *an exile amid the ruins of Carthage*,' M. Sen. contr. 17 § 6 p. 198 CAPITO Minturnensis palus exulem Marium *non hausit; Cimber etiam in capto vidit imperantem; praetor iter a conspectu* exulis *flexit: qui in* crepidine [Iuv. V 8 n.] *viderat Marium, in sella figuravit.* ib. 1 § 3 p. 57 *quis crederet iacentem supra* crepidinem Marium *fuisse consulem aut futurum?* § 5 P. ASPRENAS *quid referam* Marium *sexto consulatu* Carthagini mendicantem, *septimo Romae imperantem?* Stanley compares the legendary *date obolum Belisario.*

278 For the trochaic caesura in the third foot Lupus compares II 146. IV 120. VI 192. VIII 100. 267. XI 133. XIV 137. 242. XV 64. 116. HINC from long life 275. 278—9 QUID BEATIUS more universal than *quem beatiorem*; so *nihil* than *nemo*, οὐδέν than οὐδείς VI 459. Hor. s. I 3 18—9 nil *fuit umquam* | *sic impar sibi.* Ruddim. II 103. Ramshorn 956. Spartian. Sev. 21 §§ 5—6 quid *Marco* felicius *fuisset*, si *Commodum non reliquisset heredem?* quid *Severo Septimio*, si *Bassianum nec genuisset?* Cic. parad. 2 § 16 *O. vero* Marium *vidimus, qui mihi secundis rebus unus ex fortunatis hominibus, adversis unus ex summis viris videbatur, quo* beatius *esse mortali nihil possit.* For the thought cf. VM. IV 9 § 14 *ille* Marius, ... *cui post* exilium *consul creari proscriptoque facere proscriptionem contigit. quid huius condicione inconstantius aut mutabilius? quem si inter miseros posueris, miserrimus,* inter felices felicissimus reperietur. Stat. Th. VI 513—7 of Polynices. Plut. Mar. 23 § 1 fortune, or the envy of the gods, or necessity, leaves no great success unalloyed, but diversifies human life with a mixture of good and ill.

280 on the triumphal procession see 36—46 n.; those of Marius over Iugurtha (Plut. 12), and over the Cimbri and Teutones ib. 28 § 9. Hor. c. I 37 30—2 *saevis Liburnis scilicet invidens* | *privata deduci superbo* | *non humilis mulier triumpho.* Prop. II 1 33 Vulp. Flor. I 38 = III 3 § 10 *Teutobodus, king of* the Teutoni, *insigne spectaculum triumphi fuit. quippe vir*

proceritatis eximiae super tropaea sua eminebat. 281 POMPA ANIMAM of the 13 EXX. of hiatus in Iuv. 8 are in this place (Lupus) III 70. VI 274. 468. VIII 105. XII 110 (?). XIV 49. XV 126. ANIMAM OPIMAM as we say *op. decus, gloria, triumphus.* 282 CUM DE TEUTONICO VELLET DESCENDERE CURRU VIII 249—53. The terror of Rome before these northern hordes, whose time was not yet fully come, was great Flor. I 38=III 3 § 5 *actum erat, ni Marius illi saeculo contigisset.* On the very day of the victory at the Raudii campi it was announced at Rome, as tradition told, by Castor and Pollux §§ 19—21 *hunc tam laetum tamque felicem liberatae Italiae adsertique imperii nuntium . . . populus Romanus accepit . . . per ipsos, si credere fas est, deos.* cf. Plut. 17 for many other portents. This first German immigration (for the women and children marched with the fighting men or rode in wagons) of the Cimbri was at the outset entirely successful; they defeated the consuls 1) Carbo B.C. 113 at Noreia in Carinthia, 2) Silanus B.C. 109 in southern Gaul, 3) Maximus Oct. B.C. 105 with a legatus and proconsul, commanding three armies, in a series of battles at Orange; in these days 80,000 Roman soldiers were slain. Sall. Iug. 114 § 1 *quo metu Italia omnis contremuerat.* § 4 at that time *spes atque opes civitatis in illo* [Mario] *sitae.* Plut. 11 § 4. 16 § 1 compares the invaders to a cloud and a thunderbolt falling on Gaul and Italy; 11 § 10 to fire, for their speed and violence; 24 § 4 to giants, rending hills, uprooting trees; 26 § 3 to a surging sea. Marius, who had ended the Iugurthine war B.C. 106, was consul 5 years in succession B.C. 104—100, during which he reformed the army, destroyed the Teutones at Aquae Sextiae *Aix* B.C. 102 (Plut. 11—24. Liv. perioch. LXVIII) and the Cimbri on the campi Raudii, near Vercellae 30 July B.C. 101 (Plut. 24—7. Liv. ib.). He had put off the triumph for the victory at Aix (Plut. 24 § 1. Liv. ib.), and now accepted only one triumph, though two were offered Liv. ib. Plut. 28 §§ 8—9. After the battle of Aix he reserved the choicest arms and spoils for his triumph, offering all else as a burnt sacrifice ib. 22 § 1. cf. the inscription seen by Poggio on the basis of the statue of Marius at Arezzo Orell. 543. corp. inscr. Lat. I p. 290 he waged war as consul with Iugurtha, took him prisoner ET • TRIVMPHANS • IN • SECVNDO • CONSVLATV • ANTE • CVRRVM • SVVM • DVCI • IVSSIT • • • IIII • COS • TEVTONORVM • EXERCITVM • DELEVIT • V • COS • CIMBROS • FVDIT • EX • ILLIS • ET • TEVTONIS . ITERVM • TRIVM*phavit* • • • • POST • LXX • ANNVM • PATRIA • PER • ARMA • CIVILIA • EXPVLSVS • ARMIS • RESTITVTVS • VII • COS • FACTVS • EST • DE • MANVBIIS • CIMBRIC • ET • TEVTON • AEDEM • HONORI • ET • VIRTVTI • VICTOR • FECIT. In return for their great deliverance the people named Marius the third founder of the city, and poured libations to him as to their gods at feasts Plut. 27 § 8. From the history of Marius Aug. civ. D. II 23 § 1 draws the inference *posse homines, sicut fuit Marius, salute viribus opibus honoribus dignitate* longaevitate *cumulari et perfrui dis iratis.* ibid. § 2 *omitto quod* Marius *a miserantibus* Minturnensibus *Maricae deae in luco eius commendatus est, ut ei omnia prosperaret; et ex summa desperatione reversus incolumis, in urbem duxit crudelem crudelis exercitum.*

283—8 from Cic., whom Vell. and Sen. also follow, Tusc. I § 86 [cf. § 85, the source of Iuv. 258—72] Pompeius struck with a dangerous disease at Neapolis, recovered. The Neapolitans, aye and they of Puteoli too, put on crowns for joy: volgo ex oppidis publice gratulabantur: *ineptum sane negotium et graeculum, sed tamen* fortunatum. Had he then died, would he have been taken from goods or ills? certe a

Fortuna *favoris* | *exigit a misero.* 27—31 *longius aevum* | *destruit ingentes animos, et* vita superstes | imperio; nisi summa dies cum fine bonorum | affuit et celeri praevertit tristia leto, | *dedecori est fortuna prior.* The fortune of Pompeius was no less celebrated than that of Sulla Cic. de imp. Cn. Pomp. §§ 47—9. Petron. 123 239—244. Luc. VIII 728—9 *non pretiosa petit cumulato ture sepulchra* | Pompeius, Fortuna, tuus. I 134 of P. *nec reparare novas vires, multumque priori* | *credere* fortunae; *stat magni nominis umbra.* II 725—36 e.g. *lassata triumphos* | *destituit* Fortuna *tuos.* VIII 700—7, e.g. felix *nullo turbante deorum,* | et nullo parcente miser; *semel impulit illum* | *dilata* Fortuna *manu.* The 'fortune of Caesar' was also proverbial. Heinr. cites Dorville on Char. v 6 p. 484.

FORTUNA URBIS on coins Rasche III 1162—3 FORTVNA POPVLI ROMANI. Eckhel II 455. III 141 ΤΥΧΗ ΠΟΛΕΩΣ. Luc. VIII 685. Lob. Agl. 595.

286 SERVATUM VICTO CAPUT ABSTULIT Pacuv. in Suet. Caes. 84 *men'* servasse *ut essent qui me* perderent? After escaping from the battle of Pharsalus (9 Aug. 706 = 6 June 48), Pompeius fled to Egypt, but was put to death before he could land, on the day before his 59th birthday, being the anniversary of his triumph (B. C. 61) over Mithradates, 28 Sept. 706 = 24 July 48 Fischer röm. Zeittaf. The advisers of Ptolemy Dionysos (Cleopatra's brother, a boy of 13), the eunuch Pothinos, the general-in-chief Achillas, and the Chian sophist Theodotos, resolved to kill P.; Plut. Pomp. 77 § 3 'a dead man,' said the sophist with a smile, 'does not bite.' ib. 78—80 Achillas, with the tribune Septimius and the centurion Salvius, put off in a small boat to receive P.; who on passing from his vessel quoted Sophokles, 'he who goes to a tyrant, is his slave;' in the boat he conned over the Greek speech which he intended to address to the young king. As he rose to leave the boat, he was stabbed, his head cut off and the body flung naked out of the boat, to feast the eyes of the curious. When all had gazed their fill, a faithful freedman Philippos (with Servius Corvus a former quaestor of P. Luc. VIII 714 seq. AV. vir. ill. 77) gathered fragments of a fishing boat, enough at a pinch to furnish a pyre for a corpse naked and not entire (*νεκρῷ γυμνῷ καὶ οὐδὲ ὅλῳ* Iuv. 288 cadavere toto). The head was presented to Caesar when he arrived a few days later (cf. Plut. Caes. 48 § 2). The 'remains' were sent to Cornelia and buried by her in her husband's Alban estate. See on the head of P. Luc. VIII 662—690, who describes the embalming. IX 136—144. 1009—92. The tragical end of such unprecedented greatness powerfully impressed the Roman imagination. Prop. III = IV 11 34—5 *totiens nostro Memphi cruenta malo,* | *tres ubi Pompeio detraxit harena triumphos.* Petron. 120 63 *Libyco iacet aequore Magnus.* Sen de ir. II 2 § 3, where he also speaks of the end of *Cicero* (Iuv. 120—6). id. ep. 4 § 7. Vell. II 53 § 4 *hic post tres consulatus et totidem triumphos domitumque terrarum orbem sanctissimi ac praestantissimi viri in id evecti, super quod ascendi non potest, ... vitae fuit exitus,* in tantum in illo viro a se discordante fortuna, ut cui modo ad victoriam terra defuerat, deesset ad sepulturam. Luc. VIII 711—821. 833—71. the tomb was shewn to sightseers by the local guides 821 *monstratum.* 869 *monstrantibus.* IX 1—4. 53—4. App. b. c. II 84 Pothinos and his men sent the head of P. to Caesar, in hope of reward; the body 'some one' buried on the sand, and erected a cheap tomb over it; Hadrian extemporised an epitaph (cf. DCass. LXIX 11 § 1 A. D. 122. anth. Pal. IX 402. Spartian Hadr. 14 § 4) *τῷ ναοῖς βριθοντι πόση σπάνις ἔπλετο τύμβου.* Hadrian also brought to light the tomb, then buried in sand, and restored the brazen statues which

xv 353—5 Laertes still lives, but ever prays for his release; *ἐκπάγλως γὰρ παιδὸς ὀδύρεται οἰχομένοιο.* Mart. x 67 3 of a crone 'stepmother of *Nestor*, nurse of *Priam*, survivor of every *crow*, Laertes *aviam* senex *vocavit.*' FAS without *est* Mühlmann col. 121 fin. = it is fated ib. 122 e. g. Aen. I 206 *illic* fas *regna resurgere Troiae.* ITHACUM XIV 287. NATANTEM tost on the seas for ten years, and swimming after shipwreck two (Od. v 313—450) or nine (ib. XII 420—450) nights and days. Prop. IV = III 12 32 *totque hiemis noctes totque* natasse *dies.*

258—71 Priam joined with Nestor also VI 324—6. Mart. (ver. 257 n.). priap. 57 4. The whole passage is from Cic. Tusc. I § 85 Metellus had four sons, Priam 50, 17 of whom were by his lawful wife. Fortune had the same power in the case of both, but used it on one only. *Metellum enim multi* filii filiae, nepotes neptes in rogum inposuerunt, Priamum tanta progenie orbatum, cum in aram confugisset, hostilis manus interemit. *hic* si vivis filiis incolumi regno occidisset, ... *utrum tandem a bonis an a malis discessisset? tum profecto videretur a bonis. at certe ei melius evenisset nec tam flebiliter illa canerentur:* 'haec *omnia vidi inflammari,* | Priamo vi vitam evitari, *Iovis aram* sanguine turpari.' *quod si ante occidisset, talem eventum omnino amisisset: hoc autem tempore sensum amisit malorum.* Then follows the case of *Pompeius.* Πριαμικαὶ τύχαι proverbial to denote a great reverse of fortune Aristot. eth. N. I 10 § 14. cf. 9 § 11. Attic. phil. in Eus. praep. ev. 796c. Plotin. enn. I 4 5 *τὰς πολυθρυλλήτους ... Πρ. τ.* Hence the epithets *πολύτλητος, πολυδάκρυτος* Pape-Benseler *Πρίαμος.* Plut. Gryll. 6 § 6 p. 989 *τοῦ Πριάμου βαρυπατμότερος.* id. apophth. Ages. 37 p 211a when some one was envying the Persian king, then very young, Agesilaos replied, 'Priam too, at that age, was not unfortunate.' the saying of Kallimachos 'Troilos wept less than Priam' is cited by Cic. l. c. § 93. Plut. cons. Apoll. 24 p 114a. See the touching appeal of Priam to Hektor Il. XXII 59—76, where he laments his sons fallen, and forebodes that he may see his daughters ravished, his infants brained, and be himself torn by dogs. XXIV 493—506 he appeals to Achilles by the remembrance of Peleus; 543—50 Achilles is overcome by Priam's present sorrow, contrasted with his former glory. Suet. 62, confirming the report that Tiberius intended the destruction of all his grandchildren, *identidem felicem* Priamum *vocabat, quod superstes omnium suorum extitisset.* DCass. LVIII 23 § 4 otherwise; 'he deemed Priam happy, inasmuch as country and kingdom fell with him root and branch.' ib. LXII 16 § 1 the same words are put in Nero's mouth. 258 VENISSET AD UMBRAS Stat. S. III 3 206 *immites lente* descendit ad umbras.

259 ASSARACI Ass. Ilos and Ganymedes were sons of Tros. Priam was son of Laomedon, son of Ilos Apollod. III 12. Heyne on Verg. g. III 35. SOLLEMNIBUS Verg. Aen. V 605 *variis* tumulo *referunt* sollemnia *ludis.* VI 380 tumulo sollemnia *mittent.*

259—60 HECTORE FUNUS PORTANTE Il. XXIV 786 *ἐξέφερον θρασὺν Ἕκτορα δακρυχέοντες.* Cic. Tusc. l. c. Plin. VII § 142. VM. VII 1 § 1 Q. Metellus an example of unalloyed bliss, such as heaven itself cannot boast; great domestic happiness, great public distinctions, *nullum funus, nullus gemitus;* and then the worthy crown of all: *ultimae senectutis spatio defunctum lenique genere mortis inter oscula complexusque carissimorum pignorum extinctum* filii et generi umeris suis per urbem latum rogo inposuerunt. Vell. I 11 § 7. cf. Kirchmann de fun. II 8. Becker Gallus III[2] *363. Prop.* V = IV 11 97—8 a deceased mother comforting her children *et*

bene habet: numquam mater lugubria sumpsi: | venit in exequias tota caterva meas. Nep. xxi 2 § 3 of Philip of Macedon *annos sexaginta natus decessit* florente regno; *neque in tam multis annis* cuiusquam ex sua stirpe funus vidit. FUNUS 'corpse' Serv. Aen. ix 491. Prop. i 17 8 *haecine parva meum* funus *harena teget?* Catull. 64 83. Eutr. vii 23 of Domitian funus *eius cum ingenti dedecore per vespillones* exportatum *et ignobiliter est sepultum.* [Quintil.] decl. 12 § 26 *uterum* funeribus *gravidum.* VFl. vii 643 Burm. more in Mühlmann.

260 FRATRUM 50 sons in all Il. xxiv 495. Aen. ii 503. Heyne on Apollod. iii 12 5. CERVICIBUS Luc. viii 732 *ut Romana suum* gestent pia colla parentem. 261 PRIMOS EDERE PLANCTUS Il. xxiv 723. 747. 761 ἦρχε (ἐξῆρχε) γόοιο, said of Andromache, Hekabe, Helene, lamenting Hektor: in each case the lamentation is taken up by others 746 ἐπὶ δὲ στενάχοντο γυναῖκες. 760 γόον δ' ἀλίαστον ὄρνυε. 776 ἐπὶ δ' ἔστενε δῆμος ἀπείρων. Heyne ad l. p. 744. So in Rome the professional mourners, *praeficae*, Fest. p. 223 M. dant ceteris modum plangendi. Ov. m. ii 340—3. Marquardt v 1 361 on the beating the breast and scratching the cheek to draw blood. Stanley on Aesch. ch. 22. 26. 262 Cass. (Aesch. Ag.) and Pol. (Eur. Hec.) both survived Priam; but they could not follow his corpse in solemn state. SCISSA PALLA Kirchmann fun. ii 17 fin. Faber semestr. ii 10 init. Stat. s. v 1 20 *flere et* scindere vestes. Ov. m. ii 335 laniata sinus. xi 681—3. On the *palla* see Marquardt v 2 181—2. Ferrar. de re vest. i 3. 18.

264 AUDACES Il. v 65. AEDIFICARE CARINAS Ov. her. 5 41—2. 16 105—110: *aedificare*, strictly 'to make a house' is used, like οἰκοδομεῖν, for 'to build' generally. 265 LONGA DIES in this sense, 'period of time,' *dies* is fem. Plin. ep. viii 5 § 3 dies longa *et satietas doloris.* QUID CONTULIT i 106 n. 265—6 OMNIA EVERSA ET FLAMMIS ASIAM FERROQUE CADENTEM Aen. ii 554—8 Heyne *haec finis* Priami, *fatorum hic exitus illum* | *sorte tulit,* Troiam incensam et prolapsa *videntem* | *Pergama,* tot quondam populis terrisque superbum | regnatorem Asiae. *iacet ingens litore truncus* | *avolsumque umeris caput et sine nomine corpus.* Manil. iv 63—5 (above p. 118). *everto* is several times used in the Aen. of the destruction of Troy *Priami regnorum eversor Achilles. eversae Troiae excidia. eversa Pergama. eversa in urbe.* 266 ASIAM Aen. iii 1—3 *postquam res* Asiae *Priamique* evertere *gentem* | *inmeritam visum superis,* ceciditque *superbum* | *Ilium et omnis humo* fumat *Neptunia Troia.* From the time of Hdt. i 3. 4. the Troian war was regarded as one stage in the long lasting feud between Europe and Asia. 267 MILES TREMULUS POSITA TULIT ARMA TIARA Aen. ii 509 arma *diu senior desueta* trementibus *aevo* | *circumdat nequiquam umeris et inutile ferrum* | *cingitur.* ib. 518—21. 544—6. Cic. p. Rosc. Am. § 90.

TIARA vi 516 Phrygia *vestitur bucca* tiara. Aen. vii 246—8 *hoc* Priami *gestamen erat, cum iura vocatis* | *more daret populis, sceptrumque sacerque* tiaras | *Iliadumque labor vestes.* The upright tiara or fez was reserved for kings Sen. ben. vi 31 § 12 rectam *capite* tiaram *gerens. id solis datum regibus.* DCass. xxxvi 52 = 35 § 3 makes it identical with διάδημα. cf. Rich companion. Forcell. Curt. iii 3 = 8 § 19 *cidarim Persae vocabant regium capitis insigne: hoc caerulea fascia albo distincta circumibat.* Amm. xviii 5 § 6. 8 § 5. 268 RUIT ANTE ARAM SUMMI IOVIS Aen. ii 501—2. 514—525. 550—3 altaria *ad ipsa* trementem | *traxit.* cf. Heyne exc. xi. Arktinos in his Ἰλίου πέρσις made Priam take refuge at the altar of Zeὺς ἑρκεῖος Welcker ep. Cyclus ii

522. Lesches of Lesbos, author of the 'little Iliad,' said that Priam was not slain on the hearth of *Ζεὺς ἑρκεῖος*, but at the doors of the house after he had been dragged from the altar Paus. x 27 § 2. Other authors follow Arktinos Eur. Tr. 17. 483. Hec. 23 with schol. ib. 21. 24. Quint. Smyrn. XIII 222 (Priam wishes, 231—3, that he had died before Troy was in flames). Tryph. 400 prophecy of Kassandra. 635. Paus. II 24 § 5=3. IV 17 § 4=3 Neoptolemos atoned for his sacrilege, being himself slain at Delphi. Ov. Ib. 282. On this altar Alexander sacrificed, in order to expiate the sacrilege of Neoptolemos Arr. I 11 § 8; it was shewn by the local cicerone Luc. IX 979 Oud. Herceas, *monstrator ait*, non respicis aras? DChrys. or. 11 ad fin. Priam king of *Asia*, wounded in extreme old age near *the altar of Zeus*, from whom he was descended [Verg. g. III 35], was *slain upon it*. Dict. Cret. V 13. Markland conj. *Hercei Iovis*. RUIT ANTE ARAM VM. V 6 E § 3 of Themistocles ante ipsam aram *quasi quaedam pietatis clara victima concidit*. UT VETULUS BOS the monosyllabic fall from Aen. V 481 *sternitur exanimisque* tremens *procumbit humi* bos. the simile from Od. IV 535 *ὡς τίς τε κατέκτανε βοῦν ἐπὶ φάτνῃ*. Ov. m. V 122 *procubuit terrae* mactati more iuvenci.

269—70 COLLUM PRAEBET 345 n. 270 AB used even with names of lifeless things, when they are represented as feeling or acting Hand Tursell. I 27. Cic. p. Cluent. § 110 *locum . . .* a tribunicia voce *desertum*. Stat. s. III 1 111 *inmenso non umquam exesus* ab aevo. AB INGRATO IAM FASTIDITUS ARATRO it was only in exceptional cases that oxen from the plough were sacrificed K. Fr. Hermann gottesd. Alterth. § 26 20. Ael. v. h. V 14 Kuhn. Wetstein on Mark 11 2. Macrob. III 5 § 5 *iniuges*. Verg. g. IV 540. Aen. VI 38. Sen. Oed. 300. Lexx. *ἀνετός. ἀνίημι. ἀφετός.* Valck. and Wess. on Hdt. II 65. Yet Lucian sacrif. 12 says with Iuv. 'they bring their sacrifices, the husbandman his ploughing ox.' So Ov. m. XV 120—142. Lasaulx Studien 269 n. 242. In Israel also the compromise between religion and avarice, the offering of blind, lame, torn, sick victims, was not unknown Mal. 1 7. 8. 13. 271 UTCUMQUE 359 n. used, like *quicumque* and many other relatives, as indefinites without a verb in the silver age. 'at any rate;' 'however his end was, it was at least human.' Plin. ep. V 5 § 2 *sed hoc* utcumque *tolerabile; gravius illud*. ib. I 12 § 2. Tac. Agr. 39. Bonnell lex. Quintil. has 3 exx.

271—2 TORVA CANINO LATRAVIT RICTU, QUAE POST HUNC VIXERAT UXOR from Ov. m. XIII 517—22 where Hecuba says *quo me servas, annosa senectus? | quo, di crudeles, nisi quo nova funera cernam, | vivacem differtis* animum? quis posse putaret | felicem Priamum post diruta Pergama dici? | felix morte sua est, nec te, mea nata [Polyxena], peremptam | aspicit, et vitam pariter regnumque reliquit. cf. 462—4. 481—575. 542 torvos *sustollit ad aethera vultus*. 568—70 rictuque *in verba parato* | latravit *conata loqui . locus extat, et ex re | nomen habet* . i. e. Strab. XIII p. 595 *Κυνὸς σῆμα*. Ov. m. XIII 620. Eur. Hec. 1265 Pors. DChrys. or. 11 I 369 R. 33 II 29. Quint. Smyrn. XIV 343—53. anth. Pal. XI 212. Tryph. 401—2. Plaut. Men. 713—8 do you know why Hecuba was called a dog? 'No.' Because she did what you are doing now . *omnia mala ingerebat, quemquem aspexerat: | itaque adeo iure coepta appellarist Canis*. anth. Lat. 105 R. Cic. Tusc. III § 63. Hygin. f. 111 Muncker. 243. Sext. Emp. adv. gramm. I 12 § 264. Aus. epit. 25. TORVA Mart. II 41 13—4 *vultus indue tu magis* severos | *quam coniunx Priami*.

272 QUAE POST HUNC VIXERAT UXOR Sen. ep. 47 § 12 (and Macr. I 11 § 7) 'at ego,' *inquis*, 'nullum habeo dominum.' *bona aetas est: forsitan habebis. nescis, qua aetate* Hecuba *servire coeperit, qua* Croesus? Sen. Agam. 705—9 *tot illa regum mater et regimen Phrygum,* | *fecunda in ignes* Hecuba fatorum *novas* | *experta* leges [Iuv. ver. 251] *induit* vultus feros. | *circa ruinas rabida* latravit *suas,* | Troiae superstes Hectori Priamo sibi. anth. Lat. 1246 11—2 M *an felix aegrae potius subducta senectae?* | *sic* Hecuba *flevit Penthesilea minus.* [Liban.] ep. lat. 16 p. 739[a] W *liberrimus quisque urgente fortuna servus fieri potest. servivit* Hecuba, *servivit* Croesus. 'The fate of Hekabe,' *τὰ τῆς Ἑκάβης*, proverbial Plut. comp. Thes. et Rom. 6 § 9. Pelop. 29 § 4. anth. app. 102 71. 273 REGEM PONTI VI 661. XIV 252—5 n. There is a brilliant account of Mithradates VI Eupator (cir. B. C. 130—†63, the year of Cicero's consulship) in Mommsen's history. If he shared with Priam etc. the sorrow of losing wife, brother, sister, and children before his death, the fault was his own, for many of them died by his orders (App. Mithr. 112). Gigantic of stature, hardy and fleet of foot, restless in enterprise, he fought in the thickest of the fight in his old age, could speak all the 21 tongues spoken by his subjects, and was the one formidable obstacle to Roman power in the east before the Parthian wars. To Pontus he added at different times Skythia, Kappadokia, Paphlagonia, Galatia, Bithynia, Lykia, Pamphylia, Bosporos, Kolchis, pushed his frontiers to Caucasus, and gained a footing in Greece proper, where his forces held out at Athens against Sulla, B. C. 86, one of the most memorable of sieges. In his three wars with the Romans he encountered Q. Oppius, L. Cassius, M'. Aquilius, Sulla, Fimbria, Murena, Cotta, Fabius, Triarius, Lucullus, Pompeius; and formed an alliance with Sertorius. From his last battle with the Romans at Nikopolis B. C. 66 he fled with only three attendants, and had a price set upon his head by Tigranes. Even after this (Plut. Pomp. 41 § 2. App. Mithr. 101. 109) he formed a plan for the invasion of Italy. His son Pharnakes, whom he designed for his successor, formed a plot against his life; being deserted by every one, he took poison, but in vain (Iuv. XIV 252 n.); and fell by the hand of a faithful Gaul App. 111. Pauly VI 100—12. DCass. XXXVI 11 he planned the invasion of Italy, choosing rather to die with his kingdom than to survive ingloriously. Cic. acad. II § 3 Lucullus called M. the greatest king since Alexander; cf. p. Mur. § 32. App. 112 '57 years a king, he waged war 40 years with Rome, was master of the sea from Kilikia to the Ionian gulph.' ib. 119. 274 CROESUM the beautiful story of the interview of Croesus with Solon was questioned on chronological grounds in antiquity (Plut. Sol. 27 § 1); Grauert, Grote book II c. 11 fin., Curtius, have shewn that, as reported by Hdt., it cannot have taken place; though the two may have met at another time; the travels of Solon lasted from B. C. 593—583; Croesus came to the throne B. C. 560; however DL. I §§ 50. 62 and Suid. speak of later travels; Solon died in Kypros. Duncker Gesch. d. Alterth. I[2] 596—7 accepts the story in the main, and dates the interview B. C. 560 or 559. M. Sen. contr. 9 § 7 p. 119 29 *ille* Croesus, *inter reges opulentissimus, memento, post terga vinctis manibus deductus est.* The story of Croesus, like that of Polykrates, well illustrates the Greek belief in divine Nemesis (ver. 42 n.). After his accession to the throne of Lydia, he added largely to his dominions by conquest (Hdt. I 26—8): many Greeks famed for wisdom came to Sardis, and among them Solon (29). When Solon had seen all the royal treasures, Croesus asked, who was the happiest man that he knew. He

replied Tellos of Athens, for he had begotten good sons, who had also children; and when he died fighting for his country, they *all survived* (30). Next to Tellos Solon ranked Kleobis and Biton of Argos, who died the night after they had drawn their mother, a priestess, to the temple (31). Croesus being angry with his guest for not naming him as the happiest of men, Solon reckons up the days in a life of 70 years, each day exposed to its own accidents; and shews that happiness does not increase in proportion to wealth: 'in every thing we must have regard to the end, how it will fall out at last: for God has shewn prosperity to many, whom afterwards he has plucked up by the roots' (32). Croesus dismisses Solon, thinking him very simple, blind to present prosperity, while he insists on keeping the end in view (33). Vengeance begins to fall on Croesus for his pride; he dreams that his son Atys is killed by the thrust of a spear (34. 38—9). The dream is fulfilled, and Croesus spends two years in mourning (35—46 § 1). Fearing the growing power of Persia, he consults the oracle, which declares, that by crossing the Halys he will ruin a mighty empire (46—56 § 1). He invades Kappadokia (69—71. 73. 75); after an indecisive engagement returning to Sardis, he is besieged by Cyrus, who takes him prisoner, and orders him to be burnt. On the pyre, remembering Solon's lesson, he calls thrice, Solon, Solon, Solon. Cyrus enquiring the meaning of the cry, hears the tale; fearing divine vengeance, and remembering that his own fortune is as uncertain as his captive's, he orders the fire to be quenched; which the bystanders cannot do, when Apollo, moved by the prayers of Croesus, sends a heavy shower (76—87). On the proverbial wealth of Croesus see Pape-Benseler *Κροῖσος*.

274—5 CROESUM QUEM VOX IUSTI FACUNDA SOLONIS RESPICERE AD LONGAE IUSSIT SPATIA ULTIMA VITAE this maxim (Hdt. I 86 § 3) *μηδένα εἶναι τῶν ζωόντων ὄλβιον* (cf. c. 33 Solon *ὃς τὰ παρεόντα ἀγαθὰ μετεὶς τὴν τελευτὴν παντὸς χρήματος ὀρᾶν ἐκέλευε*) is very frequently cited, esp. in tragedy, of which it is the key-note DL. I § 50 *τὰ θρυλούμενα*. Soph. Trach. 1—3. Oed. r. 1528—30 Erf. Eur. Andr. 100—2 Barnes. El. 952—6. Tr. 510. Iph. A. 161—2. Aristot. eth. N. I 10=11 § 3. Cic. fin. II § 87 Dav. III § 76. Ov. m. III 135—7. Sen. de tranq. an. 11 § 12 *rex es: non ad* Croesum *te mittam, qui rogum suum et escendit iussus et extingui vidit,* factus non regno tantum, sed etiam morti suae superstes. Ios. b. I. v 11=29 § 3 applies the saying to Antiochos Epiphanes of Commagene, who aided Titus at the siege of Jerusalem; Arr. VII 16 § 7 to Alexander, who was *felix opportunitate mortis*. Hence the proverbs paroemiogr. I 315 n. *τέλος ὅρα βίου*. II 187 *Λυδὸς ἀποθνήσκει σοφὸς ἀνήρ*, said of Croesus. ib. 665 *τέρμα δ' ὁρᾶν βιότοιο, Σόλων λεραῖς ἐν Ἀθήναις*. Meurs. Solon c. 26. cf. ecclus. 11 28. Plin. VII § 132 *alius de alio iudicat dies, et tamen* supremus de omnibus, *ideoque nullis credendum est*. Charon in Lucian contempl. 10 takes Solon's maxim as a compliment to him and his ferry-boat. cf. 'all's well that ends well.' 'Ende gut, alles gut.' 'Finis coronat opus.' and many other proverbs Wander s.v. *Ende*.

276—282 from Vell. II 19 B.C. 88 'Sulla returned to Rome, occupied it by force of arms, and drove out from the city twelve ringleaders of revolution, among whom were *Marius* with his son and P. Sulpicius, *ac lege lata* exules *fecit*; . . . Marius after his sixth consulship and his 70th year, naked and overwhelmed with mire, eyes only and nose rising above the water, was dragged forth from a bed of reeds hard by the swamp of Marica, wherein he had concealed himself when flying from the pursuit of Sulla's cavalry. A halter being thrown over his neck, he was led to *the prison of the Minturnensians* by order of the duumvir. A public

slave, a German by nation, was sent with a sword to dispatch him; it chanced that this slave had been taken by him when imperator in the *Cimbric war*; no sooner did he recognise Marius, than uttering a loud shriek expressing indignation at so great a man's calamity, he threw away his sword and fled from the prison. Then his countrymen, taught by an enemy to compassionate one who was but lately the chief man in the state, furnished him with provisions and clothing and put him on board a ship; but he, coming up with his son near Aenaria, bent his course to Africa, and supported a *life of destitution in a hut of the ruins of Carthage;* while Marius beholding Carthage, Carthage gazing on Marius, might each comfort the other.' Manil. IV 45—8 *et Cimbrum in Mario,* Mariumque in carcere *victum:* | *qui* consul toties *exsulque et in exsule consul* | adiacuit Libycis compar iactura ruinis. | *eque* crepidinibus [Iuv. V 8 n.] *cepit* Carthaginis *orbem.* Flor. II 9 = III 21 § 6 *initium et causa belli* inexplebilis honorum Marii fames. § 8 *Marium* servilis fuga *exemit.* § 10 *rediit ab Africa Marius clade maior: siquidem* carcer *catenae, fuga* exilium *horrificaverant dignitatem.* Luc. II 69—138. e. g. 69—75 *post* Teutonicos [Iuv. 282] *victor Libycosque* triumphos | exul limosa Marius caput abdidit ulva. | *stagna avidi texere soli laxaeque* paludes | *depositum, Fortuna, tuum; mox vincula ferri* | *exedere senem longusque in* carcere [Iuv. 276] *paedor.* | *consul et eversa felix moriturus in urbe* | poenas ante dabat scelerum. 79 the Gaul (or German) *viderat immensam tenebroso in* carcere *lucem.* 90—3 *nuda triumphati iacuit per regna Iugurthae* | *et* Poenos pressit cineres [Iuv. 277]: *solacia fati* | Carthago Mariusque *tulit, pariterque iacentes* | *ignovere deis.* 130—3 *septimus haec sequitur repetitis fascibus annus* [B.C. 86]: | *ille fuit vitae* Mario modus, omnia passo, | quae peior fortuna potest, atque omnibus uso, | quae melior, mensoque homini quid fata pararent. The exile Ovid draws the same lesson from the fate of Marius Pont. IV 3 45. 47 *ille Iugurthino clarus* Cimbroque triumpho, | . . . *in caeno latuit* Marius *cannaque* palustri. ib. 37—8 the reverses of *Croesus* [Iuv. 274—5], and 41—4 of *Pompeius* [Iuv. 283—8]. 276 EXILIUM on the flight of Marius see Plut. Mar. 35 § 6—c. 40. 41 § 4. 45 § 5. 43 §§ 2—3 on his return B.C. 87 Cinna entered Rome, but Marius lingered at the gates, feigning unwillingness to enter while still under the decree of banishment (cf. 42 § 3); if his presence were required, the decree must be formally rescinded; when three or four tribes only had voted, he threw off the mask. ib. 41 § 4 from his flight to his return, a period of more than 70 days, he suffered his beard to grow, and refused the proconsular uniform sent him by Cinna, passing through Italy in tatters and unkempt. cf. App. b. c. I 60. 67. Plut. Sull. 10. Luc. II 227 exulibus Mariis. CARCER he was committed to the house of Fannia in Minturnae VM. I 5 § 5. II 10 § 6. VIII 2 § 3. Plut. 38. 39 the Gaul who was sent to kill him saw his eyes glaring in the dark cellar, and heard a loud voice 'Man, darest thou kill Gaius Marius?' on which he ran out crying: 'I cannot kill Gaius Marius.' cf. App. b. c. I 61. Luc. II 73. 79 and Oros. V 19 also speak of a *carcer.*

MINTURNARUMQUE PALUDES Cicero often speaks of his fellow-townsman fin. II § 105. p. Sest. § 50. p. Planc. § 26. in Pis. § 43 C. Marius, *quem Italia servata ab illo* demersum in Minturnensium paludibus, Africa *devicta ab eodem* expulsum et naufragum vidit. p. red. ad Quir. §§ 19, 20. Oros. V 19 p. 343 H Marius *fugiens, cum persequentium instantia circumsaeptus esset, in* Minturnensium paludibus sese *abdidit, e quibus infeliciter luto obsitus ignominioseque* protractus, turpi

autem spectaculo Minturnas *deductus contrususque in* carcerem, *per-cussorem ad se missum solo vultu exterruit.* Hor. ep. I 5 4—5 palustris Minturnas. To the malaria arising from the swamp Ovid alludes m. XV 716 Minturnaeque graves. MINTURNARUM a Roman colony of Latium on the via Appia, lying on the right bank of the Liris *Garigliano*, about 8 miles from the sea Strab. V p. 233; there are still large remains of an amphitheatre and an aqueduct, substructions of a temple, walls and towers. Cluver. Ital. III 10 pp. 1074—9 gives the authorities in full; see also E. H. Bunbury in dict. geogr.

277 MENDICATUS VICTA CARTHAGINE PANIS Luc. VIII 268 an Libycae Marium potuere ruinae | erigere in fasces? anth. Lat. 415 36—8 *o superi, quis fuit ille dies,* | *quo* Marium vidit supra Carthago iacentem! | tertia par illis nulla *ruina fuit*; ib. 33—5 hope moved Marius to trust himself to the marsh, *turpi se credere limo*, and to make for the shores of conquered Libya. 39—40 hope carried the exile Pompeius to the boy king [Iuv. 283—8]. 43 hope remained to Priam after Hector's loss [Iuv. 258—72]. Plut. Flam. 21 § 7 (§ 6 he speaks of the reverses of *Mithradates* [Iuv. 273], and c. 20—1 of those of *Hannibal* [Iuv. 147—67]) 'the Romans, who mocked the fortunes of *Marius a vagabond and a beggar*, ἀλωμένου καὶ πτωχεύοντος, in Africa, presently adored him at Rome σφαττόμενοι καὶ μαστιγούμενοι.' § 8 Solon's maxim. id. Mar. 40 §§ 5—7 Marius reached Africa, Sextilius the praetor warned him not to land; otherwise he must carry out the decree of the senate and treat him as an enemy of the Romans. Marius replied 'tell him that you have seen C. Marius sitting *an exile amid the ruins of Carthage*,' M. Sen. contr. 17 § 6 p. 198 CAPITO Minturnensis palus exulem Marium *non hausit; Cimber etiam in capto vidit imperantem; praetor iter a conspectu* exulis *flexit: qui in* crepidine [Iuv. V 8 n.] *viderat Marium, in sella figuravit.* ib. 1 § 3 p. 57 *quis crederet iacentem supra* crepidinem Marium *fuisse consulem aut futurum?* § 5 P. ASPRENAS *quid referam* Marium *sexto consulatu* Carthaginii mendicantem, *septimo Romae imperantem?* Stanley compares the legendary *date obolum Belisario.*

278 For the trochaic caesura in the third foot Lupus compares II 146. IV 120. VI 192. VIII 100. 267. XI 133. XIV 137. 242. XV 64. 116. HINC from long life 275. 278—9 QUID BEATIUS more universal than *quem beatiorem*; so *nihil* than *nemo*, οὐδέν than οὐδείς VI 459. Hor. s. I 3 18—9 nil *fuit umquam* | *sic impar sibi.* Ruddim. II 103. Ramshorn 956. Spartian. Sev. 21 §§ 5—6 quid *Marco* felicius *fuisset*, si *Commodum non reliquisset heredem?* quid *Severo Septimio*, si *Bassianum nec genuisset?* Cic. parad. 2 § 16 *O. vero* Marium *vidimus, qui mihi secundis rebus unus ex fortunatis hominibus, adversis unus ex summis viris videbatur, quo* beatius *esse mortali nihil possit.* For the thought cf. VM. IV 9 § 14 *ille* Marius, ... *cui post* exilium *consul creari proscriptoque facere proscriptionem contigit. quid huius condicione inconstantius aut mutabilius? quem si inter miseros posueris, miserrimus,* inter felices felicissimus reperietur. Stat. Th. VI 513—7 of Polynices. Plut. Mar. 23 § 1 fortune, or the envy of the gods, or necessity, leaves no great success unalloyed, but diversifies human life with a mixture of good and ill.

280 on the triumphal procession see 36—46 n.; those of Marius over Iugurtha (Plut. 12), and over the Cimbri and Teutones ib. 28 § 9. Hor. c. I 37 30—2 *saevis Liburnis scilicet invidens* | *privata deduci superbo* | *non humilis mulier triumpho.* Prop. II 1 33 Vulp. Flor. I 38 = III 3 § 10 *Teutobodus, king of* the Teutoni, *insigne spectaculum triumphi fuit. quippe vir*

proceritatis eximiae super tropaea sua eminebat. **281** POMPA ANIMAM of the 13 EXX. of hiatus in Iuv. 8 are in this place (Lupus) III 70. VI 274. 468. VIII 105. XII 110 (?). XIV 49. XV 126. ANIMAM OPIMAM as we say *op. decus, gloria, triumphus.* **282** CUM DE TEUTONICO VELLET DESCENDERE CURRU VIII 249—53. The terror of Rome before these northern hordes, whose time was not yet fully come, was great Flor. I 38=III 3 § 5 *actum erat, ni Marius illi saeculo contigisset.* On the very day of the victory at the Raudii campi it was announced at Rome, as tradition told, by Castor and Pollux §§ 19—21 *hunc tam laetum tamque felicem liberatae Italiae adsertique imperii nuntium . . . populus Romanus accepit . . . per ipsos, si credere fas est, deos.* cf. Plut. 17 for many other portents. This first German immigration (for the women and children marched with the fighting men or rode in wagons) of the Cimbri was at the outset entirely successful; they defeated the consuls 1) Carbo B.C. 113 at Noreia in Carinthia, 2) Silanus B.C. 109 in southern Gaul, 3) Maximus Oct. B.C. 105 with a legatus and proconsul, commanding three armies, in a series of battles at Orange; in these days 80,000 Roman soldiers were slain. Sall. Iug. 114 § 1 *quo metu Italia omnis contremuerat.* § 4 at that time *spes atque opes civitatis in illo* [Mario] *sitae.* Plut. 11 § 4. 16 § 1 compares the invaders to a cloud and a thunderbolt falling on Gaul and Italy; 11 § 10 to fire, for their speed and violence; 24 § 4 to giants, rending hills, uprooting trees; 26 § 3 to a surging sea. Marius, who had ended the Iugurthine war B.C. 106, was consul 5 years in succession B.C. 104—100, during which he reformed the army, destroyed the Teutones at Aquae Sextiae *Aix* B.C. 102 (Plut. 11—24. Liv. perioch. LXVIII) and the Cimbri on the campi Raudii, near Vercellae 30 July B.C. 101 (Plut. 24—7. Liv. ib.). He had put off the triumph for the victory at Aix (Plut. 24 § 1. Liv. ib.), and now accepted only one triumph, though two were offered Liv. ib. Plut. 28 §§ 8—9. After the battle of Aix he reserved the choicest arms and spoils for his triumph, offering all else as a burnt sacrifice ib. 22 § 1. cf. the inscription seen by Poggio on the basis of the statue of Marius at Arezzo Orell. 543. corp. inscr. Lat. I p. 290 he waged war as consul with Iugurtha, took him prisoner ET • TRIVMPHANS • IN • SECVNDO • CONSVLATV • ANTE • OVRRVM • SVVM • DVCI • IVSSIT • • • IIII • COS • TEVTONORVM • EXERCITVM • DELEVIT • V • COS • CIMBROS • FVDIT • EX • ILLIS • ET • TEVTONIS . ITERVM • TRIVMPHAVIT • • • • POST • LXX • ANNVM • PATRIA • PER • ARMA • CIVILIA • EXPVLSVS • ARMIS • RESTITVTVS • VII • COS • FACTVS • EST • DE • MANVBIIS • CIMBRIC • ET • TEVTON • AEDEM • HONORI • ET • VIRTVTI • VICTOR • FECIT. In return for their great deliverance the people named Marius the third founder of the city, and poured libations to him as to their gods at feasts Plut. 27 § 8. From the history of Marius Aug. civ. D. II 23 § 1 draws the inference *posse homines, sicut fuit Marius, salute viribus opibus honoribus dignitate* longaevitate *cumulari et perfrui dis iratis.* ibid. § 2 *omitto quod* Marius *a miserantibus* Minturnensibus *Maricae deae in luco eius commendatus est, ut ei omnia prosperaret; et ex summa desperatione reversus incolumis, in urbem duxit crudelem crudelis exercitum.*

283—8 from Cic., whom Vell. and Sen. also follow, Tusc. I § 86 [cf. § 85, the source of Iuv. 258—72] Pompeius struck with a dangerous disease at Neapolis, recovered. The Neapolitans, aye and they of Puteoli too, put on crowns for joy: volgo ex oppidis publice gratulabantur: *ineptum sane negotium et graeculum, sed tamen* fortunatum. Had he then died, would he have been taken from goods or ills certe a

miseris. For he would not have fought with his father-in-law Caesar, would not have taken up arms unprepared, would not have fled from Italy, non exercitu amisso nudus in servorum ferrum et manus incidisset, . . . *non fortunae omnes a victoribus possiderentur.* qui, si mortem tum obisset, in amplissimis fortunis occidisset, is propagatione vitae quot, quantas, quam incredibilis hausit fortunas! Vell. II 48 § 2 if Pompeius two years before the outbreak of war, when he had finished his theatre and the adjoining works, *gravissima temptatus valetudine decessisset in* Campania, *quo quidem tempore* universa Italia vota pro salute eius, primi omnium civium, *suscepit, defuisset fortunae destruendi eius locus et quam apud superos habuerat magnitudinem, inlibatam detulisset ad inferos.* Sen. cons. ad Marc. 20 §§ 4—5 *cogita quantum boni opportuna mors habeat,* quam multis diutius vixisse nocuerit. *Si* Cn. Pompeium, *decus istud firmamentumque imperii,* Neapoli valetudo abstulisset, *indubitatus populi Romani princeps excesserat: at nunc exigui temporis adiectio fastigio illum suo depulit. . . . vidit Aegyptium carnificem et sacrosanctum victoribus corpus satelliti praestitit;* next follows the fate of *Cicero* (Iuv. 120—6). Liv. IX 17 § 6 *quid nisi* longa vita . . . Magnum modo Pompeium vertenti praebuit fortunae? App. b. c. II 28 mentions the sickness of P. Plut. Pomp. 57 it was on the motion of Praxagoras that the Neapolitans *voted sacrifices for the recovery of P.* Their neighbours followed the example, and so the thing went *the round of Italy, cities great and small* keeping a festival for many days. Crowds streamed out to meet P., streets, villages, and harbours were thronged with revellers and sacrifices. Many received him with garlands on head and torches in hand, threw flowers upon him and escorted him in procession. The blind self-confidence engendered by this progress was one main cause of the war. To those who asked with what forces he could check Caesar's march on Rome, P. replied: 'Wherever I stamp my foot in Italy, forces, horse and foot, will start up.' Flor. II 13=IV 2 § 8 *causa tantae calamitatis eadem quae omnium,* nimia felicitas. cf. § 20. §§ 51—2 felicem *utcumque in malis* Pompeium, *si eadem ipsum* quae exercitum eius fortuna traxisset. superstes dignitatis suae vixit, ut cum maiore dedecore . . . *imperio vilissimi regis, consiliis spadonum et, ne quid malis deesset, Septimii desertoris sui gladio trucidatus, sub oculis uxoris suae liberorumque* moreretur. Plin. h. n. V § 58 the Nile rose but five cubits this year, the lowest recorded number, *veluti necem Magni prodigio quodam flumine aversante.* ib. VII §§ 95—99 is a summary of the exploits of Pompeius, 'rivalling the lustre not of Alexander only, but almost of Hercules and father Liber,' including the inscription on a shrine of Minerva, built from the spoils of his victories, and the 'preface' of his eastern triumph. Ov. f. V 1 185—90 has a like passage about Manlius: how well had it been for him if he had died in defence of Iuppiter's throne: *vixit, ut occideret damnatus crimine regni.* | hoc illi titulum longa senecta dabat.

284 PUBLICA VOTA state services, vows formally voted by the local senates or assemblies. Cic. Att. VIII 16 § 1 B. C. 49 the *municipia* treat Caesar as a god; *nec simulant, ut cum* de illo aegroto vota faciebant. ib. IX 5 § 3 *illa . . . de valetudine decreta municipiorum.* DCass. XLI 6 §§ 3—4 all the cities of Italy, so to say, vowed *σωτήρια αὐτοῦ δημοσίᾳ θύσειν,* a distinction afterwards accorded to the emperors (as to Gaius Suet. Cal. 14 vows for his return from the islands near Campania), but to no other man.

285 FORTUNA IPSIUS Luc. VIII 21—2 *poenas longi*

Fortuna *favoris* | *exigit a misero.* 27—31 *longius aevum* | *destruit ingentes animos, et* vita superstes | imperio; nisi summa dies cum fine bonorum | affuit et celeri praevertit tristia leto, | *dedecori est fortuna prior.* The fortune of Pompeius was no less celebrated than that of Sulla Cic. de imp. Cn. Pomp. §§ 47—9. Petron. 123 239—244. Luc. VIII 728—9 *non pretiosa petit cumulato ture sepulchra* | Pompeius, Fortuna, tuus. I 134 of P. *nec reparare novas vires, multumque priori* | *credere* fortunae*; stat magni nominis umbra.* II 725—36 e.g. *lassata triumphos* | *destituit* Fortuna *tuos.* VIII 700—7, e.g. felix *nullo turbante deorum,* | et nullo parcente miser; *semel impulit illum* | *dilata* Fortuna *manu.* The 'fortune of Caesar' was also proverbial. Heinr. cites Dorville on Char. v 6 p. 484.

FORTUNA URBIS on coins Rasche III 1162—3 FORTVNA POPVLI ROMANI. Eckhel II 455. III 141 ΤΥΧΗ ΠΟΛΕΩΣ. Luc. VIII 685. Lob. Agl. 595.

286 SERVATUM VICTO CAPUT ABSTULIT Pacuv. in Suet. Caes. 84 *men'* servasse *ut essent qui me* perderent? After escaping from the battle of Pharsalus (9 Aug. 706 = 6 June 48), Pompeius fled to Egypt, but was put to death before he could land, on the day before his 59th birthday, being the anniversary of his triumph (B. C. 61) over Mithradates, 28 Sept. 706 = 24 July 48 Fischer röm. Zeittaf. The advisers of Ptolemy Dionysos (Cleopatra's brother, a boy of 13), the eunuch Pothinos, the general-in-chief Achillas, and the Chian sophist Theodotos, resolved to kill P.; Plut. Pomp. 77 § 3 'a dead man,' said the sophist with a smile, 'does not bite.' ib. 78—80 Achillas, with the tribune Septimius and the centurion Salvius, put off in a small boat to receive P.; who on passing from his vessel quoted Sophokles, 'he who goes to a tyrant, is his slave;' in the boat he conned over the Greek speech which he intended to address to the young king. As he rose to leave the boat, he was stabbed, his head cut off and the body flung naked out of the boat, to feast the eyes of the curious. When all had gazed their fill, a faithful freedman Philippos (with Servius Corvus a former quaestor of P. Luc. VIII 714 seq. AV. vir. ill. 77) gathered fragments of a fishing boat, enough at a pinch to furnish a pyre for a corpse naked and not entire (*νεκρῷ γυμνῷ καὶ οὐδὲ ὅλῳ* Iuv. 288 cadavere toto). The head was presented to Caesar when he arrived a few days later (cf. Plut. Caes. 48 § 2). The 'remains' were sent to Cornelia and buried by her in her husband's Alban estate. See on the head of P. Luc. VIII 662—690, who describes the embalming. IX 136—144. 1009—92. The tragical end of such unprecedented greatness powerfully impressed the Roman imagination. Prop. III = IV 11 34—5 *totiens nostro Memphi cruenta malo,* | *tres ubi Pompeio detraxit harena triumphos.* Petron. 120 63 *Libyco iacet aequore Magnus.* Sen de ir. II 2 § 3, where he also speaks of the end of *Cicero* (Iuv. 120—6). id. ep. 4 § 7. Vell. II 53 § 4 *hic post tres consulatus et totidem triumphos domitumque terrarum orbem sanctissimi ac praestantissimi viri in id evecti, super quod ascendi non potest, ... vitae fuit exitus,* in tantum in illo viro a se discordante fortuna, ut cui modo ad victoriam terra defuerat, deesset ad sepulturam. Luc. VIII 711—821. 833—71. the tomb was shewn to sightseers by the local guides 821 *monstratum.* 869 *monstrantibus.* IX 1—4. 53—4. App. b.c. II 84 Pothinos and his men sent the head of P. to Caesar, in hope of reward; the body 'some one' buried on the sand, and erected a cheap tomb over it; Hadrian extemporised an epitaph (cf. DCass. LXIX 11 § 1 A. D. 122. anth. Pal. IX 402. Spartian Hadr. 14 § 4) *τῷ ναοῖς βριθουτι πόση σπάνις ἔπλετο τύμβου.* Hadrian also brought to light the tomb, then buried in sand, and restored the brazen statues which

the friends of P. had erected. DCass. XLII 5 where the contrast between the greatness of P. and his fall is drawn out at length,—victorious from a stripling in Europe, Asia, Africa, he had pacified the whole Mediterranean, and now met his death there; the former admiral of 1000 sail in a little boat; on the very day of his triumph over Mithradates and the pirates, the day of his greatest glory, he suffered the most grievous shame. VM. v 1 § 10 *quam praeclarum tributae humanitatis specimen Cn. Pompeius, quam miserabile desideratae idem evasit exemplum! nam qui Tigranis tempora insigni regio texerat, eius* caput *tribus coronis triumphalibus spoliatum, in suo modo terrarum orbe* nusquam sepulturae locum habuit, sed abscisum a corpore inops rogi *nefarium Aegyptiae perfidiae munus portatum est, etiam ipsi victori miserabile. ut enim id Caesar aspexit, oblitus hostis soceri vultum induit, . . .* caput autem plurimis pretiosissimis odoribus cremandum curavit. Alexander Severus Lamprid. 62 § 3 cited the same EXX. of great men dying a violent or early death as Iuv. does here, *Alexander, Pompeius, Caesar, Demosthenes, Tullius.* Sen. de tranq. 16 § 1 *Pompeius et Cicero* [*coguntur*] *clientibus suis praebere cervicem.* brev. vit. 13 §§ 6—7. VM. I 8 § 9. A very familiar commonplace on the tombs of P. and his two sons, in Africa, Europe, Asia (Iuv. 108 n.). anth. Lat. 400—4. 413—4. 454—6 R e. g. 402 (borrowed from Mart. v 74. cf. Sen. ep. 71 § 9) *Pompeius totum victor lustraverat orbem;* | *at rursus toto victor in orbe iacet.* | *membra pater Libyco posuit* male tecta sepulcro; | *filius Hispana est vix adopertus humo.* | *Sexte, Asiam sortite tenes. divisa ruina est:* | *uno non potuit tanta iacere solo.* cf. 406. 415 39—40. 438. 845. The site of the tomb was Ostracine Solin. 34 § 1, near mt. Casius and Pelusium Pl. v § 68. Strab. 760. 769. The flight of Pompeius was a topic of *suasoriae* in the schools Quintil. III 8 § 33 (cf. Empor. in rhet. Lat. 571 4 H) *Pompeius deliberabat, Parthos an Africam an Aegyptum peteret.* §§ 55—7 *an pro Caesare fuerit* occidi Pompeium? etc. VII 2 § 6 *quomodo laturus sit Caesar, si Ptolemaeus* Pompeium occiderit?

286—8 HOC CRUCIATU LENTULUS, HAC POENA CARUIT (CECIDITQUE CETHEGUS INTEGER VIII 231—244 n. these accomplices of Catilina, P. Lentulus Sura (consul B.C. 71, ejected from the senate for immorality 70, praetor again 63) and C. Cethegus undertook to murder the consul Cicero and the senate, and to set fire to Rome, while Catilina marched with an army from Etruria Sall. 32 § 2. Plut. Cic. 18. App. b.c. II 3. The backwardness of Lentulus destroyed the chances of the conspiracy (Sall. 58 § 4 *socordia atque ignavia Lentuli.* Cic. Brut. § 235. DCass. XXXVII 32 § 3); he was full of blind confidence, trusting to certain so-called Sibylline verses and to fortune-tellers: 'it was fated that three Cornelii should be lords of Rome,' i.e. as he supposed, Cinna, Sulla and himself Cic. Catil. III §§ 9. 11. IV §§ 2. 12. Sall. 47 § 2. App. II 4. Quintil. V 10 § 30. Plut. 17 § 4. Flor. II 12 = IV 1 § 8. On the night of the famous 5 Dec. 63 (Cic. p. Flacc. § 102 *nonae illae Decembris.* ad fam. I 9 § 12) Lentulus and Cethegus were strangled in the Tullianum, or underground dungeon beneath the Capitol (Burn Rome and the Campagna xxiii. 81) by order of the senate Sall. 55. Vell. II 34 § 4. Plut. Cic. 22 § 2. App. II 6 fin. DCass. XXXVII 36 § 3. 39 § 2. This illegal execution was continually cast in Cicero's teeth, as B.C. 48 by Calenus *ib.* XLVI 20 § 5, where is a play on *Tullius* and *Tullianum.* The mother of Antonius after his father's death married Lentulus, a connexion from which Plut. Ant. 2 § 1 derives the feud between Ant. and Cic. Ant. asserted that the body of Lentulus was not given up to his *friends* (Cic. Phil. II § 17), or not until his wife begged it of Terentia;

but none of the bodies were refused interment Plut. l.c. Pauly II 682—3. Drumann II 529—33. CECIDIT Gebhard on Nep. IV 1 § 2.

CETHEGUS II 27 *si . . . Clodius accuset moechos*, Catilina Cethegum. VIII 231n. He was one of the young (Sall. 52 § 33) rakes, who joined in the democratic plot as a means of cancelling all debts. Having undertaken to dispatch Cicero and knowing well the value of time, he constantly complained of the sloth of Lentulus; for even among conspirators the hierarchy of office was respected; if a consular joined the movement, he must take precedence Sall. 43 §§ 2—4 e.g. *natura ferox, vehemens, manu promptus erat; maximum bonum in celeritate putabat.* Cic. Catil. III § 10. 16 I foresaw *remoto* Catilina *non mihi esse* P. Lentuli somnum . . . *nec* C. Cethegi furiosam temeritatem *pertimescendam.* IV § 11 *aspectus* Cethegi *et* furor *in vestra caede bacchantis.* Luc. II 541—3 *nec magis hoc bellum est, quam cum* Catilina *paravit* | *arsuras in tecta faces, sociusque furoris* | Lentulus *exsertique* manus vesana Cethegi. 288 INTEGER Apul. VII 24 *moriturus equidem nihilominus, sed* moriturus integer. Here 'entire')('beheaded;' generally)(*saucius* Mühlmann col. 1201—2.

IACUIT CATILINA CADAVERE TOTO XIV 41. Corn. Sev. ap. Sen. suas. 6 § 26 31—5 (first compared by Barth) after speaking of Cicero's mutilation (Iuv. 120n.) *hoc nec in Emathio mitis victoria Perse,* | *nec te, dire Syphax, non fecit in hoste Philippo.* | *inque triumphato ludibria cuncta Iugurtha* | *afuerunt, nostraeque cadens ferus Hannibal irae* | membra tamen Stygias tulit inviolata sub umbras. The restless energy and great capacity of L. Sergius Catilina is attested by his enemy Cic. p. Cael. §§ 12—4. Catil. III §§ 16—7. Having been one of the most bloodthirsty agents of Sulla (Sen. de ir. III 18 §§ 1—2) he threw himself into the democratic movement with characteristic ardour, declaring that, there being two parties in the state, the one (the aristocracy) feeble, with a weak head (Cicero), the other strong, but without a head; so long as he lived, it should never want a head Cic. p. Mur. § 51; and indeed, beside the plunder of the capitalists, the renewal of the days of C. Marius the democratic captain, and the exaltation of Marius' nephew Caesar against Pompeius, were the chief aims of the conspirators. Catilina joined battle early in B.C. 62 with the troops of the proconsul C. Antonius, led by the capable veteran M. Petreius, at Pistoria in Etruria; during the engagement he discharged the duties of a brave soldier and consummate commander, and when all was lost, charged into the thick of the enemy, and fell fighting Sall. 60—1. DCass. XXXVII 39—40, who contradicts Iuv. 40 § 2 'Antonius *sent his head to the city*, in order that, being assured of his death, they might be relieved from fear.' Cic. p. Sest. §§ 8—12. Flor. II 12=IV 1 § 12 *Catilina* was found far from his own lines, among corpses of the enemy, pulcherrima morte, *si pro patria sic concidisset.* Ben Jonson in his *Catiline* has worked up the evidence with a master's hand. CADAVERE TOTO Luc. VIII 697—9 *litora Pompeium feriunt, truncusque vadosis* | *huc illuc iactatur aquis: adeone molesta* | totum *cura fuit socero servare* cadaver? 707—10 *e.g.* nullaque manente figura, | *una nota est Magno capitis iactura revulsi.* 736 *lacerum corpus.* ~~752 truncum.~~ ~~773~~ *trunci cineres.* IX 53 *truncus.* X 379—80 *tumulumque e pulvere parvo* | *adspice*, Pompeii non omnia membra tegentem.

289—345 With low whisper, at sight of Venus' temple, the eager mother craves beauty for her boys, for her girls aloud, even to a very daintiness of desire. 'Yet why rebuke?' she asks; 'Latona's self takes pride in her fair Diana.' Yet Lucretia's fate forbids the wish for features

like Lucretia's; Verginia would fain take Rutila's hump, giving Rutila in exchange her own faultless shape. Still greater dangers await the beau: a blooming son keeps his parents on the rack with fear: so seldom is beauty mated with chastity. ['chaste is no epithet to suit with fair']. Though the plain home, taking after the ancient Sabines, may have handed down from sire to son spotless manners, though boon Nature may have done her part, dealing with liberal hand chaste affections, and a face flushed with modest blood (for what more can Nature bestow on a boy, Nature mightier than every keeper and every safeguard?) still the well-favoured youth may never be man; for the seducer's lavish hardihood is bold to bribe the very parents to their children's sin: such trust have they in the power of gifts. No tyrant ever in his cruel fortress unmanned a misshapen stripling, no Nero ever ravished a lad bandy-legged or wen-throated, gorbellied at once and hump-backed. Go to now, and rejoice in your spruce youth, whom greater perils await: he will turn adulterer general to the city and will fear vengeance, such as a wrathful husband may take, nor will be a luckier gallant than Mars that he should never be entrapped. Sometimes however that indignation takes more licence than any law has allowed to indignation; one stabs the paramour to death, another draws blood with the lash; some lechers also are clystered with the mugilis.—But your Endymion, I say, will prove the adulterer of a wedded dame whom he loves; presently,—when Servilia comes, money in hand,—of one whom he loathes; he will strip her of all her bravery; for what sacrifice will not any matron, be she Oppia or more profligate Catulla, make to her lusts? woman's whole character has its root there. But what harm does beauty to the chaste? nay, what good had Hippolytus of his temperate resolve, or what Bellerophon? For Stheneboea and Cretan Phaedra alike reddened as scorned by this rebuff, both took fire, both shook for rage: when shame goads hate, then it is that a woman is most ruthless. Choose what advice you think best for him whom Caesar's wife is bent on wedding in her husband's lifetime. The fairest at once and best of a patrician house is hurried off, to be slain poor soul by Messalina's eyes: long since she is seated in state, the flame-red wedding-veil is ready, the coverlet of Tyrian purple is spread on the marriage-bed for all to see; the million sesterces of dowry will be made over in ancient form, witnesses will come to set their seal to the contract, the auspex to declare it blessed of heaven. You thought this a secret, entrusted to a few; she will not marry but in due form of law. Say, Silius, what is your choice. Refuse, and you are a dead man before the lamps are lit; commit the crime, and a little respite will be granted, till the news, stale to the city and to all subjects, may reach the ears of Claudius. He will be the last to learn the stain on his home; meanwhile do you, if a few days' life is worth the price, obey the behest of Messalina: in either case, whichever event you think better and easier, this fair white neck must be offered to the headsman's sword.

289—97 on the fond prayers of parents see Sen. ep. 94 §§ 53—4 *nulla ad aures nostras vox inpune perfertur:* nocent qui optant . . . . illorum amor male docet bene optando. *mittit enim nos ad longinqua bona et incerta et errantia, cum possimus felicitatem domi promere. non licet, inquam, ire recta via.* trahunt in pravum parentes. ib. 60 § 1 *etiamnunc* optas, quod tibi optavit nutrix tua aut paedagogus aut mater? nondum intellegis, quantum mali optaverint? o quam inimica nobis sunt vota *nostrorum! eo* quidem inimiciora quo cessere felicius. *iam*

non admiror, si omnia nos a prima pueritia mala sequuntur: inter exècrationes parentum crèvimus. Hor. ep. I 4 6—8 to Tibullus *di tibi* formam, *di tibi divitias dederunt artemque fruendi.* | quid voveat dulci nutricula maius alumno?

289—90 FORMAM OPTAT PUERIS MODICO MURMURE VI 539 *lacrimae meditataque* murmura of the votary of Osiris. Sen. ep. 10 § 5 (cf. Macr. I 7 § 6) *verum est quod apud Athenodorum inveni:* 'tunc scito esse te omnibus cupiditatibus solutum, cum eo perveneris, ut nihil deum roges, nisi quod rogare possis palam.' *nunc enim quanta dementia est hominum!* turpissima vota dis insusurrant: si quis admoverit aurem, conticescent, et quod scire hominem nolunt, deo narrant. *vide ergo, ne hoc praecipi salubriter possit:* 'sic vive cum hominibus, tamquam deus videat: sic loquere cum deo, tamquam homines audiant.' id. ben. II 1 § 4 *vota homines parcius facerent,* si palam facienda essent: *adeo etiam deos, quibus honestissime supplicamus,* tacite malumus et intra nosmetipsos precari. ib. VI 38 §§ 2—5 esp. quam multa sunt vota, quae etiam sibi fateri pudet! quam pauca, quae facere coram teste possimus! Tibull. II 1 85 Broukh. Hor. ep. I 16 59—60 Obbar. Luc. V 104—5 *haud illic* tacito mala vota susurro | *concipiunt.* Pers. II 3—75 Cas. Mart. I 39 5—6 *siquis erit recti custos, mirator honesti,* | *et* nihil arcano qui roget ore deos. Gataker on Anton. III 4. Cf. the Pythagorean rule Clem. Al. str. IV 26 § 173 *μετὰ φωνῆς εὔχεσθαι*; so Iustinian novell. 137 6 orders the prayers in the administration of the sacraments to be uttered *μετὰ φωνῆς*, 'with a loud voice,' as our rubrics enjoin. cf. Beveridge on art. 24.

290 ANXIA MATER Prop. III=II 22 42 *tutius et geminos* anxia mater *alit.*

291 USQUE AD DELICIAS VOTORUM IV 4. VI 47. 260. XIII 140—1 *ten – o* delicias—extra communia *censes ponendum? deliciae* and *delicatus* connote something foppish, fantastic, whimsical, capricious, vain, fine, exquisite, fastidious, nice, choice, geziert; in style (Bonnell lex. Quintil.) affected and far-fetched; *deliciae* 'a pet,' fondled with a doting love. Here the fond mother does not limit her prayers to plain, solid benefits to satisfy her children's wants, but asks heaven for something out of the common way, to content her vanity, to indulge her to the top of her fancy; she will pray e. g. for any charm that happens to be in fashion Sen. ben. IV 5 § 1 *unde illa quoque luxuriam instruens copia? neque enim necessitatibus tantummodo nostris provisum est:* usque in delicias *amamur.* Plin. II § 157 of the earth *quas non* ad delicias *quasque non ad contumelias servit homini? . . . aquis, ferro, igne, lapide, fruge, omnibus cruciatur horis, multoque plus ut* deliciis *quam ut alimentis famuletur nostris.* Ambr. de paenit. I § 42 deliciosus . . . *et fastidii plenus.* cf. ind. Plin. Dryden 'they must be finished pieces.'

292 PULCHRA GAUDET LATONA DIANA Hom. Od. VI 102—8 as Artemis strides down the hill *γέγηθε δέ τε φρένα Λητώ.* she towers above all her nymphs by the head and shoulders, and is conspicuous among all, though all are fair. Aen. I 498—502 as on the banks of Eurotas or ridges of Cynthus Diana leads the dance, encompassed by a thousand Oreads, but she outtops them all: Latonae tacitum pertemptant gaudia pectus.

293 LUCRETIA Liv. I 57 § 10 B.C. 510 Sex. Tarquinius was seized with a guilty passion for Lucretia: *cum* forma, *tum spectata castitas incitat.* The story is admirably told ib. 57—8 and by Ov. f. II 721—852: authorities in Schwegler I 776 n. 5. Tertullian (exhort. cast. 13. monog. 17. ad mart. 4) applauds her suicide; so Hieron. adv. Iovin. I 49 fin.; Aug. civ.

D. I 19 condemns it (a favorite topic in the schools, for he gives specimens of declamation: '*mirabile dictu; duo fuerunt, et adulterium unus admisit.*' '*si adulterata, cur laudata? si pudica, cur occisa?*'). She is the model of a Roman matron (M. Sen. exc. contr. VI 8 § 3 p. 409 4 *quodsi utique laudare vis nuptias, narra* Lucretiam); and of homely chastity id. contr. 5 § 3 p. 89 15 *refer nunc* Verginiam, *refer* Lucretiam: *plures tamen Sabinae sunt.* VM. VI 1 § 1 *dux Romanae pudicitiae* Lucretia. 294 VERGINIA her story B. C. 449 is told by Liv. III 44—51 e. g. 44 §§ 1—3 an attempt on female honour the cause of the downfal of the decemvirs as of the kings. App. Claudius was smitten with a passion for the daughter of L. Verginius, a man exemplary in peace and war and in the government of his home. He had betrothed his daughter to L. Icilius: *hanc virginem adultam,* forma excellentem *Appius, amore amens, pretio ac spe pellicere adortus, postquam* omnia pudore saepta animadverterat, *ad crudelem superbamque vim animum convertit.* 48 § 7 after Verginius had stabbed his daughter *Icilius Numitoriusque exsangue corpus sublatum ostentant populo; scelus Appii,* puellae infelicem formam, *necessitatem patris deplorant.* 50 § 8 Verginius says, *filiam, quia non ultra pudica victura fuerit,* miseram, *sed honestam mortem occubuisse.* DH XI 28—40 calls V. (28) 'fairest of all Roman maidens;' 35 V. before Appius in sordid attire with downcast looks still 'enchanted all men's eyes, so superhuman a grace and charm was in her.' 39 'pity for the maiden who had suffered *δεινὰ καὶ πρὸ δεινῶν διὰ τὸ ἀτυχὲς κάλλος.*' Cf. 41. authorities for Verginia's fate in Schwegler III 52 n. 2. Over and above its poetical and moral and historical interest the story is of importance as a case in the law of *vindiciae in libertatem,* and as an example of the early betrothals (and marriages Friedländer I[3] 467—72) customary in Rome Schwegler 52—65. Oros. III 13 *pius parricida.* GIBBUM 309. VI 108—9 *mediisque in naribus ingens* | gibbus: the word denotes any swelling or hump.

295—7 FILIUS CORPORIS EGREGII MISEROS PARENTES SEMPER HABET 224 n. VII 218 n. 239 n. Cic. p. Cael. § 6 *quod obiectum est* de pudicitia, . . . *id numquam tam acerbe feret M. Caelius,* ut eum paeniteat non deformem esse natum; sunt enim ista maledicta pervulgata in omnes, quorum in adulescentia forma et species fuit liberalis. §§ 8, 9 *quoad* aetas M. Caelii dare potuit isti suspicioni locum, *fuit primum ipsius pudore, deinde etiam* patris diligentia disciplinaque munita: *qui ut huic virilem togam dedit,...nemo hunc M. Caelium* in illo aetatis flore vidit nisi aut cum patre aut mecum aut in M. Crassi castissima domo. §§ 10. 11. Plin. ep. III 16 § 3 *filius decessit* eximia pulchritudine, pari verecundia. VII 24 § 3 conspicuus forma omnes sermones malignorum et puer et iuvenis evasit. [Quintil.] decl. 292. 297—8 RARA EST ADEO CONCORDIA FORMAE ATQUE PUDICITIAE [Ov.] her. 15=16 288 lis est cum forma magna pudicitiae. Ov. amor. III 4 41—2. f. II 161. Petron. 94 raram fecit mixturam cum sapientia forma. Sen. ben. III 16 § 3 argumentum est deformitatis pudicitia.

298—9 SANCTOS LICET HORRIDA MORES TRADIDERIT DOMUS VI 10. VIII 116. XI 152—5. Vell. II 11 § 1 *C. Marius . . . natus agresti loco, hirtus atque* horridus vitaque sanctus. Plin. ep. III 3 § 5 *vir est emendatus et gravis, paulo etiam* horridior *et durior, ut in hac licentia temporum.* More in Mühlmann. 299 VETERES IMITATA SABINOS III 85. 169 n. VI 163—4 intactior *omni* | *crinibus effusis bellum diriments Sabina.* Ov. amor. I 8 39—40. II 4 15 *aspera si visa est* rigi-

dasque imitata Sabinas. III 8 61. m. XIV 797. Cic. p. Ligar. § 32. comm. on Aen. VIII 638. Hor. c. III 6 38—44. epod. 2 39—41. ep. II 1 25. Colum. I pr. § 19. Liv. I § 4 'the rugged and stern discipline of the ancient *Sabines*, a race formerly surpassed in *purity of manners* by no other.' Strab. V p. 228. Schwegler I 243 n. 1. As a hardy race they gave out that they were a colony of Sparta ib. 251—2; the resemblance of national character was often remarked.

300—2 VULTUMQUE MODESTO SANGUINE FERVENTEM TRIBUAT NATURA. QUID ENIM PUERO CONFERRE POTEST PLUS? XI 154. DL. VI § 54 Diogenes the Cynic, seeing a boy blush, said, 'take heart of grace: such is the colour of virtue.' Sen. ep. 11 § 1 *verecundiam, bonum in adulescente signum.*

301 NATURA II 139. XIV 321. XV 132. 303 CUSTODE VII 218 n. CUSTODE ET CURA NATURA POTENTIOR OMNI Ov. m. IX 750—1. 758 *non te* custodia *caro* | *arcet ab amplexu, nec cauti* cura *mariti,* | .... *at non vult* natura potentior omnibus *istis.* Cic. p. Rab. Post. § 4 though he had never seen his father natura *ipsa duce, quae plurimum valet, . . . in paternae vitae similitudinem deductus est.* 304 VIRO often used in a pregnant sense, of one who is a man indeed (Fabri on Liv. XXII 14 § 11), who has not forfeited or tarnished his manhood e.g. by unnatural compliances Rosenbaum Lustseuche 116—140. Meier in Ersch u. Gruber 3 sect. IX 149—189. Petron. 81 *quem tamquam puellam conduxit etiam qui* virum *putavit. quid ille alter? qui...die togae virilis togam sumpsit;* qui ne vir esset, a matre persuasus est, *qui* opus muliebre *in ergastulo fecit.* Cic. in Clod. 1 § 6 p. 90 Beier was well content with the verdict *non videri* virum *venisse, quo iste venisset,* in the sense (schol.) that Clodius was no *vir.* Apul. physiogn. in Val. Rose anecd. I 111 25 *alius sternutamento subito* virum *se non esse confessus est.* M. Sen. contr. I pr. § 9 p. 49 *quis aequalium vestrorum, quid dicam satis ingeniosus, satis studiosus, immo quis satis* vir *est? emolliti enervesque quod nati sunt inviti manent, expugnatores alienae pudicitiae, neglegentes suae.* Tac. XI 2. Suet. Vesp. 13. [Quintil.] decl. 3 § 3 *nec pudet accusatorem apud C. Marium . . . . obicere militi quod* vir *sit.* DCass. LXIII 22 § 4 of *Nero* τὸν ἄνδρα ἐκεῖνον, εἴγε ἀνὴρ ὁ Σπόρον γεγαμηκώς, ὁ Πυθαγόρᾳ γεγαμημένος. See the lexx. 305 IMPROBITAS effrontery IV 106 n. Munro on Lucr. III 1026 n. Gaes. b. c. II 31 § 4 improbos)(*pudentes.* Phaedr. I 22 9. IV 8 1. Luc. V 277 *i. vota.* Cort. V 130 (also VI 29. Iustin. XXII 7 § 4) *i. spes.* VFl. VI 702 Burm. Freinsh. ind. Flor. Duker on Flor. III 10 § 17 *i. classem.* Sen. Med. 340 of the Argo. Plin. ep. VII 30 § 5. TEMPTARE Hor. c. III 4 70—1 *integrae* | temptator *Orion Dianae.* 306 IN MUNERIBUS FIDUCIA Stat. Th. V 167 of the doe in *volucri tenuis* fiducia *cursu.* Claud. bell. Gild. 436 in *solis longe* fiducia *telis* (Mühlmann).

307 SAEVA IN ARCE TYRANNUS a demagogue, if allowed a body-guard, Thirlwall I² 460 'with its aid made the first step to absolute power by seizing the citadel: an act which might be considered a formal assumption of the tyranny, and as declaring a resolution to maintain it by force.' Hence the familiar phrase *arcem occupavit* = 'assumed the tyranny' Fortunatian. art. rhet. I 6 p. 86 4 H. M. Sen. contr. 27 § 2 p. 267 1. Compare the enterprises of Kylon (Thuc. I 126 §§ 4—5 schol.), of Phalaris (Polyaen. V 1 § 1), of Peisistratos (Phaedr. I 2 5 arcem tyrannus occupat *Pisistratus*), Dionysios the younger (Nep. 20 3 § 3 of Timoleon arcem *Syracusis, quam munierat Dionysius ad urbem obsidendam, a fundamentis disiecit;* cetera tyrannidis propugnacula demolitus est. VM. VI 2 E § 2. Iustin. XXI 2 §§ 9—10 *velut iure regnaret,* arcem occupat

solitamque sibi saevitiam *exercet.* coniuges principum ad stuprum rapi iubebat, virgines ante nuptias abducebat stupratasque procis reddebat. Polyaen. v 2 §§ 3—4. Plut. Timol. 13 §§ 2—4 e.g. *τὴν ἀκρόπολιν καὶ τὰ τυραννεῖα.* 22 §§ 1. 2), Klearchos of Herakleia (Iustin. xvi 4 § 11). Hence the outcry against Valerius Publicola (Liv. ii 7 §§ 6—12. Serv. Aen. iv 410 who explains regium *enim fuit* habitare in arcibus *propter tutelam.* Schwegler ii 49 n. 4), and Manlius Capitolinus (B.C. 384 Liv. vi 19 § 1 the senate discusses *de secessione in domum privatam plebis, forte etiam* in arce *positam, et imminenti mole libertati.* 20 § 13 a law *nequis patricius* in arce *aut Capitolio habitaret.* Schwegler iii 258 n. 3. 259 n. 1. 287. 290. 299). Lucr. v 1108—9 *condere coeperunt urbes* arcemque *locare* | praesidium reges ipsi sibi perfugiumque. Contrast Liv. iii 45 § 8 *duas* arces libertatis *tuendae.* vi 37 § 10. Plut. Cat. min. 33 § 3 (cf. Crass. 14 § 2) when Illyricum and Gaul, with four legions, was assigned to Caesar for five years, Cato warned his countrymen that they were installing *the tyrant in the citadel* by their own votes. Geographers noted such strongholds Plin. iv § 47 *Bizye* arx regum *Threciae.* v § 50 *Memphis quondam* arx *Aegypti* regum. iii § 82 *Tiberi principis* arce *nobiles Capreae.* Plin. pan. 47 § 4 *magno quidem animo parens tuus* [Nerva] *hanc ante vos principes* arcem *publicarum aedium nomine inscripserat,* where the *arx* is that of Domitian. Iuv. iv 145 n. cf. the definitions of the grammarians Poll. ix § 40 *τάχα δὲ τὴν ἀκρόπολιν καὶ βασίλειον ἄν τις εἴποι καὶ τυραννεῖον.* Ascon. Cic. divin. in Caec. § 18 arx *interdum sedes* tyranni, *id est regis, dicitur.* In the rhetorical exercises on tyrannicide (Iuv. 113 n.) the citadel continually occurs Quintil. vii 4 § 22. M. Sen. contr. 27 §§ 1. 2. 17. [Quintil.] decl. 274 p. 529 Burm. *hominem occidere non licet,* tyrannum *licet: expugnare domum fas non est,* arcem *expugnabit optimus quisque.* ib. 288 *primus* tyrannus: . . . occupavit *tamen* arcem *alter.* ib. 267 pp. 503—4. 271 p. 520. 282 tyrannus *cum in* arcem *duci iussisset cuiusdam sororem.* 329 p. 669. 345 p. 728. Calpurn. decl. 13 fin. Lucian. tyrannic. 7 fin. 9. 16. 19. cf. Stob. fl. xlix 8. 14. Luc. iv 800 Cort. (and from him Freund s. v.). Sen. clem. i 19 § 6. Tac. xiv 31 Ern. xv 69. Prud. cath. 5 80 arcis *iustitium triste* tyrannicae. Tertull. apol. 4 Herald and Oehler *vim profitemini et iniquam* ex arce dominationem. Polyb. in Suid. *ἀκρόπολις.* geopon. xi 2 fin. Strab. xvi p. 761 of the Jewish temple: 'they observed a certain decorum with respect to their *citadel,* not detesting it as a *stronghold of tyranny,* *οὐχ ὡς τυραννεῖον βδελυττομένων,* but exalting and reverencing it as a sanctuary.' DChrys. 1 p. 65 R a version of the 'Choice of Herakles:' Hermes shews him a mountain with two peaks, the one called 'the royal peak,' sacred to king Zeus, the other *τυραννική,* named after Typhon. Themist. 21 p. 256ª *καθαιρετέον ἐξ ἀκροπόλεως τὴν τυραννίδα.* Sopat. in Walz rhet. v 160 l. 18. 161 a debate whether tyrannicide means l. 1 'to expel from *the citadel,*' or l. 6 'to mount *the citadel,* to fight with the guards, to slay a tyrant.' The word is often used allegorically Phil. leg. alleg. ii 23 i p. 83 M if you do not make war on the affections, 'gaining immunity and authority they will climb to the *citadel of the soul,* and, in *tyrant* fashion, will storm and ravage the soul.' id. de agric. 11 i p. 307 'the *tyrant* and natural enemy of cities is a man, of body and soul and of all that concerns both, the most embruted mind, *τὴν ἀκρόπολιν ἐπιτετειχικὼς ἑκάστῳ.*' Arr. Epict. iv 1 § 86—8 'how is the *citadel* overthrown? Not by sword, or by fire, but by rules of reason. For if we shall have demolished that citadel which is in the city, shall we have *demolished that of fever* also? that of fair women? in a word, the *citadel*

within us, and have we cast out our inward *tyrants*? . . . With this we must begin, hence we must demolish the *citadel*, cast out the *tyrants*.' cf. Iuv. 20 n. p. 72. CASTRAVIT VI 366—378. Winer Realwörterb. *Verschnittener*. Rein Criminalr.[2] 422—4. Hdt. VIII 105. Slaves (and a Nero regarded all mankind as his slaves) were treated as chattels, and mutilated with as little scruple as the inferior animals. Paulus Aegin. VI 68 with Adams' n. 'the purpose of our art being to restore those parts which are in a preternatural state to their natural, the operation of castration professes just the reverse: but since we are sometimes *compelled against our will* [as Heliodorus was Iuv. VI 373] *by persons of high rank to perform the operation*, we shall briefly describe the mode of doing it.' M. Sen. contr. 33 § 17 p. 322 28 principes . . . viri contra naturam divitias suas exercent; castratorum greges habent, exoletos suos, ut ad longiorem patientiam inpudicitiae idonei sint, amputant et, quia ipsos pudet viros esse, id agunt ut quam paucissimi sint. *his nemo succurrit delicatis et formosis debilibus*. Fortunatian. art. rhet. I 15 p. 93 27 H the theme of a controversia '*tyrannidis tempore* speciosum filium *patri amico commendavit*. vocavit ad se patrem eius tyrannus et tormentis expressit, ubi esset filius: satellites misit ad amicum, *amicus puerum occidit, tyrannus re cognita se necavit: amicum mater pueri caedis accusat; adest ei pater.' hic enim dicit* puerum maiore a se pudoris iniuria liberatum, a parallel to Verginia's death. Nep. 21 2 § 2 of the elder Dionysius *id quod* in tyranno non facile reperitur, minime libidinosus. DCass. LIX 28 § 9 *τά γε οἰκήματα* [=*lupanaria*] *τὰ ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ παλατίῳ ἀποδειχθέντα, καὶ τὰς γυναῖκας τὰς τῶν πρώτων τούς τε παῖδας τοὺς τῶν σεμνοτάτων, οὓς ἐς αὐτὰ καθίζων ὕβριζεν, ἐκκαρπούμενος ἐπ' αὐτοῖς πάντας ἁπλῶς τοὺς μὲν ἐθελοντὰς τοὺς δὲ καὶ ἄκοντας, ὅπως μὴ καὶ δυσχεραίνειν τι νομισθῶσι.* LXII 28 § 3 of *Nero παῖδα ἀπελεύθερον ὃν καὶ Σπόρον ὠνόμαζεν, ἐκτεμών*, because of his likeness to Sabina. cf. LXIII 13 § 1. LXVII 2 § 3 *καίπερ καὶ αὐτὸς Ἀαρίνου τινὸς εὐνούχου ἐρῶν, ὅμως, ἐπειδή καὶ ὁ Τίτος ἰσχυρῶς περὶ τοὺς ἑκτομίας ἐσπουδάκει, ἀπηγόρευσεν ἐπὶ ἐκείνου ὕβρει μηδένα ἔτι ἐν τῇ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἀρχῇ ἐκτέμνεσθαι*. cf. Suet. Dom. 7. Stat. s. IV 3 13—5. Brisson. ant. iur. II 21. Quintil. V 12 §§ 17—9. Protection was required even from the cradle Mart. IX 8 3. 5—8 *iam* cunae lenonis *erant* . . . | *immatura dabant infandas corpora poenas.* | *non tulit Ausonius talia monstra pater.* | *idem qui teneris nuper succurrit* ephebis, | *ne faceret steriles* saeva *libido viros*. DCass. LXVIII 2 § 4 Nerva repeats the prohibition. Sen. fr. 34 in Aug. civ. D. VI 10 § 2 cruel self-mutilations of fanatics, as the Galli; no tyrant ever so cruel, as false gods: *taeterrimi et in fabulas traditae crudelitatis* tyranni *laceraverunt aliquorum membra, neminem sua lacerare iusserunt*. in regiae libidinis voluptatem castrati sunt quidam, *sed nemo sibi, ne* vir *esset, iubente domino manus intulit*. Philostr. soph. II 4 § 3 a controversia of Antiochos of Aegae: a tyrant having abdicated on the score of weak health, a eunuch, made such by him, slew him and is accused of murder. The accusers rely on the compact under which the tyrant had abdicated; the assassin replies: 'with whom did he make this agreement? with children, women, youths, old men, men; but I have no name in the treaty.' Io. Chrys. hom. 37=38 in Matth. p. 423[b] *τὸ γὰρ γυναῖκας διασπᾶν καὶ παῖδας ὑβρίζειν νέους . . . τῶν τὰς ἀκροπόλεις κατειληφότων ἐστί.*

308 PRAETEXTATUM I 78 n. RAPUIT 332. VII 168 n. hence our 'rape,' 'ravish.' NERO Suet. 28.

LORIPEDEM II 23 *loripedem* rectus *derideat, Aethiopem albus*.

Plin. v § 46 among the fabulous races of Africa himantopedes loripedes *quidam quibus serpendo ingredi natura est.*

309 STRUMOSUM Cic. in Vatin. § 4 Halm *inflato collo, tumidis cervicibus.* cf. Gesner and Forcell. UTERO used of males, both man and beast, by Verg. Luc. Plin. Cels. Therefore the ingenious conj. of C. Vales. *itero* is needless. GIBBO 294 n. 310 I NUNC ET 166 n. Prop. III=II 29 22 i nunc et *noctes disce manere domi!* Mart. spect. 23 6. I 42 6. VFl. III 169 'i nunc', *ait*, '*Herculis armis!*' Aen. IX 631 i, *verbis virtutem inlude superbis!* Sidon. ep. I 3 pr. Sav. i nunc et . . . *move.* 310—1 IUVENIS SPECIE LAETARE TUI, QUEM MAIORA EXSPECTANT DISCRIMINA 295—6 n. Capitolin. Maximin. 28 § 3 infamabant eum ob nimiam pulchritudinem . . . *maxime senatores, qui* speciem illam velut divinitus lapsam incorruptam esse noluerunt. Sen. cons. ad Marc. 24 § 3 adulescens rarissimae formae *in tam magna feminarum turba viros corrumpentium nullius se spei praebuit, et cum quarumdam usque ad temptandum* [Iuv. 305] *pervenisset* inprobitas [Iuv. ib.], *erubuit* [Iuv. 301] *quasi peccasset, quod placuerat.* Tac. VI 49 Sex. Papinius committed suicide: *causa ad matrem referebatur, quae pridem repudiata adsentationibus atque luxu perpulisset* iuvenem *ad ea quorum effugium non nisi morte inveniret:* the mother was banished for ten years, *donec minor filius* lubricum iuventae *exiret.* The adulterer in Lucian Peregr. 9, who, on entrance into manhood, is taken in the act of adultery, is beaten with many stripes, and at last escapes only by leaping from the roof *ραφανίδι τὴν πυγὴν βεβυσμένος*, is a paragon of beauty, nature's own handiwork, the ideal (*κανών*) of Polykleitos. [Quintil.] decl. 18 argument '*speciosum* filium, infamem, tamquam incestum cum matre committeret, pater in secreta parte domus torsit et occidit in tormentis.' § 9 'speciosus,' *inquit*, 'fuit.' *non magis hoc facinus in matre est, quam crimen in filio.* 'speciosus fuit:' *ut hoc obici possit, ut debeat, adice, et adulter, et raptor, in illa matrona* maritali dolore [Iuv. 315] *paene* percussus, *in illa virgine publica subclamatus invidia: quamquam haec quoque* intra notos decurrunt iuventutis excursus. IUVENIS XIV 23 n.

311 MAIORA greater than those named 304—8; see 316—7. 339—45. 311—2 ADULTER PUBLICUS Hor. c. II 8 7—8 *iuventumque prodis* | publica *cura.* M. Sen. contr. 12 § 6 p. 152 1 *misit in domum nostram* publicum puerum (i. e. not, as in the other exx. 'stale,' 'common to all bidders,' but 'everybody's and nobody's child'). Sen. ep. 88 § 37 among idle school questions, *an Sappho* publica *fuerit.* cf. Lys. de caede Erat. § 16 p. 93 he has corrupted not only your wife, but many others, *ταύτην γὰρ τέχνην ἔχει.* Anaxandrid. in Stob. fl. LXVIII 1 *ἀλλ' ἔλαβεν ὡραίαν τις· οὐδὲν γίγνεται | μᾶλλόν τι τοῦ γήμαντος ἢ τῶν γειτόνων.* 312—3 MARITI EXIGERE IRATIST ['possibly the original reading: when the *st*, as so often happened, was omitted, then *debet* or *debent* would be a natural addition, and P would omit *exigere* for the metre.' H.A.J.M.] P has *mariti irati debet*, Rigault and Jahn *maritis iratis d.*, many MSS. *mariti exigere irati debent*, which exhibits the progress of interpolation. The *exigit autem* of 314 refers to our *exigere.* IRATI Paul. sent. II 26 § 7 *inventa in adulterio uxore* maritus *ita demum* adulterum iratus occidere *potest, si eum domi suae deprehendat.* 313—4 NEC ERIT FELICIOR ASTRO MARTIS, UT IN LAQUEOS NUMQUAM INCIDAT i.e. nec erit eius astrum felicius etc. 247 n. 'nor will he be more fortunate than Mars, *whom* Vulcan ensnared in the arms of his wife Venus.' The story was

sung by Demodokos the minstrel at the court of Alkinoos Hom. Od. VIII 266—369; esp. the comments of the gods 329. 332 *οὐκ ἀρετῇ κακὰ ἔργα... τὸ καὶ μοιχάγρι' ὀφέλλει.* In Hom. Il. V 363 Ares gives Aphrodite his chariot; complains to Zeus (ib. 883) on her behalf against Diomedes; she takes him by the hand (XXI 416), when he is wounded by Athene. In Hes. theog. 939 cl. 945 they are man and wife. cf. VFl. II 208 *Mavortia coniux.* Stat. s. I 2 53. schol. Aristoph. av. 835. Ov. a. a. II 561—590 *fabula narratur* toto notissima caelo, | Mulciberis capti Marsque Venusque dolis, etc. 578 *disponit* laqueos. 580 *impliciti* laqueis. id. amor. I 9 39—40. tr. II 377—8. m. IV 171—189 adulterium Veneris cum Marte. cf. Iuv. VI 59. XVI 5. comm. on Hyg. f. 148. Fulgent. myth. II 10. VFl. II 98—100. Verg. g. IV 345—6. Stat. s. I 2 59—60. Th. III 273—6. VII 62. Philostr. Ap. VII 26 § 5. Nonn. V 578—585. Wernsdorf-Lemaire p. l. m. III 324—343 (or anth. lat. 253 R) Reposiani concubitus Martis et Veneris e.g. 143—6 *criminis exemplum si iam de numine habemus,* | *quid speret mortalis amor? quo vota ferenda?* | *quod numen poscat, quo sit securus adulter?* | *Cypris amat, nec tuta tamen.* anth. ib. 202. 272. 749. Nikolaos in Walz rhet. gr. I 384 speech of Zeus on seeing Ares *δεσμώτης.* In art Ares and Aphrodite are often grouped together, as on the chest of Kypselos Paus. V 18 § 5. cf. Xen. Ephes. I 8. The scene was represented on the stage Cypr. ad Donat. 8 p. 10 17 *exprimunt* inpudicam Venerem, adulterum Martem. Arnob. IV 25 'who has related that Mars *dum genialibus insultat alienis, haesisse in* laqueis *involutum? non commentarii vestri, non scaenae?*' esp. Lucian de salt. 63 where a dancer acts in dumb show each character in turn. Claud. Magnes 22—39 a description of a Venus of loadstone attracting a Mars of iron. The comic and satirical writers did not overlook so obvious a subject of banter Lucian deor. dial. 12 § 2. 15 § 3. 17. 20 § 2. gallus 3. philopatr. 6—7; see generally on the adulteries of the gods id. Prom. 16—7. necyom. 3. Philosophers from very early times took exception to the gross anthropomorphism of such teaching e. g. Xenophanes fr. 7 Homer and Hesiod ascribed to the gods all lawless deeds which are among men a shame and reproach, *κλέπτειν μοιχεύειν τε καὶ ἀλλήλους ἀπατεύειν.* Plat. Rep. III 390° expressly condemns, as injurious to morals, the hearing *Ἄρεός τε καὶ Ἀφροδίτης ὑπὸ Ἡφαίστου δεσμόν.* Aristot. pol. II 9 1269^{b} 28 sees in the legend an allegory of the chivalrous gallantry of warlike races: cf. Plut. Pelopid. 19 § 2 Harmonia rightly called child of Ares and Aphrodite, for states live in concord when strength is wedded to sweetness. [Plut.] vit. Hom. 101—2 gives a physical interpretation: Aphrodite is the *φιλία* 'attraction,' Ares the *νεῖκος* 'repulsion,' of Empedokles; Helios detects them, Hephaestos binds them, Poseidon looses them; i.e. the warm, dry element, and its opposite, the cold and moist, by turns combine and dissolve all things. Harmonia is their daughter, for a due combination of high and low notes produces harmony. Athen. I. p. 14° (cf. schol. and Eust. Hom. Od. VIII 267) regards Demodokos as curing the voluptuous Phaeakians by a homoeopathic remedy. Many other attempts to escape the difficulty in Eust. and schol. ib. 266—369. The most tasteless of all makes of the loves of Ares and Aphrodite a conjunction of their planets [Lucian] de astrol. 22. The Christian fathers follow in the steps of the philosophers, [Iust. mart.] or. ad gent. 3 'Let *Hephaestos put away jealousy*, and not be envious because, elderly as he was and lame, he had been hated, and *Ares, as young and fair, loved.*' id. de monarch. 6 calls Ares and Aphrodite *τοὺς τῆς μοιχείας ἀρχηγούς.* Tatian apol. 34. Athenag. 21 bids Homer 'be

silent,' *σὺ δέ μοι . . . τὴν μοιχείαν αὐτοῦ διέξει καὶ τὰ δεσμά.* Clem. Al. protrept. 2 § 33. Firm. Matern. 9. 13. Minuc. Fel. Oct. 23 § 7. Arnob. v 41. Lact. epit. 8. inst. 1 10. Aug. de util. ieiun. § 9 Vulcanus *et* Mars inimici *sunt, et iustam causam habet Vulcanus . . . . odit enim miser uxoris adulterium; nec tamen audet cultores suos a Martis templo prohibere . . . . Eunt de templo Martis ad templum Vulcani: magna indignitas! nec tamen ne sibi irascatur maritus, quod ad eum venitur de templo* Martis adulteri. *habent cor, sciunt lapidem sentire non posse.* id. civ. D. III 3. Greg. Naz. or. 4 116. 5 32. Athanas. or. c. Graec. 12 1 p. 13 Ben. Prud. perist. 10 183—5 of the pagan heaven *incesta fervent; furta moechorum calent;* | *fallit maritus, odit uxor paelicem,* | deos catenae conligant adulteros. cf. 212—3. UT IN LAQUEOS NUMQUAM INCIDAT Vulcat. Avid. Cass. 2 *ipse sponte . . . fatales* laqueos inciderit.

314—6 EXIGIT ILLE DOLOR PLUS QUAM LEX ULLA DOLORI CONCESSIT *dolor* is technical in this use Aen. IX 137. Ov. m. 1 736—7 Iuppiter to Iuno *numquam tibi causa* doloris | *haec erit.* Phaedr. III 10 16. 28. [Quintil.] decl. 277 p. 535 Burm. *hoc ius scriptum est* mariti dolori, i.e. p. 536 *adultera dimissa non redit in manum mariti. nec hoc tantum in lege est, ut adulterae supplicium differri non possit: sed illud etiam, ut non tantum adulterae pereant. nam* lex, *cum* occidere mihi adulterum cum adultera permittat, *manifeste illud ostendit, non posse eos diversis temporibus occidi.* ib. 279 p. 542 of a boy husband *puto nondum habebat* mariti dolorem. *ad* vulnera adulteri et caedem et tristissimum occidendi hominis ministerium, *magno quodam impetu et, ut sic dixerim, furore opus est.* ib. 18 § 9 (ver. 310 n.). Paul. sent. II 26 § 5 maritum, qui uxorem deprehensam cum adultero occidit, *quia hoc impatientia* iusti doloris *admisit, lenius puniri placuit.* dig. XXIX 5 3 § 3 if the husband, having taken his wife in adultery, slay her, because he is forgiven, we must say that the slaves not of the husband only, but of the wife, must be set free, *si* iustum dolorem *exsequenti domino non restiterunt.* ib. XLVIII 5 2 § 8 the husband to be preferred to the father of the guilty wife as accuser: *nam et* propensiore ira et maiore dolore *executurum eum accusationem credendum est.* ib. 39=38 § 8 *bis.* cod. IX 9 § 4 *si legis auctoritate cessante inconsulto* dolore *adulterum interemit, quamvis homicidium perpetratum sit, tamen, quia et nox et* dolor iustus *factum eius relevat, potest in exilium dari.* ib. 15 *vindictam . . ., quam* maritali dolore percussus *reposcis.* ib. 30=29 verus dolor. anth. lat. 253 R 160 of Vulcan *vix sufficit* ira dolori. 164—6 *multum* dolor *addidit arti.* | *quam cito cuncta gerunt ars numen flamma maritus* | ira dolor! 315—6 PLUS QUAM LEX ULLA DOLORI CONCESSIT Hor. s. II 7 46—71. In Athens (and according to Lys. de caede Eratosth. § 2 cl. Xen. Hier. 3 § 3 in other Greek states) the man who detected another in unlawful commerce with his wife, mother, sister, daughter, concubine, might avenge himself (Lys. ib. §§ 25—34. Dem. in Aristocr. §§ 53—6 p. 637. Polyb. II 56 § 15. Plut. Sol. 23 § 2. Paus. IX 36 § 8) by slaying the offender. Sometimes the adulterer was fettered until he gave security for the payment of a fine; he might bring an action for unjust detention, *ἀδίκως εἱρχθῆναι ὡς μοιχόν*, but if he lost it, his adversary was allowed to take vengeance upon him at his pleasure, only *ἄνευ ἐγχειριδίου* (Dem. in Neaer. § 66 p. 1367). Such vengeance sometimes took the form of *παρατιλμός* and *ῥαφανίδωσις* (corresponding to the Roman vengeance with the *mugilis*, and intended no doubt to *brand the culprit* as a pathic Aristoph. nub. 1083 cf. Ael. v. h. XII 12.

Hor. s. I 2 45, see schol. and comm. on Aristoph. Plut. 168. ran. 516. Lysistr. 89. 151. eccles. 724. Lucian. Peregr. 9. Suid. *μοιχός* ad fin. *παρατίλλεται. ὦ Λακιάδαι.* Küster ib. *βαφανίς.* comm. on Hesych. *Λακιάδαι. βαφανιδωθῆναι. στειλέαν.* paroem. gr. I 467 L. Taylor lect. Lys. XI pp. 301—8. Meier u. Schömann att. Proc. 327—332. Becker Charikl. III² 320—6. Pauly I² 194—5. The sanctity of Roman marriage was guarded in the earliest times by the *patria potestas*; the husband who surprised his wife in the act of adultery, might slay her on the spot (Cat. in Gell. X 23 § 5), and kill (Calp. Flacc. decl. 11. schol. Cruq. Hor. s. I 7 61. Sen. de ira I 21 § 3 sub gladium mariti *venit uxor morte contempta*, ex. of *libido magni animi*), flog or mutilate (Plaut. Curc. 25—38. mil. 1395—1426. Poen. IV 2 40. Ter. eun. 957. Mart. II 60. 83. III 85. 92. cf. Deiphobus in Aen. VI 494—501. the threats of Progne in Ov. m. VI 612—8) the paramour. If the father or husband killed one of the guilty parties, he was required to kill both schol. Cruq. Hor. s. II 7 61. M. Sen. contr. 4 p. 83. 24 p. 243. Quintil. V 10 § 104. VII 1 §§ 6—8. decl. 284. 291. 335. 347. 379. In order to check the growing laxity of manners (Hor. c. III 6 17—32) Augustus ordained the lex Iulia de adulteriis coercendis B.C. 17 Hor. c. IV 5 21—4. Ov. f. II 139: Plut. apophth. Aug. 9 p. 207. Iuv. II 37. Brisson ad leg. Iul. in op. min. ed. Trekell 178—226. dig. XLVIII 5. cod. Theod. IX 7. cod. IX 9. inst. IV 18. Paul. II 26. collat. IV. The guilty wife forfeited half her *dos* and a third of her estate; marriage with her was counted *lenocinium;* the adulterer forfeited half his estate; the two were relegated to different islands Paul. ib. § 14. Tac. an. II 85. Plin. ep. VI 31 §§ 4—6. Private revenge was restricted: the father, adoptive or natural, might kill the daughter still under patria potestas, or given by him in manum viri, in his own or his son-in-law's house; but he must be called in by the son-in-law, and kill at once (*in continenti, prope uno ictu*) both the criminals Quintil. III 11 § 7. V 10 § 104. collat. IV 2 §§ 2—6. cc. 8. 9. 12 §§ 1—2. Paul. ib. §§ 1—2. dig. ib. 21—24 (=20—23). 33=32. The husband was no longer allowed to kill the wife at all, nor the adulterer unless he were a freedman, slave, gladiator or bestiarius, pandar, actor, stage-dancer or singer, who had been condemned in a public trial collat. IV 3. 10. 12. Paul. ib. §§ 4—7. dig. ib. 23=22 § 4. 25=24. 39=38 § 9. 43=42. cod. IX 9 4. See Rein Criminalr. 835—856, who gives all the known exx. of trials for adultery. id. in Pauly I² 195—7. Rudorff röm. Rechtsgesch. I 87—9. Quintil. III 6 §§ 17. 27 case in which what may legally be done in one way is charged to have been in another: adulter loris caesus *vel* fame necatus. cf. § 52. V 10 § 39 occidisti adulterum, quod lex permittit; *sed quia in lupanari, caedes est.* VII 1 §§ 7—8. Fortunatian. I 6 in rhet. lat. p. 85 24 H. ib. 9 p. 88 l. 11.

316—7 SECAT ILLE CRUENTIS VERBERIBUS Hor. s. I 2 37—46 *audire est operae pretium, procedere recte | qui moechos non vultis, ut omni parte laborent, | utque illis multo corrupta dolore voluptas | atque haec rara cadat* dura inter saepe pericla. | *hic se praecipitem tecto dedit:* ille flagellis | ad mortem caesus: . . . . *quin etiam illud | accidit, ut cuidam testis caudamque salacem |* demeterent ferro. *iure omnes: Galba negabat.* Ascon. vit. Sall. ap. Acron. ib. 41 says that Hor. alludes to Sallust, who, when detected by Milo in adultery with his wife Fausta, Sulla's daughter, was by him *caesus flagellis.* cf. Varr. in Gell. XVII 18. VM. VI 1 § 13 *ut eos quoque, qui in vindicanda pudicitia* dolore *suo pro publica* lege *usi sunt, strictim percurram, Sempronius Musca C. Gellium deprehensum in adulterio* flagellis cecidit, C. Memmius L. Octavium *similiter deprehensum pernis contudit, Carbo Attienus a Vibieno, ita*

[illegible] *Verennio deprehensi castrati sunt. Gnaeum etiam Furium [illegible] qui deprehenderat familiae stuprandum obiecit. quibus* irae [illegible] fraudi non fuit. Quintil. v 10 § 8 *iuris confirmatio [illegible] est: ex maiore, si adulterum occidere licet, et loris caedere.*

317 QUOSDAM MOECHOS ET MUGILIS INTRAT Schol. a fish with large head, tapering off to the tail, *qui in podicem moechorum deprehensorum solebat inmitti.*' Catull. 15 15—19. A scorpion was employed for the same purpose Plat. com. in Ath. p. 5[d] Casaub. The *mugilis* (m. cephalus Linn. *κεστρεύς* Bonitz ind. Aristot. Athen. 306[e] 308[d] with Schweigh. n. IV 285. Cuvier hist. des poissons, Par. 1836, XI 19 cited by Siebold) was chosen from its wedge-like form (Ath. 307[b] *σφηνέας*). The law allowed personal vengeance dig. XLVIII 5 23 = 22 § 3 *qui occidere potest adulterum, multo magis* contumelia *poterit iure adficere.* cf. Valck. on Eur. Hipp. 415. Lips. exc. on Tac. an. IV 42. On the form see Phocas II 5 p. 414 20 K *hic pugil* hic mugil; *sed Iuvenalis* hic mugilis *nominativum dixit.*

318 SED FIET ADULTER resuming the *fiet adulter* of 311: so *igitur, verum, verumtamen,* are used Zumpt § 739. Hor. s. I 1 27 Heind. sed tamen. TUUS ENDYMION your blooming son cf. I 61 n. V 139 *Aeneas.* Apul. m. I 12 *hic est . . . carus* Endymion, *hic catamitus meus.* Endymion is a patronymic from *Ἐνδυμίος*, and that from *ἐνδύω*; i.e. according to some, Endymion is a personification of sleep, and the name denotes the stealthy approaches of slumber; according to Welcker Götterl. I 557—9 it denotes the *visit* of the goddess, her entrance into Endymion's cavern; the lingering of her rays on the grey rocks of Latmos, as it stands out in sharp outline against the blue sky, became in the legend the parting kiss with which she reluctantly tears herself from her Endymion. The image of the setting moon, when Selene was changed into the coy Artemis, became a handsome huntsman resting in the cavern, or a shepherd of the hills. He who is wedded to a goddess cannot live, and so Endymion sleeps in his adyton on mt. Latmos in Karia (Paus. V 1 § 4 = 5) a sleep that knows no waking (Welcker). The Eleians also laid claim to Endymion and shewed his tomb (Paus. ib.), as did the Karians in a cave near the river Latmos Strab. p. 636. Hes. s. v. Sleep appears by his side in many sarcophagi and pictures (described by O. Jahn archäol. Beitr. 51—73; e.g. the well-known bas-relief in the capitol). Näke on Valer. Cato 165—9 has collected the jests to which the story gave rise. Plut. Num. 4 § 3 has some interesting remarks on legends like this, comparing that of Egeria etc. John Fletcher the faithful shepherdess I 3 (II 38—9 Dyce) tells the 'tale of love' well: 'how the pale Phoebe, hunting in a grove, | first saw the boy Endymion, from whose eyes | she took eternal fire that never dies; | how she convey'd him softly in a sleep, | his temples bound with poppy, to the steep | head of old Latmos, where she stoops each night, | gilding the mountain with her brother's light, | to kiss her sweetest.' See Theokr. III 49 schol. XX 37. Apollod. I 7 5. Schol. Apollon. IV 57. Catull. 66 5—6. Prop. III = II 15 15—6. Cic. Tusc. I § 92. Ov. tr. II 299. a. a. III 83. her. 17 63—4. amor. I 13 43—4 *aspice, quot somnos iuveni donarit amato | Luna.* neque illius forma secunda tuae. Lucian deor. dial. XI. Quint. Smyrn. X 128—137. Hyg. f. 271. Serv. g. III 391. Nonn. ind. ed. Köchly. Claud. nupt. Hon. 114—5. Rationalistic explanations in Plin. II § 43 of the moon's changes *quae singula in ea deprehendit hominum primus* Endymion, *ob id amore eius captus fama traditus.* Fulgent. myth. II 19.

319 CUM DEDERIT SERVILIA *NUMMOS* VI 355—365.

320 ILLIUS Serviliae.

321—3 Iuv. lashes the follies, vices and crimes of women I 22—3. 37—44. 55—7. 69—72. II 68—9. III 45. VI. VIII 128—130. X 220. 223—4. XI 186—9. XIII 191—2. XIV 25—30.

322 OPPIA 220. CATULLA II 49. Mart. VIII 53.

323 DETERIOR Mart. II 34 6 *o mater, qua nec Pontia* deterior.

TOTOS HABET ILLIC FEMINA MORES ad Heren. IV § 23 *maiores nostri, si quam* unius peccati *mulierem damnabant, simplici iudicio* multorum maleficiorum *convictam putabant. 'quo pacto?' quoniam,* quam impudicam iudicarant, *ea veneficii quoque damnata existimabatur . . . viros ad unum quodque maleficium singulae cupiditates impellunt:* mulieres ad omnia maleficia cupiditas una ducit. DH. II 25. Quintil. V 11 § 39. M. Sen. contr. 18 § 6 p. 205 12. Tac. an. IV 3 *neque femina amissa pudicitia alia abnuerit.* Mart. XI 104 16.

324 CASTO QUID FORMA NOCET? Ov. m. II 572 forma mihi nocuit.

QUID PROFUIT ib. 589 quid tamen hoc prodest?

325 HIPPOLYTO . BELLEROPHONTI the Joseph, as Ph. and Sth. are the Potiphar's wife, of Greece. paroem. gr. I 257 Leutsch Ἱππόλυτον μιμήσομαι, ἐπὶ τῶν σωφρονεῖν βουλομένων. ib. 20 n. II 76 n. and on B. ib. I 54. II 751. cf. Tenes (Bayle s. v. Muret. v. l. I 12), Serv. Aen. III 209 *Phineus . . . Cleobulam . . . habuit uxorem et ex ea duos* filios, quibus superinduxit novercam; quos noverca ad patrem tamquam stupri adfectatores detulit: ob quam rem eos Phineus caecavit. Apul. X 2—12. HIPPOLYTO Ov. f. V 309—310 Hippolyte infelix, *velles coluisse Dionen,* | *cum consternatis diripereris equis.* Mart. VIII 46 2. Auson. id. 15 24—5 pudicum | perdidit Hippolytum non felix cura pudoris. cf. Hofman lex. Pauly s. v. Virbius. In tragedy Sophokles treated the subject in his Phaedra (fr. 600—20 Dind.) which Welcker identifies with his Theseus fr. 333 a. 333 b. The Hipp. of Eurip., which won the prize B.C. 428, and is therefore called στεφανίας,)(the lost Ἱ. καλυπτόμενος (Poll. IX 50. schol. Theokr. II 10) 'the veiled H.', in which Phaedra had unblushingly declared her passion, and which failed to gain the prize; it is this first Phaedra (for so it is often called) that drew forth the wrath of Aristoph. thesm. 153. 497. 546—550. ran. 849—50. 1043—52 where Ph. is coupled with Stheneboea, as corrupting the morals of the spectators. cf. Bode hell. Dichtk. III 1 482; see the fragments 431—50 Dind. In the existing play the two goddesses, Artemis and Aphrodite, are as deeply interested as the human actors; the choice of Hippolytos between the two is well compared by Welcker (kl. Schriften II 472—4) to the 'Choice of Hercules' Iuv. 361 n. See on both plays Welcker gr. Trag. 736—49. Sen. Hippolytus (or Phaedra). Ov. m. XV 497 seq. Paus. I 22 § 1 his tomb was shewn at Athens; a curse was said to have occasioned his death; no barbarian who has but learnt the Greek language is ignorant of Phaedra's passion, and her nurse's bold attempt to gratify her. § 2 a tomb of H. is also at Troezen; where is a myrtle, with the leaves perforated, not by nature, but by Phaedra with her hair-pin in an access of passion. II 31 § 6=4 Pausanias saw at Troezen a temple of Artemis built by H. ib. 32 § 10 and also the tree in which the reins were entangled, when H. was thrown out of his car. ib. § 1 virgins before marriage offered their hair to H., whose tomb was known, but not exhibited; the Troezenians would not admit that he had been torn asunder by horses, but identified him with the constellation *auriga.* § 3 stadium of H. and the temple of Aphrodite the watcher (κατασκοπία) above, on the spot where Ph. used to watch the athletic feats of Hipp. cf. IX 16 § 4.

GRAVE PROPOSITUM see Phaedra's threat Eur. Hipp. 730—1 *τῆς νόσου δὲ τῆσδέ μοι | κοινῇ μετασχὼν σωφρονεῖν μαθήσεται.* 994—9. 1002—8 (passages of an Orphic cast). ib. 102 *ἀγνός.* 79—87. 102—113. 1454. 1364—9 *δδ' ὁ σεμνὸς ἐγὼ καὶ θεοσέπτωρ | δδ' ὁ σωφροσύνῃ πάντας ὑπερσχὼν | προῦπτον ἐς Ἀιδην στείχω κατὰ γῆς | ὀλέσας βίοτον, | μόχθους δ' ἄλλως τῆς εὐσεβίας | εἰς ἀνθρώπους ἐπόνησα.* Sen. Hipp. 229—32. 236. 483—579. BELLEROPHONTI accused by Sth. (in Hom. Anteia) wife of his host Proetus Il. VI 150—211. Soph. treated the subject in his Iobates, Eur. in his Sth. Hor. c. III 7 13 *ut Proetum mulier perfida credulum | falsis impulerit criminibus* nimis | casto Bellerophonti | maturare necem *refert.* The 'labours' of Bellerophon (Chimaera, Solymi, Amazons) are nearly as famous as those of Hercules Pauly I² 2338.

326 NEMPE 110 n. HAC Haupt conj. Jahn³ *haec* P *ω. Haec* would grammatically refer to Sth., but ver. 327 requires that it should denote Phaedra. [Markland '*haec* ex hac voce videtur patere excidisse aliquid, in quo nomen Phaedrae positum fuerit: aliter enim nemo scire potest vocem *haec* ad Phaedram referri, ut debet.'] *hac repulsa* (so *ω.* Haupt. Jahn². *repulso* PS) = *castae formae repulsa,* the chaste beauty of H. and B. was a rebuff to Ph. and Sth. *Stheneboea* is subject to *erubuit.* Kiaer cites IV 60—1. VI 248—50. VII 20—1. 63—5. X 41—2. 287—8. CEU not used (Ribbeck) for the explicative *ut,* but rightly (in comparison) as VI 573. VII 237. IX 2. X 231. *tamquam* really is often used as Ribbeck takes *ceu* here sat. III 222 n. add Tac. XVI 8 pr. *Silanum increpuit,* tamquam *disponeret imperii curas.* Plin. ep. IV 22 § 2. Eutr. I 13 (12). cf. Tursellinus c. 261. Dräger *synt. Tac.* p. 69. So *quasi* Plin. ep. I 16 § 5 and often in Gellius. Kiaer (who strangely takes *repulsa* as partic., and omits *haec* altogether) rightly interprets 'as if she had been slighted,' which she had *not* been, though Ribbeck says 'das erlittene *fastidium* ... ein sehr reelles ist.' It was not from *disrespect* that Hipp. turned a deaf ear to Phaedra's suit. She who had done the wrong, is indignant *as if* she had suffered wrong: he must sin to please her, or he affronts her. She treats incest as a compliment due to her, its refusal as scorn and disdain. An exact parallel in III 278—301, where the drunken buck summons the man whom he has assaulted.

327 CRESSA Phaedra, daughter of Minos, king of Krete. See Racine. Sen. Hipp. 85—91. 113—128 Phaedra traces in her passion the inheritance of her mother Pasiphaë, e.g. 127—8 *nulla* Minois *levi | defuncta amore est. iungitur semper nefas.* cf. 143—52. 170. 176—7 *natura totiens legibus cedet suis, | quotiens* amabit Cressa? 688—93. Pasiphaë is named Eur. Hipp. 358 cf. 716. Ov. her. IV 53. m. XV 500. EXCANDUIT *excandesco* does not, as Ribbeck thinks, mean 'erblassen.' see lexx. 'Her pride, fired at the cold refusal—burns.'

328 SE CONCUSSERE Flor. I 35 = III 1 pr. *non leviter* se *Numidia* concussit. MULIER etc. 321 n.

329 Aen. V 5 6 *duri magno sed amore dolores | polluto,* notumque furens quid femina possit. STIMULOS Luc. II 234 irarum *movit* stimulos. Cic. p. Sest. § 12 *quos* stimulos admoverit *homini.* id. Tusc. III § 35.

330 SUADENDUM theme of a *suasoria* I 16 n.

CUI *ei, cui.* NUBERE 338. CAESARIS UXOR 333. VI 115—135 *respice rivales divorum,* Claudius *audi | quae tulerit. dormire virum cum senserat* uxor etc. The marriage of (Sen. apocol. 13 § 4)

C. Silius *consul designatus* with Messalina and their deaths A.D. 47 in Tac. XI 12 *novo et furori proximo amore distinebatur. nam in* C. Silium, inventutis Romanae pulcherrimum, *ita exarserat, ut Iuniam Silanam, nobilem feminam matrimonio eius exturbaret vacuoque adultero poteretur. neque Silius flagitii aut* periculi *nescius erat: sed* certo, si abnueret exitio *et nonnulla fallendi spe, simul magnis praemiis, opperiri futura et praesentibus frui pro solacio habebat. illa non furtim, sed multo comitatu ventitare domum, egressibus adhaerescere, largiri opes, honores, postremo,* velut translata iam fortuna servi liberti paratus principis apud adulterum visebantur. ib. 26 A.D. 48 *iam Messalina ... ad incognitas libidines profluebat, cum abrumpi dissimulationem etiam Silius, sive fatali vaecordia an* imminentium periculorum remedium ipsa pericula ratus, *urguebat: quippe non eo ventum ut senectam principis opperirentur ... segniter hac voces acceptae ...* nomen tamen matrimonii concupivit *ob magnitudinem infamiae ...* cuncta nuptiarum sollemnia celebrat. sat. XIV 329—31. DCass. LX 31. Other paramours of Mess. Plautius Lateranus Tac. XIII 11; the handsome actor Mnester ib. 28. 36 (he protests *aliis largitione aut spei magnitudine,* sibi ex necessitate culpam. DCass. LX 22 §§ 3—5 Claudius, at her bidding, ordered Mnester to do whatever she required of him; this was her frequent practice. 28 §§ 3 4. 31 § 6), Polybius (ib. § 2).

331 OPTIMUS the one example in Iuv. of the 2nd foot contained in one dactylic word L. Müller de re metr. 216. It is found in Catullus, Cato, Verg. Prop. and oftener in Hor. On the character of Silius DCass. LX 31 § 7 *ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς ἐνομίζετο.* FORMOSISSIMUS Tac. XI 28 *iuvenem nobilem* dignitate formae, *vi mentis ac propinquo consulatu maiorem ad spem accingi.* cf. ib. 36 Traulus Montanus, a knight, *modesta inventa, sed* corpore insigni, *accitus ultro noctemque intra unam a Messalina proturbatus erat, paribus lasciviis ad cupidinem et fastidia.*

332 GENTIS PATRICIAE Schwegler III 104 n. 3 "Liv. X 8 § 9 *semper ista audita sunt .... vos solos* gentem *habere.* Hence we find for 'patrician' not unfrequently *vir patriciae gentis* (III 27 § 1. 33 § 9. VI 11 § 2. VII 39 § 12), a mode of expression never used of a plebeian. And for 'patrician order' *patriciae gentes* (X 15 § 9. Gell. X 20 § 5. XVII 21 § 27), but never *plebeiae gentes.*" The father of S. was distinguished by victories over the Gauls and Belgae (Tac. III 42—3. 45—6. IV 18), but the Silii were plebeians.

RAPITUR Heinsius on Ov. m. IV 694.

333 MESSALINAE but Messalla [Lachmann Lucr. I 313. J. E. S.]

334 FLAMMEOLO perhaps *ἅπαξ λεγόμενον* II 117—24 quadringenta *dedit Gracchus* sestertia dotem | .... *segmenta et longos habitus et* flammea *sumit.* VI 225 schol. *permutatque domos et* flammea *conterit.* Tac. XV 33 of Nero A. D. 64 *nihil flagitii reliquerat quo corruptior ageret, nisi .... uni ex illo contaminatorum grege (nomen Pythagorae fuit)* in modum sollemnium coniugiorum denupsisset. *inditum imperatori* flammeum, dos et genialis torus et faces nuptiales. Suet. Ner. 28. Plin. XXI § 46 *lutei video honorem antiquissimum, in* nuptialibus flammeis *totum feminis concessum.* Luc. II 360—1 *non timidum nuptae leviter tectura pudorem* | lutea *demissos velarunt* flammea *vultus.* Mart. XI 78 3. XII 42 2—5 *hac qua* lege *viro* nubere *virgo solet.* | *praeluxere faces, velarunt* flammea *vultus.* | ... dos *etiam dicta est.* Petron. 26. Claud. cons. Hon. et Mar. 285. Tert. de virg. vel. 11 p. m. *etiam apud ethnicos* velatae ad virum ducuntur. Martian.

Cap. § 114. Rossbach die röm. Ehe (Stuttg. 1853) 276. Marquardt v (1) 46 the veil reaches below the knees. Rich. cf. *ἀνακαλυπτήρια* Meineke on Menand. fr. n. 359. Pierson on Moeris 288. Philostr. soph. II 25 § 4.

TYRIUS I 27 n. Catull. 64 47—9, Plin. IX § 137 *tricliniaria* of *purpura Tyria dibapha.*

GENIALIS VI 22. 226. 268. Hor. ep. I 1 87 lectus genialis *in aula est.* Sen. exc. contr. VI 6 p. 288 27 K *vestae sunt in exsequias nuptiae mutatusque* genialis lectus *in funebrem.* Cic. p. Cluent. § 14 lectum *illum* genialem, *quem . . . filiae suae nubenti* straverat, . . , *sibi ornari et* sterni . . . *iubet; nubit genero socrus* nullis auspicibus. Ascon. in Cic. p. Mil. § 13. Serv. Aen. VI 603. Forbiger Rom I² 363. n. 248. Marquardt v (1) 53—4. Rich. Arn. II 67 *cum in matrimonia convenitis,* toga sternitis lectulos *et maritorum* genios *advocatis.* Also called *adversus* (Prop. V=IV 11 85) as fronting the entrance of the *atrium.*

HORTIS I 75 n. the gardens of Lucullus on the Pincian or *collis hortorum* Becker I 591. Burn Rome and the Campagna 259—60. Tac. XI 1; whither Messalina fled after the discovery of her crime (32), and where she was slain (37—8). DCass. LX 31 § 3.

335 STERNITUR Ov. m. VI 431 *Eumenides* straverę torum.

RITU ANTIQUO XIV 221. Lipsius (on Tac. ann. II 86) seems mistaken in applying the words to the amount, though *decies centena* (1,000,000 sesterces) was though a large, not an unusual dowry VI 137 bis quingena *dedit.* Sen. cons. ad Helv. 12 § 6 *pantomimae* decies sestertio *nubunt.* Mart. XI 23 3 4 decies *mihi* dotis *in auro | sponsa dabis.*

336 VENIET CUM SIGNATORIBUS AUSPEX cf. 341 n. So in the marriage of male with male II 119 signatae tabulae, *dictum 'feliciter.'* On the marriage tablets cf. IX 75—6 *tabulas quoque ruperat. et iam* | signabat. Ramsay on Cic. p. Cluent. §§ 156—7. Marquardt v (1) 46. Suet. Claud. 26 *quam* (Mess.) *cum comperisset* C. Silio *etiam* nupsisse dote inter auspices consignata *supplicio adfecit.* ib. 29 *illud omnem fidem excesserit quod* nuptiis, quas Messalina cum adultero Silio fecerat, tabellas dotis et ipse consignaverit, *inductus, quasi de industria simularentur ad avertendum transferendumque periculum, quod imminere ipsi per quaedam ostenta portenderetur.* Tac. XI 27 *haud sum ignarus fabulosum visum iri tantum ullis mortalium securitatis fuisse in* civitate omnium gnara [Iuv. 341] *et nihil reticente, nedum consulem designatum cum* uxore principis [Iuv. 330], *praedicta die, adhibitis qui* obsignarent *velut suscipiendorum liberorum causa convenisse, atque illam audisse* auspicum *verba, subisse, sacrificasse apud deos; discubitum inter convivas, oscula complexus, noctem denique actam licentia coniugali.* DCass. LX 31 § 2 she would in due form of contract (*κατὰ συμβόλαια*) have wedded all her paramours, if she had not been detected and killed *ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ.* Quintil. V 11 § 32 *nihil obstat, quominus iustum matrimonium sit mente coeuntium, etiamsi* tabulae signatae *non fuerint; nihil enim proderit* signasse tabulas, *si mentem matrimonii non fuisse constabit.*

AUSPEX 334 n. (Cic. p. Cluent.). Becker II (3) 69. Marquardt v (1) 45—6. Cic. de div. I § 28 *nihil fere quondam maioris rei, nisi* auspicato, *ne privatim quidem, gerebatur, quod etiam nunc* nuptiarum auspices *declarant, qui re omissa nomen tantum tenent.* ib. § 3. VM. II 1 § 1. Luc. II 371 *iunguntur taciti contentique* auspice *Bruto.* Serv. Aen. I 346. IV 45. 166. Plin. X § 21. Stat. S. I 2 229—30 *socialia omina.*

337 *Markl:* 'vel ex loco suo motus, vel spurius videtur hic versus.' It

the verse is genuine, *tu* must be Silius. **338** NON NISI LEGITIME VULT NUBERE II 135—6 *liceat modo vivere: fient,* | *fient ista palam,* cupient et in acta referre. Sen. Thyest. 689—90 *servatur omnis ordo,* ne tantum nefas | non rite fiat. 695 nulla pars sacri perit. AV. Caes. IV § 6 of Messalina quasi iure *adulteris utebatur.* QUID PLACEAT, DIC Sen. ben. II 21 § 2 quid *ergo* placeat dicam. **339** NI VELIS, PEREUNDUM ERIT 141—2 n. 205. 340. 365. VII 50. XI 16. XII 115. Ov. amor. I 2 38. tr. II 33—4. V 12 51—2. Quintil. pr. § 25. Mart. I 68 4. Tac. an. III 54 pr. Zumpt § 524 n. 1. Madvig § 348 e. Aristot. eth. N. VII 14 § 8 *εἴ του ἡ φύσις ἁπλῆ εἴη, ἀεὶ ἡ αὐτὴ πρᾶξις ἡδίστη ἔσται.* ib. I 10 § 8 Zell. Xen. mem. I 5 § 2. Kühner § 819 b. Matth. § 524 3. Madvig gr. Synt. § 135 1 b. PEREUNDUM ERIT Tac. XI 36 *nec cuiquam alii ante* pereundum fuisse, *si Silius rerum poteretur.* as Vinicius had been poisoned by Messalina DCass. LX 27 § 4 *ὀργῇ ὅτι οὐκ ἠθέλησέν οἱ συγγενέσθαι.* So C. Appius Silanus ib. 14 §§ 2—3. Tac. XI 12 (quoted on 330). AV. Caes. IV §§ 6—8 exstincti cum suis plerique ingenio seu metu abstinentes, *dum pervagatis mulierum artibus peti se a petitis criminatur. dehinc atrocius incensa nobiliores quasque nuptas et virgines scortorum modo secum prostituerat, coactique mares uti adessent. quod* si quis talia horruerat, adficto crimine in ipsum omnemque familiam saeviebatur. ANTE LUCERNAS Hdt. VII 215 § 1 *περὶ λύχνων ἀφάς.* Mart. X 19 18.

340 SI ADMITTAS, DABITUR 339 n. SCELUS ADMITTAS 255. VI 494. So Plaut. Ter. Cic. DABITUR MORA Mühlmann *do* col. 500 cites exx. of *dare pausam, tempus, moram.*

340—1 DUM RES NOTA URBI ET POPULO CONTINGAT PRINCIPIS AUREM DCass. LX 31 §§ 3 4 Messalina gave a sumptuous marriage feast, and presented Silius with an imperial mansion, into which she conveyed the most precious treasures of Claudius, and finally declared him consul. All this, *heard and seen before by all others, was unknown* at least *to Claudius.*' ib. 18 §§ 1—2 she made many ladies prostitute themselves in her palace, before their husbands' eyes; the husbands who refused to be parties to their own dishonour she put to death; yet all these scandals, so heinous and so notorious, *τὸν Κλαύδιον ἐπὶ πλεῖστον ἔλαθεν.* 22 §§ 3—5 she issued coinage bearing the head of the dancer Mnester, who resisted all her advances, until she requested Claudius to order him to obey her in all things; *τὸ δ' αὐτὸ τοῦτο καὶ πρὸς ἄλλους συχνοὺς ἔπραττεν· ὡς γὰρ εἰδότος τε τοῦ Κλαυδίου τὰ γιγνόμενα καὶ συγχωροῦντός οἱ ἀκολασταίνειν ἐμοιχεύετο.* 28 §§ 3 4 a tumult arose when Messalina withdrew Mnester from the stage; Claudius expressed his wonder, and the people, believing that he was really ignorant of what was going on, were grieved that *he alone knew not what was being done in his palace,* news which had already found its way to our enemies.' cf. Tac. XI 36. ib. 13 after the open adultery of Messalina with Silius *Claudius* matrimonii sui ignarus. Narcissus (Iuv. XIV 329—331 *divitiae* Narcissi, | *indulsit Caesar cui Claudius omnia, cuius* | paruit imperiis uxorem occidere iussus) informed Claudius of the marriage by means of two of his mistresses (Tac. XI 29): Calpurnia falling on Caesar's knees exclaims that Messalina has married Silius, and requests that Narcissus may be called; who says that he will not reproach Silius with the adultery or reclaim the plate, slaves and other property that Messalina had conveyed to him; he might enjoy them Tac. XI 30 *sed redderet uxorem rumperetque tabulas* nuptiales. 'an discidium'

inquit 'tuum nosti? nam matrimonium Silii vidit populus ut sponsum et miles: *et ni propere agis, tenet urbem maritus.*' On the stolid apathy of Claudius cf. ib. 35. 37. 38. Iuv. III 238 n.

342 DEDECUS ILLE DOMUS SCIET ULTIMUS Tac. XI 25 *isque illi* [to Claudius] *finis* inscitiae erga domum suam *fuit: haud multo post* flagitia uxoris noscere ac punire adactus. Pompeius in Luc. V 778—9 *quod si sunt vota deisque | audior, eventus rerum* sciet ultima *coniux.* Sen. fragm. 63 *L. Sullae, felicis, si non habuisset uxorem, Metella palam erat impudica, et,* quia novissimi mala nostra discimus, id Athenis cantabatur et Sulla ignorabat, secretaque domus suae primum hostium convicio didicit. So B. C. 2 the flagrant excesses of Iulia in the very forum and rostra came late to the knowledge of Augustus DCass. LV 10 § 12 *ὀψέ ποτε φωράσας.* § 13 he conjectured before that her life was irregular, but was not assured of it; *οἱ γάρ τοι τὰς ἡγεμονίας ἔχοντες πάντα μᾶλλον ἢ τὰ σφέτερα γιγνώσκουσι.* Nep. IX 3 § 1 *defecerat a rege Tissaphernes,* neque id tam Artaxerxi, quam ceteris, erat apertum.

345 PRAEBENDA EST GLADIO PULCHRA HAEC ET CANDIDA CERVIX 269—270. Gron. on Liv. XXV 16 § 19 praebentes corpora pecorum modo inulti trucidentur. Sen. tranq. an. 11 § 5 *eo magis convolneraberis et confodieris, quia nescis* praebere iugulum: *at tu et vives diutius et morieris expeditius, qui ferrum* non subducta cervice *nec manibus oppositis, sed animose recipis.* ib. 16 § 1. id. vit. beat. 27 § 3 Socrates says praebeo me *non aliter quam rupes aliqua in vadoso mari destituta, quam fluctus non desinunt...verberare.* id. brev. vit. 13 § 7. ep. 4 § 7 *Gaius Caesar iussit Lepidum Dextro tribuno* praebere cervicem, *ipse Chaereae praestitit.* ib. 82 § 12 *Brutus...cum periturus mortis moras quaereret,...evocatus ad mortem iussusque* praebere cervicem: 'praebebo' *inquit* 'ita *vivam.*' Savaro on Sidon. ep. I 11 fin. p. 90 has other exx. of *pr. cervicem.* Plin. VIII § 58 of a lion which had a bone sticking in its throat, one Elpis *evellit* praebenti *et qua maxime opus esset adcommodanti.* M. Sen. contr. 25 § 8 p. 253 (*iubet*) *miserum stare ad* praebendas cervices *immotum.* Serv. Aen. X 867 explaining TERGO EXCEPTUS *equo* se praebente *susceptus.* Prud. perist. I 55. Ov. her. 7 126 praebuerim *sceleri* bracchia *nostra tuo.* Ov. m. XIII 475—6 *ipse etiam flens invitusque sacerdos* | praebita *coniecto rupit praecordia ferro.* Sen. de ir. I 16 § 5 cervicem *noxio imperabo praecidi.* cf. Lips. on Tac. XV 67 *admonitusque fortiter* protendere cervicem. Passive, unresisting, tame submission is commonly connoted by *praebeo* (*praehibeo*=*παρέχω*); and in fact Silius when brought to the tribunal did not attempt a defence or ask for a delay; but only that his death might be hastened Tac. XI 35. The kneeling gladiator, awaiting the mortal stab, is said *praebere iugulum.* Arr. Epikt. I 1 § 19 Lateranus [Iuv. 17 n.] *stretched out his neck* to the headsman's sword a second time, after one ineffectual stroke.

346—366 Conclusion. Is nothing then to be sought by our vows? If you wish my counsel, leave the gods themselves to decide what is meet for us, what can promote our welfare. Do they withhold what we like? They will bestow instead what is best. Dearer to them is man than to himself. Transported by passion and blind desire we ask for wife and child; what children they will be, and what manner of wife, is known to heaven. Still, that you may also put up some petition and offer some humble meat-offering, ask for a mind sound in a sound body; a spirit *brave, fearless of* death, reckoning life's close one of kind Nature's boons,

equal to any toil, ignorant of anger or of desire, esteeming the labours and cruel pains of Hercules choicer than all Sardanapallus' dalliance and feasts and couches of down. I point to nothing but what yourself may give to yourself. The only road to peace lies through virtue. Fortune, thou hast no divinity, if but wisdom be with us; it is we that make of thee a goddess and set thee high in heaven. Upton (Spenser II 650—1) compares modern poets and some of our collects.

346—353 Xen. mem. I 3 § 2 'Sokrates prayed to the gods for the gift of good things generally, *ἁπλῶς*, considering that *the gods know best what kinds of things are good.*' [Plat.] Alc. II 143ᵃ a prayer *Ζεῦ βασιλεῦ, τὰ μὲν ἐσθλὰ καὶ εὐξαμένοις καὶ ἀνεύκτοις | ἄμμι δίδου, τὰ δὲ δεινὰ καὶ εὐξαμένοις ἀπερύκου.* ib. 148ᵉ 'the Lakedaemonians also, either as vying with this poet, or from their own judgement, both officially and individually offer up on all occasions a prayer of this kind, *τὰ καλὰ ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς τοὺς θεοὺς δοῦναι κελεύοντες αὖ σφίσιν αὐτοῖς.* one will never hear any of them praying for more than this.' So Pythagoras DS. X 9 § 7 declared that the wise ought to pray for good things from the gods on behalf of the foolish; for the foolish do not know what is really good. § 8 in prayers we ought to pray for good things *ἁπλῶς*, not naming any in particular, as *authority* [Iuv. 56—113], *beauty* [Iuv. 289—345], *wealth* [Iuv. 12—27], and the like; for each of these often ruins those who obtain it at their desire; their prayers are a curse. cf. DL. VIII § 9. ib. VI § 42 Diogenes blamed men for praying for reputed, not real, goods. Menand. monost. 336 *μή μοι γένοιθ' ἃ βούλομ' ἀλλ' ἃ συμφέρει.* Gataker on Antonin. V § 7. Max. Tyr. 11=30. Epiktet. enchir. 8 § 52. Euseb. in Stob. fl. I 85 (I 89 10 M). Matt. 26 39. Wetstein on Matt. 6 10.

346 NIL ERGO OPTABUNT HOMINES? Lupus (19 20) cites other exx. of interruptions like this I 101. 160 seq. II 70. 132—5. IV 130. V 74. 135. 166. VI 136. 142. 161. 219. 286. 492. 642. VII 98. 158. 215. VIII 39. 183. 211. X 67. 71. 81—8. XIII 71. 174—5. XIV 60—2.

347—8 PERMITTES IPSIS EXPENDERE NUMINIBUS, QUID CONVENIAT NOBIS REBUSQUE SIT UTILE NOSTRIS Plaut. Ps. 683—5 *stulti hauscimus frustra ut simus, quom quid cupienter dari | petimus nobis: quasi quid in rem sit possimus noscere. | certa amittimus, dum incerta petimus.* VM. VII 2 E § 1 Socrates, an earthly oracle as it were of human wisdom, thought that we ought to beseech the immortal gods only to give us good things, because they alone knew *quid cuique esset* utile, *nos autem plerumque id votis expeteremus, quod non inpetrasse melius foret..... desine igitur stulta [mortalium mens] futuris malorum tuorum causis quasi felicissimis rebus inhiare et* te totum caelestium arbitrio permitte, *quia qui tribuere bona ex facili solent, etiam* eligere *aptissime possunt.* Plat. legg. III 687ᵉ we must not pray that all things may follow our will, but rather that our will may follow wisdom. ib. VIII 801. Plat. Kriton 43ᵈ a saying of Sokrates: 'if such be heaven's will, so be it.' Epikt. fr. 15 in Stob. fl. IV 92. Herakleitos ib. III 83. Arr. Epikt. II 16 §§ 28. 42. 46—7. Nearly all of these passages are compared by Schneider christliche Klänge, Gotha 1865, with the Christian rule Matt. 6 8 and 10. 20 22. Lu. 22 42. Jo. 5 30. cf. Leighton's works ed. West V 248.

350 CARIOR EST ILLIS HOMO QUAM SIBI XV 143—8. Grang. cites the beautiful words of Sen. ben. II 29 e.g. § 6 carissimos nos habuerunt di immortales habentque, *et qui maximus tribui honos potuit, ab ipsis proximos conlocaverunt: magna accepimus, maiora non cepimus.* ib. IV 4—9.

351—2 CAECA MAGNAQUE CUPIDINE DUCTI CONIUGIUM PETIMUS PARTUMQUE UXORIS [Plat.]

Ale. II 142ᵇ 'so you will find that some have prayed *for the birth of children, and when they have been born, have fallen into the greatest calamities and sorrows'* etc. Sen. ben. III 11 § 1 *in liberis tollendis nihil iudicio tollentium licet: tota res voti est.* id. ep. 59 § 2 we commonly say *magnum gaudium nos*.....ex nuptiis aut ex partu uxoris *percepisse, quae adeo non sunt gaudia, ut saepe* initia futurae tristitiae *sint.*

352—3 ILLIS NOTUM, QUI PUERI QUALISQUE FUTURA SIT UXOR Sen. cons. ad Marc. 17 § 6 (Natura speaks) *tu si filios sustuleris,* poteris habere formosos et deformes poteris: fortasse muti nascentur. id. ben. IV 32 § 1 it is probable that the gods are indulgent, as to some for their parents' and ancestors' sakes, so to others for the sake of their posterity. nota enim illis est operis sui series *omniumque illis rerum suas per manus iturarum scientia ipsa aperto semper est, nobis ex abdito subit et quae repentina putamus, illis provisa veniunt ac familiaria.* DL. VI § 63 Diogenes, when some were sacrificing to the gods for the gift of a son, asked: *περὶ δὲ τοῦ παιδὸς ἐκβῇ οὐ θύετε;* DCass. LXIX 20 § 3 *τὸ μὲν γεννώμενον, ὁποῖον ἂν δόξῃ τῷ δαιμονίῳ, γίγνεται.* QUALIS UXOR prov. 19 14.

354 ET not only submit to what is appointed, but *also* prefer a petition. *et* = etiam 43. 320. I 57. II 143. III 305. IX 27. XI 177. XIV 4. 228 (Kiaer).

355 EXTA e.g. lungs, liver and heart. CANDIDULI DIVINA TOMACULA PORCI satirical exaggeration, Mart. XI 57 4. cf. for the tone I 84. On the offering XIII 117—8 *alba porci | omenta.* A pig was slaughtered on the occasion of a marriage Varr. r. r. II 4 § 9 nuptiarum initio *antiqui reges ac sublimes viri in Hetruria,* in coniunctione nuptiali nova nupta et novus maritus primum porcum immolant. § 10 *Prisci quoque Latini et etiam Graeci in Italia idem factitasse videntur.* In the reliefs on the sarcophagus preserved in S. Lorenzo's church, between Rome and Tivoli, which represent marriage ceremonies, we find a *popa* ready to offer a swine. Rossbach Untersuchungen üb. d. röm. Ehe 378—81. In the time of Iuv. it was still the practice for the bride, on entering her new home, to rub the door-posts with swine's (or wolf's) fat. ib. 356—9. Plin. XXVIII § 135 *proxuma in communibus adipi laus est, sed* maxime suillo, *apud antiquos etiam religiosius. certe* novae nuptae intrantes etiamnum sollemne habent postis eo attingere. Athen. III 96ᵃ the Argives sacrificed a pig to Aphrodite. DIVINA a feast for gods.

TOMACULA (from *τέμνω*) 'mince-meat,' 'sausages' Petr. 31 served piping hot on a grid-iron tomacula *super craticulam argenteam ferventia posita.* ib. 49. Mart. I 41 9—10 hawked about the streets *fumantia qui* tomacula *raucus | circumfert tepidis cocus popinis.*

356 ORANDUM EST UT SIT MENS SANA IN CORPORE SANO Hor. C. I 31 17—19 *frui paratis* et valido *mihi, | Latoe, dones ac, precor,* integra | cum mente. Petron. 88 *quis, inquam, venit in templum et votum fecit, si ad eloquentiam pervenisset? quis, si philosophiae fontem attigisset?* ac ne bonam quidem mentem aut bonam valetudinem petunt, *sed statim antequam limen Capitolii tangant, alius donum promittit, si propinquum divitem extulerit, alius, si thesaurum effoderit, alius, si ad trecenties sestertium salvus pervenerit.* ib. 61 *omnes* bonam mentem bonamque valetudinem sibi optarunt. Sen. ep. 10 § 4 *votorum tuorum veterum licet deis gratiam facias, alia de integro suscipe:* roga bonam mentem, bonam valetudinem animi, deinde tunc corporis. *quidni tu ista vota saepe facias?* DCass. LXIX 20 § 3 *ἀρτιμελῆ καὶ ἀρτίφρονα,*

357 FORTEM POSCE ANIMUM, MORTIS TERRORE CARENTEM VIII 83—4. Cic. Tusc. II § 43. Verg. g. II 490—2. Hor. s. II 7 84. ep. II 2 207. Sen. cons. ad Marc. 20 e.g. § 1 *o ignaros malorum suorum quibus non* mors ut optimum inventum naturae laudatur exspectaturque. ep. 4 e.g. §§ 3—4 *nullum magnum, quod extremum est. mors ad te venit:* timenda erat, si tecum esse posset. *necesse est aut ne perveniat aut transeat.* '*difficile est*' *inquis* '*animum perducere ad contemptionem animae.*'..... § 5 *plerique inter* mortis metum *et vitae tormenta miseri fluctuant: et vivere nolunt et mori nesciunt.* See many other passages in Haase's ind. *mors*. The Stoics argued (1) that nothing natural is evil; (2) that life as such is no good; (3) that nothing glorious is evil, but death may be glorious; and elaborated a theory of suicide, which was illustrated by many examples, esp. *Catonis nobile letum*. Baumhauer vet. philosoph. doctr. de morte voluntaria, Trai. ad Rh. 1842, 213—9. 320. Arr. Epikt. I 9 §§ 13 14. 24 §§ 4 6 Muson. ap. Stob. fl. XXIX 78 II 15 14 and 23 M. See the doctrine of Sokrates in Plat. apol. 40ª seq. Phaed. 61ᶜ seq. 80ᵇ seq. Plut. cons. ad Apoll. 12—3. pp. 107—8; that of the Epicureans in DL. X §§ 81. 124—7. Lucr. III 37—93. 830—977. Sext. Emp. Pyrrh. hyp. III § 229 seq. Zeller III² 1 387—8. The question 'whether death is an evil' is fully discussed in Cic. Tusc. I §§ 9—119. See Lassulx Studien 459—494 'de mortis dominatu in veteres.' Nägelsbach hom. Theol.² 376—80. nachhom. Theol. 392—9. Wetst. on Hebr. 2 15. The frequent occurrence of *in pace, spiritus in pace*, and the olive branch in early Christian inscriptions, tells of the 'better hope' which had lit up the grave.

358—9 QUI SPATIUM VITAE EXTREMUM INTER MUNERA PONAT NATURAE no caesura in 3rd or 4th foot, so XIV 108 *inviti quoque avaritiam exercere iubentur.* cf. Lachmann on Lucr. VI 1067. L. Müller de re metr. 369. With the thought cf. Cic. Cat. mai. § 5 it is not probable that Nature, like an idle poet, should slur over the last act of life. Plin. VII § 190 *perdit profecto ista dulcedo credulitasque* [the belief in immortality] praecipuum naturae bonum, mortem. Sen. cons. ad Marc. 19 §§ 4—5 *cogita nullis defunctum malis adfici, illa quae nobis inferos faciunt terribiles, fabulam esse . . . luserunt ista poetae et vanis nos agitavere terroribus.* mors dolorum omnium exsolutio est et finis. In many passages Seneca approaches to the Christian view of death and the life to come ep. 102 § 23 *per has mortalis aevi moras illi meliori vitae longiorique proluditur.* § 26 dies iste, quem tamquam extremum reformidas, aeterni natalis est. Sil. XI 186—8 *nullo nos invida tanto | armavit natura bono, quam ianua mortis | quod patet.* cf. Zeller III 1 187—8. Lightfoot on Phil. pp. 286. 320—3. Wetst. on Phil. 1 21.

359 QUOSCUMQUE indefinite = *quoslibet* III 156. 230. XIII 56. 89. XIV 42. 117. 210. cf. X 271 *utcumque*. Observe the rime *labores potiores labore* 359—361. cf. L. Müller de re metr. 457—8 and Cic. Tusc. I §§ 69. 85. Ri. Johnson against Bentley p. 87 cites Aen. III 656—7. IV 256—7. V 385—6. VI 843—4. VIII 620—1. cf. Hom. Od. IX 185—6 n. Aen. II 124—5. Ov. m. VIII 360—1. 386—7. Hor. a. p. 99—100. On the repetition of *labores* see n. on 191—2. XIV 47—8.

360 NESCIAT IRASCI Sen. de ir. II 6 argues against the doctrine that virtue *turpibus* irata *esse debet*. see on the Stoic 'apathy' Cic. fin. III § 35. Tusc. IV §§ 10 seq. 34 seq. acad. I § 38. DL. VII §§ 113—4. Zeller III 1 204—216. CUPIAT NIHIL 4—5 n. Chrysippus in Sen. ep. 9 § 14 *sapientem nulla re egere, et tamen multis*

illi rebus opus esse. 361 HERCULIS II 19—20 *peiores, qui talia verbis* | Herculis *invadunt.* VIII 14 n.

HERCULIS AERUMNAS Plaut. Pers. I 1 2 seq. cf. the labours of Bellerophon, Perseus, Theseus, Ulixes, and of Psyche in Apuleius (Friedländer I³ 445 seq.). Cic. fin. II § 118 to an Epicurean *percontare ipse te, perpetuisne malis voluptatibus perfruens in ea quam saepe usurpabas, tranquillitate degere omnem aetatem sine dolore,.....an cum de omnibus gentibus optime mererere,.....vel* Herculis pati aerumnas? sic enim maiores nostri labores non fugiendos tristissimo tamen verbo aerumnas etiam in deo nominaverunt. ib. V § 95 *ut ubi virtus sit resque magnae et summe laudabiles virtute gestae, ibi esse* miseria et aerumna *non possit, tamen* labor *possit, possit* molestia. A Stoic paradox was that virtue is sufficient for happiness Cic. parad. II § 16 *nec vero ego M. Regulum* aerumnosum *nec infelicem nec miserum umquam putavi.* id. fin. III § 42. V §§ 79—83 Regulus as happy as Metellus. Quintil. VIII 3 § 26 aerumnas *quid opus est [dicere]? tamquam parum sit si dicatur quid horridum.* cf. Forcell. Orig. c. Cels. III 66 cites as acknowledged examples of perfect life, among heroes Herakles and Odysseus. Sen. const. sap. 2 § 1 the gods have given to us in Cato a more certain model of a sage than they gave to early ages in Ulixes and *Hercules. hos enim Stoici nostri* sapientes *pronuntiaverunt, invictos laboribus, contemptores voluptatis et victores omnium terrarum.* id. ben. I 13 § 3 in contrast with Alexander, a brigand from childhood, Hercules *nihil sibi vicit: orbem terrarum transivit* non concupiscendo, *sed vindicando.* cf. the famous myth of Prodicus (Xen. mem. II 1 § 21. Cic. off. I § 118 Beier). Hercules is distinctly called a philosopher. Max. Tyr. 21 § 6 *Herakles* was *wise;* yet not for himself wise, but his wisdom extended over every land and sea. It was he that was the exterminator of beasts of prey, chastiser of tyrants, liberator of slaves, legislator of the free, establisher of righteousness, inventor of laws, truthful in words, reformer in deeds. But if Herakles had chosen to retire and live at ease and in leisure, and to pursue an inactive wisdom, he would have been instead of Herakles a sophist, and no one would have dared to call him son of Zeus. ib. 3 § 7. 5 § 8. 31 § 7. 38 § 7 on the pleasure and reward which he derived from his labours. chron. pasch. I 78 Bonn 'in the days of king Phoenix was Herakles the philosopher, surnamed the Tyrian, who discovered the purple dye.' Tzetz. chil. V 129—33 Herakles wrote an inscription (in hexameters which are given 135—7), for he was universally accomplished, poet, astrologer, *philosopher,* magician, physician, and all else that Orpheus and other authors describe him to have been. Serv. Aen. I 741 *constat enim* Herculem fuisse philosophum: *et est ratio, cur omnia illa monstra vicisse dicatur.* More than one treatise of Antisthenes, founder of the cynic school, bore the name of Herakles DL. VI §§ 16. 18. He shewed that labour was a good by the examples of Herakles and Cyrus ib. § 3. Eus. praep. ev. XV 13 § 7 p. 816ᵇ Ἀντισθένης, Ἡρακλεωτικός τις ἀνὴρ τὸ φρόνημα. epist. Socrat. 9 Aristippos to Antisthenes in mockery: 'I will send you large white beans, that when you have exhibited *Herakles* to your pupils, you may have something to munch.' cf. Auson. epigr. 27. 28. Kleanthes was called a second Herakles DL. VII § 170. Apul. fl. IV 22 of Crates, follower of Diogenes, *quod Herculem olim poetae memorant monstra illa immania hominum ac ferarum virtute subegisse orbemque terrae purgasse, similiter adversum iracundiam et invidiam atque libidinem ceteraque animi humani monstra et flagitia* philosophus iste

Hercules *fuit. eas omnes pestes mentibus exegit, familias purgavit, malitiam perdomuit; seminudus et ipse et clava insignis.* id. mag. 22 for the resemblance in exterior between the hero and the Cynics. They bear the club Aug. civ. D. xiv 20 we still see Cynic philosophers; *hi enim sunt, qui non solum amiciuntur pallio, verum etiam* clavam *ferunt.* id. c. Acad. iii § 17 of the braggart Academic *de omnium scholis non ferulis, quod esset deformius quam molestius, sed illorum palliatorum* clavis *et fustibus proicietur. non enim magnum negotium erit contra communem pestem velut* Herculea quaedam *postulare* auxilia Cynicorum. Sidon. ep. iv 11. ix 9 p. 579 *non caesariem pascere, neque pallio aut* clava *velut sophisticis insignibus gloriari.* Prud. hamart. 401 *hinc gerit* Herculeam vilis sapientia clavam. The Cynic Alkidamas Lucian conviv. 16 to a bride *προτίνω σοι, ὦ* Κλεανθί, *Ἡρακλέους ἀρχηγέτου.* And when all laughed, *ἐγελάσατε, ὦ καθάρματα, εἰ τῇ νύμφῃ προῦπτιον ἐπὶ τοῦ ἡμετέρου θεοῦ τοῦ Ἡρακλέους;* he then compares himself to his patron god in indomitable strength, in freedom of mind, in robust body, which he exhibits in order to prove his point; he might have done some mischief with his *club*, if he had not chanced to espy a large cake. The Cynic asks ib. Cynic. 13 'do you think that *Herakles*, the bravest of all men, a man divine and justly esteemed a god, roamed abroad because of his unhappiness, with no attire but a skin, and with none of your wants? nay, he was not unhappy, who relieved others also from suffering; nor yet poor, who was master of earth and sea,' etc. id. vit. auct. 8 Diogenes is asked 'Whom do you emulate?' "*Herakles.*" 'Why then do you not also don the lion's skin? for as to the *club*, in that you are like him.' "This threadbare cloak is my lion's skin, like him I wage war upon pleasures, not by order, but of my own free will, making it my vocation to purge life of them." id. Demon. 1 Sostratos of Boeotia, a contemporary called *Herakles* by the Greeks, for his bodily strength and his labours in suppressing brigandage, making roads through trackless wilds and building bridges. DChrys. or. 4 i 151—2 R 'men of old called by the name of sons of Zeus those who enjoyed virtuous training, and were brave of soul, trained like the famous Herakles.' Iulian or. 6 p. 187 S 'the more generous Cynics aver that the great *Herakles* also, as he became the author of our other blessings, so also left to mankind the chief pattern of this [Cynic] life too.' Eus. pr. ev. xv 4 797^{b} 'those *Herakleian* and divine doctrines, that virtue is a thing strong and exquisitely fair, never lacking anything for happiness, never parted from it, but though poverty, disease, disgrace, torments, burning pitch and the cross, and all sufferings of tragedy should pour upon him at once, still the just man is happy and blessed.' The Christian fathers have an easy task in accepting the challenge *Quis vituperavit?* [Iust. mart.] or. ad gent. 3. Theodoret. gr. aff. cur. viii p. 113 27 *ἄνδρα οὐ σώφρονα οὐδὲ φιλόσοφον ἡγανακότα, ἀλλ' ἀκολασίᾳ καὶ λαγνείᾳ ξυνεζηκότα.* Clem. Al. protr. 2 § 33. Arnob. iv 26. (Partly from Brucker. I have not seen G. C. Mezger de Hercule sapientis stoici exemplo. Aug. Vind. 1829. 4to).

362 PLUMA i 159 n. Tibull. i 2 77. Sen. de prov. 3 § 10 of Maecenas *tam vigilabit in* pluma, *quam ille* [*Regulus*] *in cruce* etc. Mart. ix 92 3 4 *dat tibi securos vilis tegeticula somnos,* | pervigil in pluma *Gaius ecce iacet.* Cypr. ad Donat. 12 of the rich man *cum* epulis *marcidum corpus torus mollior alto sinu condidit,* vigilat in pluma *nec intellegit miser, speciosa sibi esse supplicia, auro se alligatum teneri, et* possideri *magis quam possidere.* Cic. Att. x 8 § 7 *nisi forte me* Sardanapalli

vicem in meo lectulo *mori malle censueris quam in exsilio Themistocles.* Max. Tyr. 10 § 9. SARDANAPALLI schol. *S. rex Assyriorum luxuriosus. de quo Tullius in tertio de republica sic ait: S. ille* vitiis multo quam nomine ipso deformior. Contrasted with Hercules also by Kleomedes meteor. II § 91 *εἴ τις τὸν Σ. ἐπινοήσειε περὶ καρτερίας τῷ Ἡρακλεῖ συγκρίνεσθαι ἐπιχειροῦντα.* His effeminacy proverbial paroem. gr. II 207 Leutsch *Σαρδ. ἐπὶ τῶν ἁβροδιαίτων.* ib. 600 *πάναβρος Σ. ἐπὶ τῶν τρυφώντων καὶ πολυόλβων.* ib. I 449. Epiktet. diss. III 22 § 30 'Happiness is not in royalty. Else Nero would have been happy and Sard.' See Bähr's Ctesias 424—436. DS. II 21—28. Iust. I 3 S. the last king of Assyria, *vir muliere corruptior.* Arbactus, general of the Medes, having with difficulty gained admission to his presence, found him *inter* scortorum *greges purpuras colo nentem et* muliebri habitu, cum mollitia corporis et oculorum lascivia omnes feminas anteiret, *pensa inter virgines partientem. quibus visis indignatus tali* feminae *tantum virorum subiectum tractantesque ferrum et arma habentes parere, progressus ad socios quid viderit refert: negat se ei parere posse, qui se* feminam *malit esse quam virum.* The plot is successful; Sard. burns himself with his treasures. cf. Oros. I 19. Plut. de Alex. fort. I 2 p. 326f Fortune placed the royal diadem on the head of S. *πορφύραν ξαίνοντι.* ib. 2 3 p. 336 anyone seeing the life or tomb (for they are the same thing) of S. would say that it was a trophy constructed of Fortune's blessings. id. comm. notit. 13 § 4 p. 1065. [Plut.] pro nobil. 10 § 2 in Stob. fl. LXXXVIII 12 Sokrates more noble than S. Lucian dial. mort. 2 § 1 S. in the lower world laments, remembering *τῆς πολλῆς τρυφῆς.* ib. 20 § 2 Menippos wishes to cuff, or to spit upon S. *ἀνδρογύνῳ γε ὄντι.* cf. necyom. 18. rhet. praec. 11 *πάναβρόν τινα Σ.* Iupp. conf. 16 *Σ. θῆλυς ὤν.* Iupp. trag. 48 think of the poverty of Sokrates, Aristeides, Phokion, *ἐν ὅσοις δὲ ἀγαθοῖς Καλλίας καὶ Μειδίας καὶ Σ. ὑπερτρυφῶντες.* DChrys. 1 1 1 12 D. not even Marsyas or Olympos could have roused S. *ἐκ τοῦ θαλάμου παρὰ τῶν γυναικῶν.* ib. 2 1 27 20 his jewels. ib. 3 1 51 27 proverbial for his softness. ib. 62 II 202 full account of his effeminate dress, attitude, complexion, *ὃν οὐκ ἦν διαγνῶναι τῶν παλλακῶν.* ib. 64 II 207 28. 78 II 280 8 'thinking S. to be envied, who said that he spent his life in feasting and wantonness with eunuchs and women.' Tert. de pallio 4 p. 938 Oehler. Mart. XI 11 5 6 *te* potare *decet* gemma, *qui Mentora frangis | in scaphium* moechae, Sardanapalle, *tuae.* Athen. 294e. 412d. 528f—530c. Aug. civ. Dei II 20 fin. DCass. LXXVIII 22 § 5. LXXIX 1 § 1. 2 § 4. 10 § 2. 11 § 3. 13 (in this book a nickname of Avitus or Pseudantoninus). Clem. Al. str. I § 159. paed. III § 70. Opposed to Cyrus Max. Tyr. 21 § 8. ib. 1 § 5. 3 §§ 3. 9. 13 § 7. The authorities for two epitaphs of S. are collected in Näke's Choerilus 196—256; the one in Assyrian characters at Anchiale Strabo 672 (cf. Arr. anab. II 5 § 4. Ath. 530b) 'S. son of Anakyndaraxes built Anchiale and Tarsus in one day: eat, drink, and be merry, *ἔσθιε, πῖνε, παῖζε,* for all else is not worth *this*' (a snap of the fingers, cf. 1 Cor. 15 32): the other a Chaldean inscription on the tomb of Sard. at Nineveh, translated by Choerilus (Ath. 529f) into Greek. DChrys. 4 1 89 20 Dind. Ath. 335f seq. 412d. Clem. Al. str. II § 118. DS. II 23 *ταῦτ' ἔχω ὅσσ' ἔφαγον καὶ ἐφύβρισα καὶ μετ' ἔρωτος | τέρπν' ἔπαθον, τὰ δὲ πολλὰ καὶ ὄλβια κεῖνα λέλειπται,* an epitaph, as Aristotle (Cic. Tusc. V § 101 Dav. finn. II § 106. cf. Ath. 335e) says, fitter for an ox than a king. On S. the conqueror, the mighty hunter, his stately palaces, and rich library of brick books, of which fragments are *preserved in the* British Museum, see Rawlinson's five great monarchies.

c. 9, Brandis 'Assyria' in Pauly 1^2, and Georgii art. Sard. ib. with the authorities cited. Modern writers place him (or them, for some make as many as four of the name) at dates varying from the 10th to the 7th cent. B.C. In classical antiquity he is the typical voluptuary, and the last king of Assyria. Moderns (O. Müller, Movers etc.) find in him the Asiatic Hercules. W. C. Koopmans de Sard. Amst. 1819.

363 MONSTRO XIV 256. Gronovius on Sen. de ben. IV 28 shews that the word is technically used of physicians' prescriptions.

QUOD IPSE TIBI POSSIS DARE Cic. n. d. III §§ 86—8 *hoc quidem omnes mortales sic habent, externas commoditates, vineta, segetes, oliveta, ubertatem frugum et fructuum, omnem denique commoditatem prosperitatemque vitae a dis se habere;* virtutem autem nemo umquam acceptam deo rettulit. *nimirum recte; propter virtutem enim iure laudamur et in virtute recte gloriamur: quod non contingeret, si id donum a deo, non a nobis haberemus.....iudicium hoc omnium mortalium est,* fortunam a deo petendam, a se ipso sumendam esse sapientiam. id. Cat. mai. § 4. Hor. ep. I 18 111—2 *sed satis est orare Iovem, quae ponit et aufert, | det vitam, det opes;* aequum mi animum ipse parabo. Obbar ib. cites many parallels. cf. the distinction in Epikt. man. 1 between the things which are and the things which are not ἐφ' ἡμῖν. It is the Stoic αὐτάρκεια Sen. ep. 9 § 19. 27 § 3 *aliquod potius bonum mansurum circumspice.* nullum autem est, nisi quod animus ex se sibi invenit. 31 § 3 *unum bonum est.....*sibi fidere. 41 § 1 bonam mentem, quam stultum est optare, cum possis a te inpetrare. 80 §§ 3—5. Lasaulx Studien 146 adds Isokr. ad Demon. § 34. Liv. XXXVII 45 § 11; but also passages from Bias, Pindar, Simonides, Kallimachos, which agree with Christian principle 1 Cor. 4 7. Markland cites in contrast 2 Cor. 3 5. Phil. 2 13.

SEMITA properly a narrow track Phaedr. III prol. 38 *ego illius pro* semita *feci viam.* Mart. VII 61 4 *et modo quae fuerat* semita, *facta* via *est.* Often used metaphorically Hor. ep. I 18 103 *fallentis* semita vitae. Obbar on Hor. ib. 17 26. Sil. XV 102.

365 366 the same verses XIV 315 316 n.

NULLUM NUMEN HABES Ov. f. VI 241 *Mens quoque* numen habet. amor. III 9 18 *sunt etiam, qui nos* (poets) numen habere *putent.* [Sen.] Oct. 933 nullum *pietas nunc* numen habet. Mart. VIII 80 6 *et casa tam culto sub Iove* numen habet. HABES, SI SIT 339 n.

PRUDENTIA Sen. ep. 85 e. g. § 2 prudens *beatus est et* prudentia *ad beatam vitam satis est.* §§ 36—8.

366 XIII 18 n. 20. Preller röm. Myth.^{1} 552—64. Philem. in Clem. Al. str. V § 129 *οὐκ ἔστιν ἡμῖν οὐδεμία τύχη θεός.* Sen. n. q. III pr. §§ 11—15. ep. 74. 98 e. g. § 2 *errant,.....qui aut boni aliquid nobis aut mali iudicant tribuere fortunam.* de prov. 6 § 6. de const. sap. 15 § 3 *vincit nos fortuna, nisi tota vincitur.* cf. Haase's ind. s. v. *fortuna.* Plin. II § 22 invenit.....sibi ipsa mortalitas numen.....toto quippe mundo et omnibus locis omnibusque horis omnium vocibus Fortuna sola invocatur ac nominatur,.....*adeoque obnoxiae sumus sortis,* ut sors ipsa pro deo sit, *qua deus probatur incertus.* Lact. III 29 § 1 fortuna ergo per se nihil est. § 7 *is plane vulgi et imperitorum opinionibus credit, qui* Fortunam putant esse, quae hominibus tribuat bona et mala. *nam simulacrum eius cum copia et gubernaculo fingunt, tamquam haec et opes tribuat et humanarum rerum regimen obtineat.* § 17 Fortunae vocabulum sibi inane finxerunt: *quod quam longe a sapientia sit remotum,* declarat Iuvenalis

his versibus NULLUM.....LOCAMUS. § 18 stultitia igitur et error et caecitas et, *ut Cicero* [Acad. I § 29] *ait*, ignoratio rerum atque causarum Naturae ac Fortunae nomina induxit. Aug. civ. Dei IV 18 19.

ADDENDA.

30 Greg. Naz. or. 4 72 *τὴν Ἡρακλείτου κατήφειαν.*

36 four white horses Serv. Aen. IV 543. cf. DH. II 34.

50 VERVECUM Synes. 51^{b} *εἰ γὰρ ἐπέλθοι φιλοσοφεῖν τοῖς κριοῖς.* In the schools Odysseus and Demokritos were the stock examples of the topic 'though he came of a little birthplace, he won renown' Theon progymn. in Spengel rhet. II 111 23.

55 GENUA Serv. Aen. III 607 *physici dicunt esse consecratas numinibus singulas corporis partes*.....genua Misericordiae: *unde haec tangunt rogantes.*

71 EPISTULA Tac. III 44 many blamed Tiberius, because *in tanto rerum motu libellis accusatorum insumeret operam. an Sacrovirum maiestatis crimine reum in senatu fore? extitisse tandem viros, qui* cruentas epistulas *armis cohiberent.*

117 CUSTOS ad Herenn. IV § 65 pediseguo puerorum. App. b. c. IV 30.

271 272 CANINO RICTU Serv. Aen. III 6.

274 R. Schubert de Croeso et Solone fabula. Reg. 1868.

277 Ov. Pont. IV 3 45—47 *ille Iugurthino clarus* Cimbro*que* triumpho, | quo victrix totiens consule Roma fuit, | in caeno Marius iacuit cannaque palustri. ib. 37 38 *Croesus* (Iuv. 274 275). 41—43 *Pompeius* (Iuv. 283—6).

314 LAQUEOS Sen. Hippol. 124 125 *Venus* | *per nos* catenas *vindicat Martis sui.*

325 HIPPOLYTO Welcker gr. Trag. 394—402.

342 DEDECUS ILLE DOMUS SCIET ULTIMUS Hier. ep. 147 § 10 (1093^{a}) solemus mala domus nostrae scire novissimi ac liberorum et coniugum vitia vicinis canentibus ignorare. Bayle s. v. *Héloise* n. 9.

361 HERCULIS AERUMNAS Minuc. 36 § 8 *omnes adeo vestri viri fortes, quos in exemplum praedicatis,* aerumnis *suis inclyti floruerunt.* Lact. V 17 § 16. Macrob. I 11 § 45. Herakles taught Evander Plut. II 278^{a}. Cf. the speech of Virtue to Scipio Sil. XV 78 79.

362 SARDANAPALLI cf. B. Niesse de Sardanapalli epitaphio duplici (dissert. with ind. lectt. Marburg 1880, 4to).

XI

At the time of the Megalesian games (193), early in April, Iuv. invites his friend Persicus to a frugal dinner.

The rich epicure is admired; the poor, derided: our housekeeping and our whole plan of life should be in just proportion to our means (1—38). Many, it is true, neglect this golden rule; they riot for a while at Rome, and then retire to Baiae, to avoid their creditors (38—55).

To-day, my friend, you may judge whether I practise the frugality which I preach; whether I live like the worthies of those good old times when heaven itself guarded our city (56—119), or, like their pampered descendants, can relish no meal but such as is served on the costliest tables, by the most expert and elegant slaves (120—161). Let richer men enliven their feasts by voluptuous songs and dances: here you may listen, if you will, to Homer or his rival Virgil (162—182).

Leave then all care behind you; leave to younger men the dissipation of the Circus, and spend the festival with me in enjoyments better suited to our years (183—208).

Whether Persicus is a real or fictitious character does not appear; it is not certain that Iuvenal would have hesitated to address a living friend in such verses as 186 seq.

Cf. Hor. s. II 2. ep. I 5. Mart. V 78. X 48. XI 52. Plin. ep. I 15; on luxurious furniture Clem. Al. paed. II c. 3; and on the frugal life of the old Romans VM. IV 4.

1—23 the cost of our table must be proportioned to our means; what is due state in Atticus, is stark madness in Rutilus. Many men waste their estate in dainty living, till at last they are fain to enlist as sword-players, and put up with the hodge-podge of the trainer's barrack.

1 21 22. 171—8. cf. VIII 182 n. ATTICUS Ti. Claudius Atticus (father of Herodes Atticus), who discovered an immense treasure, the entire enjoyment of which was allowed him by Nerva (Philostr. soph. II 1 § 3. Zonar. XI 20). He was twice consul (Philostr. § 1. Suid. Ἡρώδης), 'the first time before 859 u.c., for he must have been the Atticus consular legate of Syria in the tenth year of Trajan (Eus. h.e. III 32 §§ 3. 6).' Borghesi œuvres V 532—3.

LAUTUS I 67 n. Varro in Gell. XIII 11 § 5. 2 RUTILUS XIV 18 a poor noble. MAIORE CACHINNO III 100. CACHINNO III 152—3 n.

3 APICIUS IV 23 n. Apion the grammarian wrote a mono-

graph on his luxury Ath. 294f. 4 CONVICTUS I 145 n. Quintil. VI 3 § 27 *in* convictibus *et quotidiano sermone.* Mart. XII praef. *civitatis aures, quibus assueveram, quaero, et videor mihi in alieno foro litigare. si quid est enim, quod in libellis meis placeat, dictavit auditor. illam iudiciorum subtilitatem, illud materiarum ingenium, bybliothecas,* theatra, convictus, *in quibus studere se voluptates non sentiunt, ad summam omnia illa, quae delicati reliquimus, desideramus quasi destituti.* cf. Friedländer I³ 333. 343—8. THERMAE VII 233 n. Mart. V 20 8—10 of an easy life of enjoyment, *sed gestatio,* fabulae, *libelli,* | *campus, porticus, umbra, virgo,* thermae, | *haec essent loca semper, hi labores.* STATIONES Plin. ep. I 13 § 2 *plerique in* stationibus *sedent, tempusque audiendi* fabulis *conterunt.* ib. II 9 § 5 *ambio domos* stationesque *circumeo.* Gell. XIII 13 § 1 *cum ex angulis secretisque librorum ac magistrorum in medium iam hominum et in lucem fori prodissem, quaesitum esse memini in plerisque Romae* stationibus *ius publice docentium aut respondentium, an quaestor populi Romani a praetore in ius vocari posset.* dig. XLVII 10 15 § 7 *ad* stationem *vel tabernam.* Thorlacii prolusiones et opusc. acad. Copenh. 1806 n. 5. *συστάσεις. λέσχαι.* Special *stationes* near the forum for provincial towns Suet. Ner. 37. Plin. XVI § 236. 5 DE RUTILO supply *loquuntur* XIII 181. XIV 189. Madvig § 447 d. Nägelsbach § 183.

VALIDA AC IUVENALIA MEMBRA as)(*iuvenilis iuvenalis* connotes praiseworthy qualities, manly vigour. Verg. Aen. V 475 *quae fuerint* iuvenali in corpore vires. Ov. am. I 5 22 *quam* iuvenale *femur!* So *iuvenaliter.* See Mühlmann and Döderlein Synon. V 49.

6 GALEAE VII 33 *patiens* cassidis. he might have won honour in the field of battle [Quintil.] decl. 9 § 9 *facinus indignum, illum animum, illum ardorem non contigisse castris, non bellicis certaminibus, ubi verae virtuti nulla pugnandi* lege *praemium praescribitur!* Calpurn. decl. 50 'INFAMIS NON MILITET. vir fortis in piratas incidit; rescripsit patri de redemptione; illo cessante, redemit eum lanista et rudem ei in harena dedit. reverso belli tempore denuntiat militiam imperator.' cf. Iuv. VIII 199 n. FERTUR 'is reported;' it is the *fabula* of every lounge. 7 COGENTE VIII 193 n. The tribune (cf. VII 228 n.) has not indeed assigned over Rutilus's estate to his creditors, and so driven him to engage himself to the *lanista* for his bread; (Rutilus is not *damnatus ad ferrum* dig. XXVIII 1 8 § 4. Gai. I 13. Ulp. I 11); but yet he has not interposed to save him from a degradation worse than slavery (VIII 199 n.). *Prohibeo* was the technical form of *intercessio* on behalf of a citizen Gell. VI=VII 19 § 5, and the chief function of the tribunate was jealously to guard the freedom of Roman citizens. Mommsen Staatsrecht I² 27 n. 2. 255 n. 2. 266 n. 7. SED NEC Ov. Pont. I 1 19 *nec vos hoc vultis,* sed nec prohibere *potestis.* Mart. VI 75 4. X 18 2 (cited XII 97 n.) Hand. IV 117. NEC PROHIBENTE Stat. s. I 2 193 nec *me* prohibente. 8 V 122 n. Sen. ep. 87 and 99 (cited VIII 199 n.). Quintil. decl. 9. 302 'quidam ut patrem sepeliret, auctoravit se: die munere productus sub titulo causae rudem postulante populo accepit: postea patrimonium statutum per leges equitibus acquisivit, prohibetur gradibus' (the law enacting 'gladiator in quattuordecim gradibus ne sedeat') p. 586 Burman *si* creditor *post datam pecuniam operas remisisset, diceres eum gladiatorem fuisse?...illum ergo maiores prohibuerunt theatro, qui utilitate,* qui gula se auctorasset. Freemen who engaged themselves as gladiators (*se auctorabant*), were *sworn to obedience* Petron. 117 *in verba Eumolpi sacramentum iuravimus,*

uri, vinciri, verberari ferroque necari *et quicquid aliud Eumolpus iussisset*, tamquam legitimi gladiatores domino corpora animasque religiosissime addicimus. Sen. ep. 37 §§ 1 2 illius turpissimi auctoramenti verba sunt: 'uri, vinciri ferroque necari.' ab his, qui manus harenae locant et edunt ac bibunt, quae per sanguinem reddant, cavetur, ut ista vel inviti patiantur. cf. [Quintil.] decl. 9 § 22 venit in harenam homo nec sceleratus nec infelix. ecquando, iudices, hoc audistis? cf. Hor. s. II 7 59 Heindorf. The *lanistae* are called *doctores* (VM. II 3 § 2 *ex ludo C. Aurelii Scauri* doctoribus gladiatorum *arcessitis vitandi atque inferendi ictus subtiliorem rationem legionibus ingeneravit.* Quintil. decl. 302. Friedländer II³ 356—7 *doctores myrmillonum* from inscriptions) or *magistri* (Cic. de or. III § 86 magister *hic Samnitium...quotidie commentatur*); their lessons, *dictata* Suet. Caes. 26 Casaubon. Tert. ad mart. 1 *nec tantus ego sum, ut vos alloquar; verumtamen et* gladiatores *perfectissimos non tantum* magistri *et praepositi sui, sed etiam idiotae et supervacui quique adhortantur de longinquo, ut saepe de ipso populo* dictata *suggesta profuerint.* SCRIBTURUS esse cf. publ. sch. Lat. gr. § 99 1 a p. 346. LANISTAE III 158 n. Sen. ep. 87 § 15 *quod contemptissimo cuique contingere ac turpissimo potest, bonum non est; opes autem et* lenoni et lanistae *contingunt.* Spartian. Hadr. 18. Quintil. decl. 9 § 22. 278. The fallen noble's *rex*, from whom he receives *laws*, is a *lanista!* cf. v 170—3 n. on the voluntary slavery of trencher-knights. [Quintil.] decl. 9 § 7 *tenenti* servilia *arma et ignominiosa morte perituro.* § 22 *illud vero existimo gravius*, nomen gladiatoris accipere, subire dominum lanistam. *an ille animus rediret in cellulam, ferret saginam*, magistrum, *personam denique sceleris?* ib. § 15 fin. piratis lanistisque. § 12 fin. *calamitatum mearum gradus*, piratam, lanistam. 10 Hor. s. I 2 9 *omnia* conductis *coemens obsonia nummis.* MACELLI 64 n. V 95 n. Ter. eun. 255—8 *ad* macellum *ubi advenimus,* | *concurrunt laeti mi obviam cuppedinarii omnes,* | *cetarii, lanii, coqui, fartores, piscatores,* | *quibus et re salva et perdita profueram.* 11 QUIBUS IN SOLO VIVENDI CAUSA PALATO EST XII 50 51. Gell. XIX 2 § 7 (thence Macr. II 8 § 16. cf. Wytt. on Plut. II 21ᵉ) *Socrates quidem dicebat multos homines propterea* velle vivere ut ederent et biberent, *se bibere atque esse ut viveret.* Aug. de magistro 9 § 26. Sil. III 330. VIVENDI CAUSA VIII 84 n. 12 EGREGIUS many exx. of such forms (e.g. *sobrior, industrior*) in Kühner (1877) I 370. Haase on Reisig p. 172. Neue II² 112—4. 689. cf. Madvig adv. I 117. Sen. de clem. I 13 § 2 noxior. *Piissimus*, which Cic. ridicules as a barbarism in Antonius (Phil. 13 § 43), is found in Tac. Sen. etc.

13 ET CITO CASURUS I 33 34 *magni delator amici* | et cito rapturus. On the rare use of the part. see Kiaer 185. PERLUCENTE II 78. Sen. Herc. f. 1001 perlucet *omnis regia.* Holyday 'he's set | on riot most, that still is most in debt, | and soon must fall; you may see through the rent.' 14 INTEREA while ruin threatens. GUSTUS here (cf. *visus*) concrete of the thing tasted = *sapores.* Colum. III 2 § 5 a site for a vineyard *in quo* gustus *nobilis pretiosusque fluit.* Petron. 77 fin. *profer et unguentum et ex illa amphora* gustum (of wine), *ex qua iubeo lavari ossa mea.*

ELEMENTA through air, earth, and water V 94 n. Luc. X 155—169 e.g. *infudere epulas auro, quod* terra, *quod* aer, | *quod* pelagus, *Nilusque dedit, quod luxus inani* | *ambitione furens toto quaesivit in orbe,* | *non mandante fame.* Quintil. V 10 § 21. Gell. VI = VII 16 § 6 peragrantis gulae et in sucos inquirentis industriam atque has undique

versam indagines cuppediarum; the chapter gives from Varro περὶ ἁλιευτικῶν a list of dainties quae profunda ingluvies vestigavit with their homes. DCass. LXV 3 § 1 the whole reign of Vitellius was οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ μέθαι τε καὶ κῶμοι· πάντα τε γὰρ τὰ τιμιώτατα καὶ ἀπ' αἰ-εὶ τοῦ ὠκεανοῦ...καὶ ἐκ τῆς γῆς καὶ ἐκ τῆς θαλάσσης συνήγετο (same dishes retained the name 'Vitellian'). Hier. ep. 52=2 ad Nepotian. § 6 (i 261[e] ed. Ven. 1766) *novi et genera et nomina piscium, in quo litore concha lecta sit calleo: saporibus avium discerno provincias; et* ciborum pretiosorum me raritas ac novissime damna ipsa delectant. ib. 12 (266[d]) *quid prodest* molestias quasdam difficultatesque ciborum quaerere. 16 ADTENDAS...IUVANT X 339 n. XIII 144. Madvig § 348 n. 3. publ. sch. gr. § 214. Roby § 1574.

MAGIS ILLA IUVANT, QUAE PLURIS EMUNTUR 14 n. 120—9. V 94 n. Hor. S. II 2 15—52. Petron. 93 ales Phasiacis petita Colchis | atque Afrae volucres placent palato, | quod non sunt faciles; *at albus anser | et pictis anas renovata pennis | plebeium sapit.* ultimis ab oris | attractus scarus atque arata Syrtis | si quid naufragio dedit, probatur. | mullus iam gravis est. *amica vincit | uxorem.* rosa cinnamum veretur. | quicquid quaeritur, optimum videtur. ib. 119 7—8 non vulgo nota placebant | gaudia, non usu plebeio trita voluptas. Sen. ep. 122 § 14 omnia concupiscenti aut contemnenti, prout magno aut parvo empta sunt, *fastidio est lumen gratuitum.* § 18 *causa tamen praecipua mihi videtur huius morbi* vitae communis fastidium. id. qu. nat. IV 13 §§ 3 4. id. cons. Helv. 10 § 5 *o miserabiles,* quorum palatum nisi ad pretiosos cibos non excitatur! *pretiosos autem non eximius sapor...sed raritas et difficultas parandi facit...omnes regiones pervagantur, maria traiciunt et, cum famem exiguo possint sedare,* magno irritant. ib. §§ 2—3. Quintil. V 12 § 19 *numquam tamen hoc continget malis moribus regnum,* ut, siqua pretiosa fecit, fecerit et bona. Plin. XXII § 3.

17 ERGO therefore, since they like expense for its own sake, they make no conscience of pawning the family plate. PERITURAM I 18 n. Phaedr. III 2 5. to be squandered on their appetite. 18 OPPOSITIS so in Catullus's pun 26 Ellis *Furi, villula nostra non ad Austri | flatus* opposita *est neque ad Favoni.* | ...verum ad milia quindecim et ducentos. | *o ventum horribilem atque pestilentem!*

MATRIS IMAGINE FRACTA he defaces a silver medallion of his mother, and pawns it as old silver. Plin. XXXV § 4 imaginum *quidem pictura, qua maxime similes in aevum propagabantur figurae, in totum exolevit. aerei* nummi *clipei,* argenteae facies, *surdo figurarum discrimine statuarum capita permutantur, vulgatis iam pridem salibus etiam carminum. adeo materiam conspici malunt omnes quam se nosci. et inter haec pinacothecas veteribus tabulis consuunt alienasque effigies colunt,* ipsi honorem non nisi in pretio ducentes, ut frangat heres furisque detrahat laqueus. Silver statues ib. XXXIII § 151.

19 QUADRINGENTIS 400 sesterces. CONDIRE to load with dainties. 19 20 GULOSUM FICTILE a contradictio in adiecto like III 182 183 *ambitiosa paupertate.* Hier. ep. 107 =7 ad Laetam § 10 *faciant hoc cultores Isidis et Cybeles, qui* gulosa abstinentia *Phasidis aves ac fumantes turtures vorant, ne scilicet cerealia dona contaminent.* 20 FICTILE his plate is in pawn, so that he must eat his delicacies off earthenware. III 168 n. fictilibus cenare *pudet.* SIC schol. 'cum non habeant, unde manducent, distrahent se ad ludum.'

MISCELLANEA schol. 'cibus gladiatorum,.....ideo miscellanea, qui omnia, quae apponuntur eis, miscent et sic manducant.' Quintil. decl. 9 § 5 *alebat* devotum corpus gravior omni fame sagina et inter debita noxae mancipia *contemptissimus tiro gladiator.....discebam quotidie scelus.* ib. § 10 *quid praestiti?.....quod* lanista gladiatori, *exiguam stipem et* cibos semper petendos.

LUDI VIII 199 n. [Quintil.] decl. 9 § 21 in ludo fui: qua poena nullam ulteriorem scelera noverunt, *cuius ad comparationem ergastulum leve est.....morabar inter sacrilegos, incendiarios et, quae gladiatoribus una laus est, homicidas, inclusos turpiore custodia et sordido cellarum situ.* 21 ERGO since so many are ruined by luxury, men give it a bad name in those of narrow means; while in the rich it is extolled as generosity or taste 1. VIII 182.

RUTILO 2. NAM not found in this position in prose authors. Hand Tursell. IV 3. Bentley on Hor. S. II 6 78. Orelli ib. 3 20. 22 VENTIDIO divite.

23 SUMIT the subject is *haec eadem parare*, which is also the subject of *est*.

23—38 in all things great and small 'know thyself,' attempt nothing beyond thy power; thus Socrates disregarded natural philosophy in comparison with self-knowledge Plat. apol. 19^{bc}. Phaed. 96 seq. rep. 529. Xen. m. I 1 § 11. IV 7 § 6. cf. Sen. ep. 88. Encyclopaedic learning was in fashion, even in poetry (in imitation of the Alexandrine school) cf. Lucan, the *Aetna* etc. 24 ATLAS Aen. IV 481 maximus Atlas. ib. 246 seq. Probably the scholiasts may have disputed (Düntzer) about the absolute or relative height of the mountain thus honoured with a superlative VII 234—6 n.

25 HIC Herm. in Halm on Cic. Vatin. § 24 gives other exx. of relative sentences, in the second clause of which, instead of repeating the relative, the writer employs the demonstrative. The sentence is one, in which two contrasted clauses are connected as coordinate, in such a way that while the two together suit the meaning of the context, one of them, taken apart from the other, will not. Hom. Ψ 577—8. Cic. Catil. I 1. Stürenb. on Cic. p. Arch. p. 161. p. Mil. § 33. Phil. 2 § 110 l. 6 n. de fin. I § 15 Madvig. Liv. II 12 § 2 *C. Mucius,.....cui indignum videbatur,* populum Romanum servientem, cum sub regibus esset, nullo bello nec ab hostibus ullis obsessum esse, liberum eundem populum ab isdem Etruscis obsideri. Teuffel on Hor. S. II 7 109. Plin. ep. I 12 § 13. 16 § 8. Quintil. II 7 § 3. X 3 § 29. Lact. de ira Dei 10 § 44. Eur. Andr. 269 seq. IT. 116—7. Schmidt on Aesch. PV. 507. Isae. 7 § 39. Antiph. in Harpocr. s. v. στασιώτης (Sauppe II 138). DChrys. or. 26 I 316 13 Dind. Cobet v. l.^{2} 569. Madvig adv. I 453. Hand Tursell. I 350. Herbst on Quintil. X 2 § 5. Here it is not for the study of African geography that the man is despicable, but for neglecting more necessary studies. Cic. Planc. § 41 Holden. 26 ARCA X 25 n. XIV 259 260 aerata *multus in* arca | *fiscus.* Catull. 23 1 *Furi, cui neque servus est neque* arca. Cic. parad. 6 1 § 44 *animus hominis dives, non* arca *appellari solet.* Phaedr. IV 12 2. Gron. on Sen. ep. 81. Hor. S. I 1 67. Brisson or Dirksen (and inscr. ind.) under *arcarius.*

27 SACCULUS XIV 138. Catull. 13 7 8 *nam tui Catulli* | *plenus* sacculus *est aranearum.* Mart. complaining that he had spent his little all on a wealthy *orbus* V 39 7 *excussi loculosque* sacculum*que.* id. XI 3 6. *Saccus* and *sacculus* are frequent in the jurists (see Dirksen's manuale). E CAELO II 40. Stat. S. I 1 2 Hand

caelone *perfectum* | *fluxit opus?* Quintil. I 6 § 16 (cf. Pareus ad l. p. 75 Burmann) *non enim, cum primum fingerentur homines, analogia* demissa caelo *formam loquendi dedit.* Tert. apol. 4 *si lex tua erravit, puto, ab homine concepta est: neque enim* de caelo ruit. Heerwagen on Liv. XXII 9 § 8. E CAELO DESCENDIT *γνῶθι σεαυτόν* Xen. Kyrop. VII 2 §§ 20—25 oracle given by the Delphic Apollo to Kroisos. momor. IV 2 §§ 24—30 inscription at Delphi with commentary. Plat. Phileb. 48ᵉ seq. where, referring to the Delphic inscription, he distinguishes three kinds of self-ignorance, relating to mind, body and estate. Protag. 343ᵇ Heindorf (the seven sages met at Delphi and dedicated in Apollo's temple the first-fruits of their wisdom, *γράψαντες ταῦτα ἃ δὴ πάντες ὑμνοῦσι, γνῶθι σαυτόν καὶ μηδὲν ἄγαν.* cf. Paus. X 24 § 1). Phaedr. 229ᵉ 230ᵃ (cf. Tert. de an. 17 p.m.). Alkib. I 124ᵇ. 129ᵃ. 132ᵉ. Charmid. 164ᵇ—165ᵇ. Ridiculed by Aristoph. nub. 842 *γνώσει δὲ σαυτὸν ὡς ἀμαθὴς εἶ καὶ παχύς.* Philemon in Stob. fl. XXII 4 *τὸ γνῶθι σαυτὸν οὐ μάτην εὖ ἴσθ' ὅτι | τὸ ῥῆμα τοῦτο δόξαν ἐν Δελφοῖς ἔχει.* Menand. ib. XXI (the book is headed *περὶ τοῦ γν. σ.*) 2 and 5. Philo de somn. I 10 (I 629 M). Stob. ib. 26 from the work of Porphyry *περὶ τοῦ γν. σ.* ascribed to Phemonoe the first priestess, to Phanothea, Bias, Thales, Chilon; Klearchos said that it was Apollo's response to Chilon when he asked what was man's highest good; Aristotle *ἐν τοῖς περὶ φιλοσοφίας* said that the inscription was there before Chilon's time. The question of authorship let us leave unsettled: one thing at all events is indisputable, that it was spoken either by God or not without God. [Heraclit.] fr. 106 Bywater *ἀνθρώποισι πᾶσι μέτεστι γιγνώσκειν ἑαυτοὺς καὶ σωφρονεῖν.* Plut. II 116ᵈ two of the Delphic maxims most necessary for life *γνῶθι σεαυτόν* and *μηδὲν ἄγαν*, each of which contains the other: he cites Ion *τὸ γνῶθι σαυτόν, τοῦτ' ἔπος μὲν οὐ μέγα | ἔργον δ' ὅσον Ζεὺς μόνος ἐπίσταται θεῶν.* ib. 164ᵇ Wytt. 385ᵈ. Plut. Demosth. 3 § 1. DL. I § 40 Menage. paroemiogr. I 391. II 19 Leutsch. anthol. Pal. IX 366 1 (transl. in Hygin. fab. 221 and by Aus. VII sap. sent. ad fin.) *ἑπτὰ σοφῶν ἑρέω κατ' ἔπος πόλιν, οὔνομα, φωνήν. | 3 Χίλων δ' ἐν κοίλῃ Λακεδαίμονι, γνῶθι σεαυτόν.* Boiss. anecd. I 127 n. 138. Iulian 211ᶜ. Cic. legg. I § 58. Tusc. I § 52 Davies. de fin. V § 44 we must study nature: *aliter enim* nosmet ipsos nosse *non possumus. quod praeceptum quia maius erat, quam ut ab homine videretur, idcirco* assignatum est deo. iubet *igitur nos* Pythius Apollo noscere nosmet ipsos. Varro's sat. Menippea *γνῶθι σ.* (12 fragments after Bücheler's Petron. 1872 179 180). Ov. a. a. II 499 500 lead your disciples, says Apollo, to my temple, *est ubi diversum fama celebrata per orbem | littera,* cognosci quae sibi quemque iubet. Sen. cons. ad Marc. 11 § 2 *hoc videlicet illa* Pythicis oraculis ascripta, nosce te. ep. 94 § 28. Plin. VII § 119. Minuc. Fel. 5 § 5. Tert. apol. 48 *tu homo, tantum nomen, si* intellegas te vel de titulo Pythiae discens. Aus. lud. VII sap. 'ludius' 1—3 *Delphis Solonem scripse fama est Atticum | γνῶθι σεαυτόν· quod latinum est* 'nosce te.' | *multi hoc Laconis esse Chilonis putant.* ib. 'Chilon' 6—15. Macr. Sat. I 6 § 6. comm. I 9 § 2 (quotes our text). Sidon. c. 2 163. 15 50. anthol. 358. 973 Meyer. Ambr. in ps. 118 serm. 2 § 13 Moses far older than the philosophers who ascribed the saying to Apollo. Bernard serm. de divers. 40 § 3. serm. in cant. 36 §§ 5—7. Special treatises by Abelard (? his ethics or *scito te ipsum*, printed in Pez anecd. III 2), Sir John Davies (his fine poem *nosce te ipsum*). A tract by John Mason (†1763) 'self-knowledge' has been often printed (Germ. by A. Wagner Leipz. 1822, modern Greek by *Ἀδουρὸς Corfu* 1821). See F. A. Bohren de septem sapientibus Bonn

1867. Karsten de effatis delphicis *μηδὲν ἄγαν* et *γ. σ.* in symb. lit. Batav. II 57 seq. On the self-examination inculcated by the ancient moralists see Reinhard christl. Moral Wittenb. 1815 v 128—32. cf. Rothe theolog. Ethik § 872.

28 FIGENDUM IX 94 *tacitas nostras intra te* fige *querellas.*

29 CONIUGIUM Aesch. PV. 890=916 Blomfield *τὸ κηδεῦσαι καθ' ἑαυτὸν ἀριστεύει μακρῷ.* Kallim. epigr. 1 16 *οὕτω καὶ σύ γ' ἰὼν τὴν κατὰ σαυτὸν ἕλα.* Plut. II 13[f] Wytt. DL. I 80 Menage. paroem. I 314. II 674 Leutsch. Ov. her. 9 32 *si qua voles apte nubere,* nube pari. Aus. VII sap. sent. 'Solon' 2 *par pari iugator coniux: quicquid impar, dissidet.* Chaucer the milleres tale pr. 'he knew not Caton, for his wit was rude | that bade a man shulde wed his similitude. | men shulden wedden after hir estate.'

IN PARTE Tac. XIV 33 *comitantes* in partem *agminis acciperet.*

SENATUS Sen. contr. 9 (=II 1) § 17 census senatorium gradum ascendit, *census equitem Romanum a plebe discernit.*

30 ACHILLIS for the contest between Aiax and Ulixes for the arms of Achilles cf. VII 115 n. X 84 n.

31 THERSITES contrasted with Achilles as VIII 269—71. Epikt. diss. II 23 § 32 the one the type of beauty, the other of ugliness. Themist. or. 7 p. 86[a] in Homer we hear not only *Achilles* claiming the prisoners, but even the ridiculous *Thersites.* Vopisc. Aurel. 1 Iunius Tiberianus to Vopiscus: *ergo* Thersiten . . *ceteraque illa prodigia uetustatis et nos bene scimus et posteri frequentabunt,* and shall Aurelian remain unknown? Spengel rhet. II 119 29. Thersites as a candidate for Achilles' arms a stock example of the schools 'Sokrates' in Stob. fl. IV 119 *οὔτε τὰ τοῦ Ἀχιλλέως ὅπλα τῷ Θερσίτῃ οὔτε τὰ τῆς τύχης ἀγαθὰ τῷ ἄφρονι ἁρμόττει.* Luc. adv. ind. 7 you have often bought Homer, let some one read to you Il. II where is described *δημηγορῶν παγγέλοιος ἄνθρωπος, διάστροφος τὸ σῶμα καὶ λελωβημένος. ἐκεῖνος τοίνυν ὁ τοιοῦτος εἰ λάβοι τὴν Ἀχιλλέως πανοπλίαν,* would that make him fair and strong, would he leap the river and slay Hektor? Nay, *ἀλλὰ καὶ γέλωτα ἂν ὀφλισκάνοι χωλεύων ὑπὸ τῇ ἀσπίδι κ.τ.λ.* Iuv. like Soph. (Philokt. 445 schol.), supposes Thersites to have survived Achilles: otherwise Arktinos (in whose Aethiopis, Prokl. chrestom. ad calc. Hephaest. 478 Gaisf. *Ἀχιλλεὺς Θερσίτην ἀναιρεῖ, λοιδορηθεὶς πρὸς αὐτοῦ καὶ ὀνειδισθεὶς τὸν ἐπὶ τῇ Πενθεσιλείᾳ λεγόμενον ἔρωτα.* cf. Mure lit. anc. Gr. II 282), Chaeremon (in his tragedy *Ἀχιλλεὺς Θερσιτοκτόνος,* Welcker Griech. Trag. III 1086), Quintus Calaber (Posthom. I 742 seq.), Tzetzes (Posthom. 205. ad Lykophr. 999) and Eustath. (Il. II 219).

TRANSDUCEBAT VIII 17 n. Mart. VI 77 4 5 being poorer than Iros, younger than Parthenopaeus, stronger than Artemidorus in the heyday of his victories, why do you insist on being carried in a palanquin by six Cappadocians? *rideris multoque magis* traduceris, *Afer,* | *quam nudus medio si spatiere foro.* Sen. ben. II 17 § 5 *malignis lusoribus propositum est conlusorem* traducere. cf. Ov. met. XIII 103 seq.

32 SEU the connexion having been interrupted by the parenthesis (*neque... Ul.*) a new sentence follows in the ind.

TU Bentley on Hor. c. I 9 16. S. II 6 83 ille. Luc. II 637—9 *nec Pharnacis arma relinquas* | *admoneo nec* tu *populos utraque vagantes* | *Armenia.* so *ille* Aen. I 3 Forbiger. cf. the Homeric *ὅ γε* Kühner gr. Gr. II[2] 565. 735.

33 TE CONSULE Pers. IV 52 *tecum habita, et noris quam sit tibi curta supellex.*

34 VEHEMENS *δεινός.* CURTIUS MATHO schol. 'iactanticuli, qui tantum buccas inflant, et nihil dicunt.'

MATHO I 32 n. VII 129. Mart. X 46 omnia vis belle,

Matho, *dicere. dic aliquando | et bene; dic neutrum; dic aliquando male.* id. VI 33. VII 10 3 4 (his extravagant lust). 90. VIII 42. XI 68. ib. IV 81 (of a pertinacious declaimer) Schneidewin reads Maron.

BUCCAE III 35 *notaeque per oppida* buccae. Mart. I 41 13. SO I 140 *gula.* 35 NOSCENDA Tac. IV 33 noscenda *vulgi natura.* MENSURA VI 357—9 *nulla pudorem | paupertatis habet, nec se* metitur *ad illum | quem dedit haec posuitque modum.* Plin. II § 4 *quasi vero* mensuram *ullius rei possit agere qui* sui *nesciat.* Hier. ep. 61=75 ad Vigilant. § 3 *prudentis hominis est* nosse mensuram suam. SUI Zumpt § 424. Ramshorn pp. 532—3. The possessive pron. seldom stands for the *objective* gen. 37 MULLUM IV 15 n.

GOBIO i. e. the price of a *gobio* Plaut. asin. 589—590 *verberarem |* asinos *si forte occeperint clamare hinc ex* crumina. id. truc. 646. Persa 317 boves bini hic sunt in crumina. ib. 264. Gudgeon (*gobio fluviatilis*), Fr. *goujon*, is a derivative (cf. Dibio Dijon). Mart. XIII 88 *in Venetis sint lauta licet convivia terris, | principium cenae* gobius *esse solet.* Colum. VIII 17 § 14 *exiguusque* gobio. Aus. idyll. 10 132 gobio *non maior geminis sine pollice palmis,* etc. Aristippus, when taunted for his tame submission to the insolence of Dionysius DL. II § 67 'εἶτα οἱ μὲν ἁλιεῖς' εἶπεν 'ὑπομένουσι ῥαίνεσθαι τῇ θαλάττῃ, ἵνα κωβιὸν θηράσωσιν· ἐγὼ δὲ μὴ ἀνάσχωμαι κράματι ῥανθῆναι, ἵνα βλέννον λάβω;' cf. HSt. Paul. Aegin. I 163 Adams. 38 LOCULIS I 89 n. Mart. (supra 27 n.).

38—55 When you have sold your all to fill your maw, and gluttony grows with want, what will your end be? You will pawn the ring from your finger, the badge of your birth, and beg. Not an 'unripe' funeral, but a broken old age is the prodigal's worst terror. Borrowing, bankruptcy, flight, these are the stages of ruin. Nor are they ashamed of failure; but for the games, not a tie binds them to their home. Modesty is laughed out of town; no drop of modest blood remains to flush the cheek. 38 DEFICIENTE CULINA c***ina P. crumena p ω prob. from Hor. ep. I 4 11 *non* deficiente crumena.

39 GULA I 140 n. V 90 n. EXITUS VII 129 n. 40 MERSIS Ov. m. VIII 843—4 *iamque fame patrias altique* voragine ventris | *attenuarat opes.* Hor. ep. I 15 31 Obbar. Phaedr. IV 5 9. Hence *vorago, gurges, barathrum,* applied to gourmands. Macr. III 13 (=II 9) § 6 *ut taceam* Gurgitem a devorato patrimonio *cognominatum,.....Metellus Pius in quam* foveam luxus *et superbiae successuum continuatione pervenit?* Apul. **mag. 75** fin. Iuv. XIV 9. 41 ARGENTI GRAVIS plate Sen. tranq. 1 § 7 argentum grave *rustici patris, sine ullo opere et nomine artificis.* 42 A DOMINIS from the owner's house and estate, so *exire* in Ter. with *ab Thaide, a me, abs te, a patre.* NOVISSIMUS EXIT same words in Ov. m. II 115. XI 296. NOVISSIMUS VI 355—6 *haec tamen* argenti superest quodcumque paterni | *levibus athletis et* vasa novissima *donat.* In the time of Varro (l. l. VI § 59) Aelius Stilo and others branded the use of *novissimum=extremum* as a neoterism. Gell. X 21 Cic. also eschewed it, though used by M. Cato and Sall. Such owners are stript of everything. EXIT it passes out of the family. Cic. Verr. II § 61 *ad istum illos nummos, qui per simulationem* ab isto exierant, *revertisse.* It is a legal term dig. XXXI 77 § 11 'I charge my heirs not to alienate my Tusculan estate, *et ne de familia nominis mei exeat,' ib.* § 28. 88 § 6. XXXII 38 § 1. 94. Gaius defines deminutum

ib. v 3 21 *quod usucaptum esset et ob id de hereditate* exiit. Orelli inscr. 4386—7.

43 ANULUS last of all of their ring, the symbol of equestrian rank 129. I 28. VII 16 n. 89. cf. Suet. Caes. 33 *cum in adloquendo exhortandoque saepius digitum laevae manus ostentans adfirmaret, se ad satisfaciendum omnibus, per quos dignitatem suam defensurus esset,* anulum *quoque aequo animo* detracturum sibi. Mart. II 57 7 8 of one who sauntered in purple about the saepta with a crowd of retainers and brand-new palanquin oppigneravit *modo modo* ad Cladi mensam | vix octo nummis anulum, unde cenaret. id. VIII 5. Apul. mag. 75 *cum undique versum tabulis flagitaretur,.....negat posse dissolvere,* anulos aureos *et omnia insignia dignitatis* abicit, *cum creditoribus depaciscitur.* Friedländer I⁴ 269—275.

43 POLLIO IX 6—8 *non erit hac facie miserabilior Crepereius* | Pollio, qui triplicem usuram praestare paratus | circumit et fatuos non invenit. 44 45 see the account of Apicius IV 23 n. Kiaer 162—4 makes *luxuriae* gen. and places these lines (44 45) as the reply to the question *quis exitus?* after 41, saying truly (cl. I 144 *hinc subitae mortes*) that rakes *had* reason to fear an early death, and that 'mors non metuenda est, sed morte magis senectus,' is vapid. But the gen. seems harsh, and the transposition needless. 'Not an early funeral (that standing terror to Roman *superstitio* X 241 n.), but old age worse than death is what luxury has to dread.'

44 FUNUS ACERBUM Plaut. asin. 595 acerbum funus *filiae faciet.* Aen. VI 429 funere *mersit* acerbo. Servius ad l. 'ac. immaturo: translatio a pomis est.' id. ib. III 64. XI 143. Cic. Tusc. III § 29 translates *θανάτους τ' ἀώρους, aut mortem* acerbam. Nep. Cimon 4 § 4. Liv. VII 1 § 8 *mors quam* matura, *tam* acerba (Madvig's *quamvis.....tamen* is needless). Sen. ad Marc. 9 § 2 *tot praeter domum nostram ducuntur exsequiae: de morte non cogitamus. tot* acerba funera: *nos togam nostrorum infantium, nos militiam et paternae hereditatis successionem agitamus animo.* id. ep. 99 § 18. 122 § 10 *quantulum enim a* funere *absunt, et quidem* acerbo, *qui ad faces et cereos vivunt?* Tac. XIII 17 p.m. Plin. ep. V 5 § 4 *mihi autem videtur* acerba *semper et* immatura *mors eorum, qui immortale aliquid parant.* ib. 16 § 6 *o triste plane* acerbumque funus! o morte ipsa mortis tempus indignius! Curt. IX 6 § 19 *unicum bonum diuturnam vitam existimantes saepe* acerba mors *occupat.* Quintilian had lost his children VI pr. § 4 *quos utique inmeritos* mors acerba *damnavit, erepta mihi prius matre eorundem, quae nondum expleto aetatis undevicesimo anno duos enixa filios, quamvis* acerbissimis *rapta* fatis, *felix decessit.* Publil. Syr. 396 *nil non* acerbum *prius quam maturum fuit.* 360 *mors infanti felix, iuveni* acerba, *sera nimis seni.* The word is frequent in the epitaphs of children. Orelli 4836. anthol. Meyer 361 12. 1236 7. 1248 2. 1254 2. 1258 5. 1268 11. Auson. prof. 3 5. parental. 11 2. 14 1 and 12 *indole maturus,* funere acerbus *obis.* 20 5. 29 6. Luc. catapl. 5 *ὀμφακίαι νεκρ.* Orelli 6063.

45 LUXURIAE II 34 35 vitia *ultima fictos* | *contemnunt Scauros et castigata remordent.* X 120 ingenio *manus est et cervix caesa.*

46 CONDUCTA Hor. s. I 2 9 conductis...nummis. So Plaut. most. 520 Lorenz, locare *argenti nemini nummum queo.* 47 DOMINIS the owners (lenders) of the money=*fenoris auctoribus.*

49 VERTERE SOLUM schol. 'exsilium pati.' Cic. pro Caec. § 100 *qui volunt aliquam poenam subterfugere aut calamitatem, eo* solum vertunt, *hoc est sedem ac locum mutant.* Petron. 81 conturbavit et libidinis *suae* solum *vertit.* BAIAE III 4 n. Sen. ep. 51 § 1 Baias,

quas postero die quam adtigeram reliqui, locum ob hoc devitandum,...quia illum sibi celebrandum luxuria desumpsit. § 3 *diversorium vitiorum.* § 3 *illic sibi plurimum luxuria permittit, illic, tamquam aliqua licentia debeatur loco, magis solvitur.* §§ 11—13. 55 § 7. Cic. ep. fam. IX 2 § 5. p. Cael. §§ 27. 35. 38 *cuius in hortos, domum,* Baias iure suo libidines omnium commearent. 47. 49. Friedländer II³ 106—9. Spartian. Hadr. 25. Stat. s. III 2 17. Klausen Aeneas I 551. Eunap. p. 459 20—23 Didot 'Gadara, warm baths in Syria, second only to Baiae, to which none can compare, in the Roman empire.' Symm. ep. I 3. 7. 8. 47. II 17. 26. V 93. VI 9. 22. 67. VII 16. 24. 73. Sidon. c. 18. Baiae (*Baja*), the Brighton of Rome, lay to the south-west of the *sinus Baianus*, on the coast of Campania. It was sought for its situation, its warm springs, and its fisheries. Mart. XI 80 1—4 *litus beatae Veneris aureum* Baias, | *Baias superbae blanda dona naturae,* | *ut mille laudem, Flacce, versibus* Baias, | *laudabo digne non satis tamen* Baias. id. VI 42 7. 43. OSTREA IV 141 n. VIII 86 n. Mart. X 37 11 12 ostrea Baianis...non liventia testis | *quae domino pueri non prohibente vorent.* id. VIII 82. Three glass cups have been found with inscriptions descriptive of the chief buildings on the coast of Puteoli; the name *ostriaria* occurs twice Jordan Topogr. d. St. Rom Berl. 1871 II 145. Aus. epist. 7 1 *ostrea* Baianis *certantia.* 9 30 (the whole ep. is on the *habitat* of oysters) *vel quae* Baianis *pendent fluitantia pilis.* As here the debtor, so the criminal (I 49) enjoys himself the more in exile. Varr. fr. 549. 50 CEDERE FORO X 25 n. Hor. s. II 3 18. schol. 'tantum est illis deserere patriam suam vel forum [the bourse, the stock-exchange], quantum est qui a Subura, frequentissima regione, ad Diocletianas migret, ubi solitudo est.' dig. XVI 3 7 § 2 *quoties* foro cedunt *nummularii.* Sen. ben. IV 39 § 2 *pecuniae etiam male creditae exactio est, et appellare debitorem ad diem possum, et, si* foro cesserit, *portionem feram.* Cic. p. Rabir. Post. § 41 *nisi C. Caesaris incredibilis in hunc liberalitas exstitisset, nos hunc iampridem* in foro non haberemus. Plaut. epid. I 2 16 mersos...foro. *In foro versari* is said of one who is solvent Cic. p. Flacc. § 70. cf. de imp. Pomp. § 19 *haec fides* (credit) *atque haec ratio pecuniarum, quae Romae, quae in* foro *versatur.* Plaut. Persa 435 436 (of *argentarii*) *ubi quid credideris, citius extemplo* a foro | fugiunt, *quam ex porta ludis quom emissust lepus.* ib. 442—3. Ter. Ph. 921. ad. 277. Iulian p. 340ᴬ *ἀεὶ μισῶ τὰς ἱπποδρομίας, ὥσπερ οἱ χρήματα ὠφληκότες τὰς ἀγοράς.* Becker III (2) 55.

51 ESQUILIAS III 71 n. Hor. s. I 8 14 *nunc licet* Esquiliis *habitare* salubribus. hence Augustus Suet. 72 *aeger in domo Maecenatis* [on the Esquil.] *cubabat.* id. Tiber. 15. FERVENTI SUBURA the Subura (V 106 n. X 156 n.), was the *busiest* part of ancient Rome (III 5 n. Mart. V 22), with many shops (Mart. VII 31 9 seq. *quicquid vilicus Umber aut Calenus,* | *aut Tusci tibi Tusculive mittunt,* | *...id tota mihi nascitur* Subura. id. X 94 5) and brothels (Pers. V 32. priap. 40. Mart. VI 66. XI 61 3. 78 11). 52 ILLE both in Greek and Latin a neuter pronoun, when the subject of a sentence, takes (by attraction) the gender of the predicate; here for *illud solum* (*caruisse* sc.) we have *ille* by attraction to *dolor,* and *illa* by attraction to *maestitia.* Ov. Pont. III 3 3 4 *dum tibi quae vidi referam; seu corporis umbra,* | *seu veri species, seu fuit* ille *sopor.* Vell. II 60 § 3 *hunc protinus Antonius consul superbe excepit* (*neque* is *erat contemptus, sed metus*). Quintil. X 1 § 112. 3 § 17. Fabri on Liv. XXI 10 § 12. Jahrbb. XCI (1865) 722 seq. Plaut. *capt. 750 vis* haec *quidem herclest.* cf. Caesar's cry when assailed by his

murderers Suet. 82 ista *quidem vis est.* Cic. Phil. 2 § 54 l. 2 n. Plin. ep. IV 2 § 4 *nec dolor erat* ille, *sed ostentatio doloris.* 53 CIRCENSIBUS X 81 n. Plin. ep. IX 6 *omne hoc tempus inter pugillares ac libellos iucundissima quiete transmisi.* '*quemadmodum*' *inquis* '*in urbe potuisti?*' circenses *erant, quo genere spectaculi ne levissime quidem teneor. nihil novum, nihil varium, nihil quod non semel spectasse sufficiat. quo magis miror, tot milia virorum tam pueriliter identidem cupere currentes equos, insistentes curribus homines videre,* etc. cf. Iulian (on ver. 50). Iuv. VI 85—7 *inmemor illa domus et coniugis atque sororis | nil patriae indulsit, plorantesque improba natos,* | utque magis stupeas, ludos Paridemque reliquit. 54 SANGUINIS X 301. XIII 242. 55 EFFUGIENTEM VI 19. Hes. op. et d. 199 *ἀθανάτων μετὰ φῦλον ἴτον προλιπόντ' ἀνθρώπους | Αἰδὼς καὶ Νέμεσις.* ['I should think the *effugientem* of Pω more picturesque and forcible than *fugientem:* the quasi-caesura, *ef | fugientem* would be like that in several verses of Lucr. as II 1059; and of Virgil and Hor. as *magnanimi Iovis in | gratum as | cendere cubile, non quivis videt in | modulata* etc. Iuv. himself XIV 108 *ex | ercere:* X 358 is even harsher.' H. A. J. M.].

56—63. cf. Hor. S. II 2 89—93. 7 22—38. ep. I 7 35 *nec somnum plebis laudo satur altilium.* To day, Persicus, you shall prove whether I practise the plain living that I preach, or whether, after bawling 'make gruel, cook,' I whisper 'sweet-meats buy.' You will find my board patriarchal as Evander's when he entertained Hercules or Aeneas.

57 PERSICE the (unknown) friend whom Iuv. invites to dinner.

58 SILIQUAS Hor. ep. II 1 123 *vivit* siliquis *et pane secundo.* Pers. III 55. PULTES XIV 171 n. resembling the Italian *polenta.*

59 IN AURE Hor. S. I 9 9 10 in aurem | *dicere nescio quid* puero. Valck. on Eur. Hipp. 936. PLACENTAS Lucil. in Prisc. I 506 Hertz *iucundasque puer qui lamberat ore* placentas. Hor. S. II 8 24. Mart. III 77 1—3 *nec mullus, nec te delectat, Baetice, turdus,* | *nec lepus est unquam, nec tibi gratus aper.* | *nec te liba iuvant, nec sectae quadra* placentae. Cato r. r. 76=77. 60 PROMISSUS Phaedr. IV 25=24 15 ad cenam mihi promitte. Plin. ep. I 15 § 1 *heus tu.* promittis ad cenam *nec venis.* Sen. ben. IV 39 § 3. ep. 82 § 21. Sen. suas. 2 § 12 *Sabinus Asilius...cum hanc sententiam Leonidae rettulisset [ἀριστοποιεῖσθαι ὡς ἐν ᾅδου δειπνησομένους], ait: ego illi* ad prandium promisissem, *ad cenam renuntiassem.*

61 EVANDRUM Aen. VIII 100 tum res inopes Evandrus habebat. ib. 359—65 *ad tecta subibant* | pauperis Evandri: . . . haec *inquit* limina victor | Alcides subiit; *haec illum regia cepit.* | aude hospes contemnere opes, et te quoque dignum | finge deo, rebusque veni non asper egenis. The entertainment on a seat of turf, Aeneas having the post of honour, a maple chair, ib. 180—3 *viscera tosta ferunt taurorum onerantque canistris* | *dona laboratae Cereris Bacchumque ministrant.* | *vescitur Aeneas simul et Troiana iuventus* | *perpetui tergo bovis et lustralibus extis.* cf. Ov. m. XIV 456. mythogr. Vat. I fab. 202. Schwegler I 351—2. 357. 443. VENIES 65 *veniet.*

TIRYNTHIUS both as adj. (anth. Pal. IX 237 *λειοντοπάλης.* Kallim. Dian. 146 *ἄκμων.* Ov. *T. heros.* Stat. *T. pubes*), and subst. (Verg. Ov. Stat.) applied to Hercules. His mother Alcmena is *Tirynthia* in Ov. (cf. Eur. Alk. 838). 62 CONTINGENS SANGUINE CAELUM VIII 7. Sen. apoc. 9 § 5 Hercules says *cum divus Claudius et divum Augustum* sanguine contingat, nec minus divum *Augustam aviam suam, quam ipse deam esse iussit,...censeo uti divus*

Claudius ex hac die deus sit. Sil. VIII 295—6 *summumque per altos* | attingebat *avos* caelum. 63 the two heroes, before their admission among the gods, pass through a discipline of purification, the one washed in the Numicius, the other refined in the fires of Oeta. AQUIS Tibull. II 5 43 44 *illic* sanctus *eris* [says the Sibyl to Aeneas], *cum te* veneranda Numici | unda deum caelo miserit indigetem. Ov. m. XIV 581—608. Serv. Aen. IV 620. VII 150. 797. DH. I 64. Tertull. ad nat. II 9. Arnob. I 36 *indigetes illi* qui in flumen repunt et in alveis Numici *cum ranis et pisciculis degunt*...flammis *alter* [*Hercules*] concrematus Oetaeis. Aug. c. D. XVIII 19 Aeneam, *quoniam quando mortuus est* non comparuit, *deum sibi fecerunt Latini.* The grave of Aeneas was shewn in many places DH. I 54. Festus p. 269 Romam. Schwegler I 287—8. 295. 299. 300. Preller röm. Myth.[1] 520. FLAMMIS Soph. Tr. Sen. Herc. Oet. Arnob. I 41. IV 25 Hildebrand. Minuc. Fel. 22 § 7 Hercules ut hominem exuat, Oetaeis ignibus concrematur. Sil. III 43 44 *fulget* sacratis ignibus Oete, | ingentemque animam rapiunt ad sidera flammae. According to Iubà (hist. rom. I fr. 13 Müller from Plut. qu. rom. 59) Hercules taught Evander's people letters. cf. Tac. XI 14.

64—76 bill of fare cf. Hor. s. II 2 120—5.)(a sumptuous bill in Macr. III 13 (=II 9) § 12. 64 FERCULA I 94 n. ORNATA Scholte cites Varr. r. r. III 9 § 17 *gallinae in* ornatibus *publicis solent poni cum psittacis.* Sen. ep. 95 § 27 *multorum* ferculorum ornamenta *coeant.* Mart. XIII 91 2 *ambrosias* ornent *munera rara dapes.* MACELLIS 10. VI 40. Mart. X 56 3 4 *dives et ex omni posita est instructa* macello | *cena tibi.* Burn Rome and the Campagna 221. 230. Hor. s. II 3 229 Heind. Marquardt V (2) 121. 65 TIBURTINO XIV 87 n. Here Iuv. had an estate. 66 HAEDULUS Hor. s. II 2 120 121 *bene erat non piscibus urbe petitis,* | *sed pullo atque* haedo. Mart. X 48 13 14 *una ponetur cenula mensa* | haedus *inhumani raptus ab ore lupi.* INSCIUS HERBAE unweaned.

67 SALICTI Verg. g. II 434—6 salices *humilesque genestae* | *aut illae pecori frondem*... | *sufficiunt.* ib. III 175.

68 ET MONTANI like ending of the verse 71. 138. II 145. III 17. 120. 273 *ad cenam si.* IV 87. VI 296. VIII 218. X 88. XIII 191. XIV 165. in V 38 the 4th foot also is a spondee *inaequales berullo.*

68 69 MONTANI ASPARAGI V 82 n. Philem. fr. inc. 13 (in Stob. LVII 6) my garden is a physician and stints me to sick man's diet, bearing τὰ πετραῖα ταῦτ' ὀψάρια, κάπταριν, θύμον, | ἀσπάραγον, αὐτὰ ταῦτα. Plin. XIX § 145 *omnium in hortis rerum lautissima cura* asparagis...*est et aliud genus incultius* asparago, *mitius corruda, passim etiam* montibus *nascens.* Celsus II 29. Apic. III 3. Macr. III 13 (=II 9) § 12. edict Dioclet. 6 34 *hortulani.* 35 *agrestes.* Ath. 62. It is the last item in the dinner of herbs (anth. Pal. XI 413) from which the guest hurried in alarm lest the next course might be grass; a jest which recals that of Tiberius (Plin. l. c.) herbam *ibi* (in upper Germany) *quandam nasci* simillimam asparago. Hehn Kulturpflanzen[2] (Berl. 1874) shews that not only names of fruit trees and of the instruments and vessels used in the preparation of fruits (especially grapes) for man's use, but names of flowers and vegetables (e.g. beet, cale, cauliflower, lettuce, lentil, mint, parsley) have come with the things themselves to modern Europe from the *Romans.* 69 VILICA Mart IX 60 3 *seu Praenestino*

te vilica legit *in horto.* id. I 55 11 12 *pinguis inaequales onerat cui* vilica *mensas* | *et sua non emptus praeparat* ova *cinis.* id. X 48 7.

70 CALENTIA FAENO fresh eggs were carried about in hay Mart. III 47 14 *tuta* faeno *cursor* ova *portabat.* Others make *faenum* the nest. **71** MATRIBUS Mart. VII 31 1 *raucae chortis aves et* ova matrum. SERVATAE the various modes of keeping grapes, in an air-tight cask, in saw-dust etc. are described by Plin. XV §§ 62—7. Varro r. r. I 54. Hor. s. II 2 121 122 pensilis uva *secundas* | *et nux ornabat mensas.* ib. 4 71 72 *Venucula convenit ollis,* | *rectius Albanam* fumo duraveris uvam. Aug. de mor. Manich. § 44 uvas *suspensas atque* servatas *fieri mitiores dulciores salubriores.* **72** PARTE the abl. is seldom used to denote duration Cic. n. d. II § 130 tota aestate [*Nilus Aegyptum*] *obrutam oppletamque tenuit.* Madvig § 235 3.

73 SIGNINUM Colum. V 10 § 18 *curandum est autem, ut quam generosissimis* piris *pomaria conseramus. ea sunt*...Signina, Tarentina, quae Syria dicuntur. Plin. XV § 55 Signina, *quae alii a colore testacea appellant.* Macrob. II 15 (=III 19) § 6. Celsus (II 24 pira, *quae reponuntur,* Tarentina *atque* Signina) recommends them as wholesome. Signia (now *Segni*, with ruins of Cyclopean walls), a town of Latium, east of the Volscian hills, was founded by Tarquinius Superbus Liv. I 56. SYRIUM Plin. XV § 53 *tanta vis suci abundat—lacte hoc vocatur—in his* [*piris*] *quae alii colore nigro donant* Syriae. Mart. V 78 12 13 *marcentes tibi porrigentur* uvae, | et nomen pira quae ferunt Syrorum. Verg. g. II 88 Servius. ISDEM the fruit is brought in baskets, and of them there are no more than is necessary.

74 PICENIS Hor. s. II 4 70 Picenis cedunt pomis Tiburtia suco. ib. 3 272. The pears of Picenum (IV 40 n.) were also in repute Plin. XV § 55. **75** FRIGORE schol. 'hieme, nam sicca poma non incitant morbum umore nocivo consumpto.' Holyday 'winter's cold has dried | their autumn; their raw juice they've laid aside.' Aug. de mor. Manich. § 43 *multa enim* carpta de arboribus, *antequam ad cibum nostrum veniant,* interpositione aliqua temporis meliora redduntur; *ut*...uvae, mala,.. et quaedam pira: *et multa praeterea, quae et colorantur melius, dum non statim ut decerpta fuerint absumuntur,* et corpore capiuntur salubrius et sapiunt in ore conditius.

77—89 In the good old times such a dinner was a feast for the senate already grown less frugal. Curius Dentatus pluckt in his little garden and drest with his own hands pottage at which now a days rogues that dig in chains, pampered in the cookshops of Rome, turn up their nose. For gala days a flitch of bacon on the rack, to which might be added a chance joint from some sacrifice, was a treat to which retired consuls and dictators would hasten, shouldering their mattocks before the wonted time. **77** IAM LUXURIOSA Plin. XVIII § 18 luxuriantis iam *reipublicae fuit ista mensura.* Such once were the repasts of our senators, already luxurious when compared with the *holus* of Curius. With the following lines cf. VI 286—91. XIV 160—72. Prop. V=IV 1. Ov. f. I 197—218. Hor. c. II 15. III 6 33—34. Marquardt V (2) 4. **78** CURIUS etc. II 3. 153. VIII 4 n. Manil. IV 148 149 *Serranos* Curios*que tulit,* fascesque per arva | tradidit, eque suo dictator venit aratro. Plin. XIX § 87 M'. Curium *imperatorem, quem ab hostium legatis aurum repudiaturo adferentibus* rapum torrentem in foco inventum annales nostri pro-

didere. id. XVIII § 18 a saying of Curius *pernicioseum intellegi civem cui septem iugera non essent satis.* Sen. cons. ad Helv. 10 § 7 *scilicet maiores nostri, quorum virtus etiam nunc vitia nostra sustentat, infelices erant,* qui sibi manu parabant cibum, quibus terra cubile erat. § 8 *scilicet minus beate vivebat dictator noster, qui Samnitium legatos audiit,* cum vilissimum cibum in foco ipse manu sua versaret, *illa, qua iam saepe hostem percusserat...quam* Apicius. Cic. parad. I § 12 *tenuitas victus* M'. Curii. id. Cat. Mai. § 55. Plut. Cat. Mai. 2. id. II 194[f] Wytt. VM. IV 3 § 5. Luc. X 151—3 *pone duces priscos et nomina pauperis aevi | Fabricios* Curiosque *graves: hic ille recumbat |* sordidus Etruscis abductus consul aratris. Plut. Aristid. c. Cat. comp. 1 § 3 Cato from a small town and country plunged into the public life of Rome as into some vast sea, *οὐκέτι Κουρίων καὶ Φαβρικίων...ἔργον, οὔσαν ἡγεμόνων, οὐδ' ἀπ' ἀρότρου καὶ σκαφείου πέντητας καὶ αὐτουργοὺς ἀναβαίνοντας ἐπὶ τὸ βῆμα προσειμένην ἀρχοντας.* The same story is told by Sen. (prov. 3 § 6) of Fabricius. M'. Curius Dentatus (Hor. c. I 12 41 *incomptis* Curium *capillis*) as consul B.C. 290 triumphed over the Samnites and Sabines. When consul a second time, B.C. 275, he triumphed over Pyrrhus, and when re-elected, B.C. 274, finally defeated the Lucanians and Samnites.

QUAE LEGERAT HORTO Plin. XVIII § 40 *nequam agricolam esse, quisquis emeret* quod praestare ei fundus posset. § 19 *ipsorum tunc manibus imperatorum colebantur agri, ut fas est credere, gaudente terra vomere laureato et triumphali aratore.* id. XIX § 51 *Romae quidem per se* hortus ager pauperis erat. § 52 ex horto plebei macellum, quanto innocentiore victu!

79 HOLUSCULA Hor. ep. I 17 13—15 *si pranderet* holus *patienter, regibus uti | nollet Aristippus. 'si sciret regibus uti, |* fastidiret holus *qui me notat.'* ib. 5 2. id. S. I 6 112. II 1 71—74. 2 117—22. 6 64. 7 30. Hier. ep. 107 10.

80 FASTIDIT Marquardt V (1) 306. COMPEDE FOSSOR VIII 180 n. X 182 n. XIV 24 n. Ov. Pont. I 6 31 *haec facit ut vivat* vinctus *quoque* compede fossor. id. trist. IV 1 5. Tib. II 6 25. Mart. IX 22 4. Plin. ep. IX 28 § 4 *polliceris.. futurum te fugitivum rei familiaris statimque ad nos evolaturum, qui iam tibi* compedes *nectimus, quas perfringere nullo modo possis.* id. III 19 § 7 *nec ipse usquam* vinctos *habeo.* dig. XLVII 10 15 § 44 *multum interest, qualis servus sit, bonae frugi, ordinarius,.....et quid si* compeditus *vel male notus vel notae extremae.* Apul. mag. 44 *quindecim liberi homines populus est, totidem servi, familia, totidem* vincti, ergastulum. Becker-Hermann Charikles III 36 37. Wallon II 217 seq. 226. Marquardt V (1) 187. DH. II 26. FOSSOR 'ditcher' Pers. V 122. VI 40. Catull. 22 10.

81 CALIDAE Mart. I 41 9 10 *fumantia qui tomacla raucus | circumfert* tepidis *cocus* popinis. SAPIAT QUID Phaedr. III 4 3 some one, seeing an ape's carcass hanging up at the butcher's *quaesivit,* quidnam saperet? Cato r. r. 108=109.

VULVA Hor. ep. I 15 41 Obbar nil vulva pulchrius ampla. Mart. VII 20 11. XIII 56. Athen. 96[e] *μήτρα...μητρόπολίς τις ὡς ἀληθῶς οὖσα καὶ μήτηρ τῶν Ἱπποκράτους υἱῶν, οὓς εἰς ὑωδίαν κωμῳδουμένους οἶδα.* 100[e] *ὑπὲρ πάτρας μὲν πᾶς τις ἀποθνήσκειν θέλει, | ὑπὲρ δὲ μήτρας* Καλλιμέδων *ὁ Κάραβος | ἐφθῆς ἴσως προσεῖτ' ἂν ἄλλως ἀποθανεῖν.* 101. Plin. VIII § 209 *hinc censoriarum legum paginae* interdictaque canis abdomina... vulvae. id. XI § 210 vulva *eiecto partu melior quam edito. electisia vocatur illa, haec porcaria. primiparae suis optima, contra effetis.* Plin. *ep. I 15 § 3.* Luc. lexiph. 6 *τοκάδος ὑὸς τὸ ἐμβρυοδόχον ἕτερον.* ed.

Diocl. 4 4 where 'bulbae' are dearer than any other meat. Böttiger kl. Schriften III 225. Marquardt V (2) 39 (the encroachments of a meat diet).

POPINAE VIII 172. Lucil. I 16 Müller turpemque *odisse* popinam. Gracch. in Gell. XV 12 § 2 *nulla apud me fuit* popina. Tac. h. II 76 fin. Hadrian in Spartian. 16 *latitare per* popinas. Hor. to his bailiff ep. I 14 21 22 Obbar *fornix tibi et uncta* popina | *incutiunt urbis desiderium.* id. s. II 4 62 *quaecunque immundis* fervent *allata* popinis. Suet. Vit. 13 *ut autem homo non profundae modo, sed intempestivae quoque ac sordidae gulae, ne in sacrificio quidem umquam aut itinere ullo temperavit, quin...circa...viarum* popinas fumantia obsonia [*manderet*]. They were chiefly frequented by slaves (VIII 173 n. 174 n. 179 n. Cic. p. Mil. § 65. Columell. infra 151 n. Mart. V 70 3), gamblers (Mart. V 84 4), and the like (Sen. vit. beat. 7 § 3 *voluptas humile,* servile, *inbecillum, caducum, cuius statio ac domicilium fornices et* popinae *sunt.* Mart. VII 61 8 *nigra* popina). They were under the control of the aediles Suet. Tib. 34. Cl. 38. cf. Plin. XXXIII § 32. dig. IV 8 21 § 11 *in aliquem locum inhonestum,...puta in* popinam *vel in* lupanarium. ib. XLVII 10 26 *si quis* servum *meum vel filium* ludibrio habeat *licet consentientem, tamen ego iniuriam videor accipere: veluti si in* popinam *duxerit illum, si alea luserit.* novell. 117 15 pr. cf. lexx. under *popinalis. popino.*

82 SICCI TERGA SUIS VII 119 n. cf. Hor. s. II 2 117 fumosae *cum pede* pernae. Verg. moret. 55 56 *suspensa focum carnaria iuxta* | *durati sale* terga suis *truncique vacabant.* Ov. m. VIII 638 *sordida* terga suis *nigro* pendentia tigno. Swine were kept in great numbers Varr. r. r. II 4 § 3. Cic. Cat. mai. § 56. Ov. f. VI 179 sus erat in pretio; *caesa sue festa colebant.* Waddington on ed. Diocl. 4 1.

CRATE the rack on which the flitch of bacon hung in the kitchen: Trimalchio served up Petron. 31 fin. *tomacula supra* craticulam *argenteam ferventia.* cf. ib. 70. Mart. XIV 221 *rara tibi curva* craticula *sudet ofella;* | *spumeus in longa cuspide fumet aper.* In these passages it seems to mean a gridiron.

83 MORIS Madvig § 290 2. publ. sch. Lat. gr. p. 413. Plin. ep. I 12 § 7 Döring. Caes. b. G. IV 5 § 2 est *enim hoc Gallicae* consuetudinis, *uti...cogant.*

84 NATALICIUM as a birthday treat. Pers. I 16 natalicia *tandem cum sardonyche albus.* On this feast in honour of one's *genius* cf. IV 66 n. V 37 n. IX 51. XII 1. Becker Gallus I 119. Pauly V 421. Censorin. 2 § 3 *illud etiam in hoc* [*natali*] *die observandum, quod* genio factum *neminem oportet ante gustare, quam eum qui fecerit.* Marquardt V (1) 256.

LARDUM short for *laridum* (cf. *calda, soldum* etc.) 'bacon,' see Plaut. Hor. Macrob. in lexx. Ov. f. VI 169—72 *pinguia cur illis gustentur* larda *Kalendis,* | *mixtaque cum calido sit faba* farre, *rogas?* | prisca *dea est,* aliturque cibis, quibus ante solebat, | nec petit ascitas luxuriosa dapes (no oysters, no peacocks etc.). edict. Dioclet. 4 7. It formed part of a soldier's rations (Spartian. Hadr. 10. Vulcat. Avid. Cass. 5. vit. Gord. 28. cf. Trebell. Claud. 14. Vopisc. Prob. 4. cod. Theod. VII 4 2 and 6. Veg. IV 7). Mart. V 78 10 *pallens faba cum rubente* lardo.

85 HOSTIA a part of the victim was burnt, and the remainder eaten by the offerer, or sold (Hom. *passim,* Wetstein on 1 Cor. 10 28. VM. II 2 § 8. Plin. ep. X 96 § 10. Plut. quaest. Rom. 60 p. 278). Of old every feast was in a sense a religious ceremony (Hermann gottesd. Alterth. § 28 2). So soldiers now and then had fresh meat. cod. Theod. VII 4 6 *cum militibus...*laridum vel recens forsitan caro

[illegible] *[illegible]itur.* Veg. IV 7. cf. III 3. Philo cited XII 101.
[illegible] Sen. ep. 86 § 5 of Scipio *abluebat corpus laboribus rusticis* [illegible] *[illegible]ebat enim opere se* terramque, ut mos fuit priscis, [illegible]gebat. Mart. IV 64 33. Sil. VIII 371.
[illegible] *populus modo victor et illud* | montanum positis *audiret* [illegible] VI 5. XIV 161—172. Hor. c. III 6 37—44. Arat. phaen. [illegible] Ov. f. III 779—82. Claud. cons. Mall. Theod. 8 9 *toties a* [illegible] *victor et* in mediis quaesitus consul aratris. Plin. [illegible] *qui triumphales denas argenti libras in supellectile crimini* [illegible] mortuo vilico relinquere victorias et reverti in rura [illegible]abant,...*exercitusque ducebant senatu illis vilicante.* XXXVI [illegible] *sic habitaverant illi qui hoc imperium fecere tantum,* ad [illegible]das gentes triumphosque referendos ab aratro aut [illegible]ntes, quorum agri quoque minorem modum obtinuere [illegible] sellaria istorum. For praises of agriculture see III 67 n. XIV [illegible] Cic. p. Rosc. Am. §§ 50 51 e g. *cum* ab aratro arcessebantur [illegible]sules fierent .....*illum Atilium, quem* sua manu spargen- [illegible]men qui missi erant convenerunt. off. I § 151 Beier. VM. [illegible] (see the whole chapter) *illi enim praedivites, qui* ab aratro [illegible]ebantur ut consules fierent. Plin. XVIII § 10 notices some [illegible] (Lentuli, Cicerones, Fabii, Pisones, Pilumni) named from their [illegible] to these pursuits. Grat. cyn. 321—2. Sil. I 614.

[illegible] 119 When Cato and Fabricius kept men in awe, and censors [illegible] a terror to their very colleagues, none cared to rifle the ocean for [illegible]seshell; an ass's head, rudely cut in brass, sole ornament of the [illegible], was crowned for the feast, and about it the peasant children used [illegible]emp. Innocent of Greek art, the soldier defaced work of famous [illegible]gravers, his share of booty, to adorn his horse or helmet; the wolf that [illegible]kled the Quirini, Mars with spear and shield, these were the decora- [illegible]ns of his choice. He dined off earthen platters, saving such silver as [illegible] had to deck his arms. Yet then was heaven near to Rome; a divine [illegible] foretold the inroad of the Gauls. So watchful was Iuppiter, as yet [illegible] clay, unspoilt by gold. Tables too were then of native timber, some [illegible]ance windfall of an old walnut tree.

[illegible] FABIOS II 145 146 generosior...Fabiis. VIII 14 n. 191 n. The most famous censor of the *Fabia gens* was Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus, colleague of P. Decius B.C. 304. Joined with Cato also Sen. ep. 86 § 10 *[illegible] boni, quam iuvat illa balnea intrare obscura et gregali tectorio inducta, [illegible] scires* Catonem *tibi aedilem aut* Fabium Maximum *aut ex Corneliis aliquem manu sua temperasse.* DURUM CATONEM II 40. Mart. XI 2 12 *triste supercilium* durique *severa* Catonis | *frons.* Cato maior was censor B.C. 184 (Liv. XXXIX 40—44. Plut. Cat. Mai. 15 seq. Sen. ep. 87 §§ 9 10. VM. II 9 § 3).

91 SCAUROS II 35. VI 604. Hor. c. I 12 37, where, as in Cic. (p. Mur. §§ 16. 36. p. Font. § 14=24. p. Sest. § 39. Brut. § 111. Drumann Gesch. Roms I 28) and VM. (V 8 § 4 Scaurus, *lumen ac decus patriae*) this M. Aemilius Scaurus, cons. B.C. 115 (when he passed a sumptuary law Plin. VIII § 223 *glires quos censoriae leges* princeps- que M. Scaurus *in consulatu* non alio modo cenis ademere ac conchylia aut ex alio orbe convectas aves), censor B.C. 109, is held up as a model of virtue. But see Sallust Iug. 15 § 4 Aemilius Scaurus, homo nobilis, *inpiger factiosus avidus potentiae honoris divitiarum, ceterum vitia sua callide occultans.* Quintil. VI 1 § 21 Cicero *and Asinius,* the one speaking for the younger Scaurus, the other for the

father, urged in mitigation nobilitas *et merita maiorum.* On the generic plur. cf. I 109 n. p. 140. Dräger hist. Synt. § 6 b. Neue I² 394-5. Cic. p. Cael. § 39 if there is a youth scorning delights and living laborious days, he is divinely endowed. *ex hoc genere illos fuisse arbitror* Camillos, Fabricios, Curios *omnisque eos, qui haec ex minimis tanta fecerunt.* § 40 *verum haec genera virtutum non solum in moribus nostris, sed vix iam in libris reperiuntur.* Plin. pan. 13 Fabricios *et* Scipiones *et* Camillos. 55 *visuntur eadem e materia Caesaris statuae, qua* Brutorum, *qua* Camillorum. The family was extinct Sen. suas. 2 § 22 Scaurum *Mamercum in quo* Scaurorum familia extincta est. Tac. VI 29 *Mamercus dein* Scaurus *rursum postulatur,* insignis nobilitate *et orandis causis, vita probrosus...Scaurus, ut dignum* veteribus Aemiliis, *damnationem anteiit.* Sen. ben. IV 31 §§ 3—5 on the infamy of this Scaurus.

FABRICIOS II 154. IX 141 142 *argenti vascula puri, | sed quae* Fabricius censor notet. C. Fabricius Luscinus, cons. B.C. 282 and 278, in his censorship B.C. 275 removed from the senate P. Cornelius Rufinus, for possessing ten pounds of silver plate (Liv. periocha 14. Plut. Sull. 1. Sen. vit. beat. 21 § 3. Salvian. de gub. Dei I p. 10 Baluz. Sen. contr. 9 § 8 *hoc scio nostros fugisse maiores,...hoc* Fabricium *Samnitium non accipientem munera, hoc ceteros patres nostros, quos* apud aratra ipsa minantes pecora sua circumsteterunt lictores. ib. §§ 17 18. Plin. IX § 118 contrasts the jewels of Lollia Paulina, the spoils of provinces, with the old frugality: *comparet nunc aliquis ex altera parte quantum* Curius *aut* Fabricius *in triumphis tulerint; imaginetur illorum fercula.* XXXIII § 153 Fabricius, qui bellicosos imperatores plus quam pateram et salinum habere ex argento vetabat, *videret hinc dona fortium fieri aut in haec frangi. heu mores, Fabricii nos pudet!* Gell. IV 8 [the chapter treats of Fabricius]. XVII 21 § 39. VM. II 9 § 4 [the chapter *de censoria nota*]. Tert. apol. 6). Aug. c. Iulian. IV § 17 who but a Pelagian will give the name of just to an infidel? *sit licet ille* Fabricius, *sit licet* Fabius, *sit licet Scipio, sit licet Regulus, quorum me nominibus, tamquam in antiqua Romana curia loqueremur, putasti esse terrendum.*

92 COLLEGA the censors M. Livius Salinator and C. Claudius Nero B.C. 204 VM. II 9 § 6 Nero et citari collegam et equum vendere iussit...Salinator quoque eadem animadversione Neronem persecutus est. cf. id. VII 2 § 6. Liv. XXIX 37. Becker II (2) 216—8. Mommsen Staatsr. II² 363—9.

94 OCEANO FLUCTU XV 23 n. *mare oceanum* nom. in Ampel. I 7. Unger paradox. Theb. 396. Zumpt § 257 n. Freund s. v. Heins. on Claud. p. 249. Burman anth. II 296. Neue I² 642—3. The tortoiseshell was brought from the *mare Indicum* Plin. IX § 35.

TESTUDO VI 80. XIV 308. Verg. g. II 463. Mart. IX 59 9 testudineum...*hexaclinon.* id. XII 66 5 *gemmantes prima fulgent* testudine lecti. id. XIV 87. Plin. IX § 39 testudinum *putamina secare in laminas* lectosque *et repositoria his vestire Carvilius Pollio instituit, prodigi ac sagacis ad luxuriae instrumenta ingenii.* ib. XVI §§ 232—3 *nec satis: coepere tingui animalium cornua, dentes secari lignumque ebore distingui, mox operiri. placuit deinde materiam et in mari quaeri.* testudo *in hoc secta. nuperque portentosis ingeniis principatu Neronis inventum ut pigmentis perderet se plurisque veniret imitata lignum.* sic lectis pretia quaeruntur... *modo luxuria non fuerat contenta ligno, iam lignum et testudinem facit.* id. XXXIII § 146 *triclinia* of tortoiseshell came into fashion under Tiberius. Sen. ben. VII 9 § 2. Lucian asin. 53 (translated by Apul. met. X 34) κλινη

ἦν μεγάλη ἀπὸ χελώνης Ἰνδικῆς πεποιημένη, χρυσῷ ἐσφηκωμένη. Clem. Alex. paed. II 3 § 35. Varro in Non. s.v. *culcita*. Varro l.l. IX § 47. dig. XXXII 100 § 4 *cui* testudinea *legata essent, ei* lectos testudineos *pedibus inargentatis deberi*. Marquardt V (I) 318. Luc. cited 123.

95 TROIUGENIS I 100 n. Hdn. II 3 § 4 Glabrio traced his pedigree to Aeneas. FULCRUM VI 22. Prop. III=II 13 21 when I die, let me not be buried in state *nec mihi tum* fulcro *sternatur lectus* eburno. supports decorated with sphinxes and other figures Becker Gallus II 249. 96 NUDO LATERE ET PARVIS Ov. m. I 19 20 *frigida pugnabant calidis, umentia siccis,* | *mollia cum duris,* sine pondere (=τοῖς ἄνευ βάρους οὖσιν) *habentia pondus*. Lucr. I 774 *non animans, non* exanimo cum corpore, *ut arbos*. Cic. orat. § 4 *in poetis non Homero soli locus est,.....aut Archilocho aut Sophocli aut Pindaro, sed horum vel secundis vel etiam* infra secundos. Suet. Caes. 43 *dispositis circa macellum custodibus, qui obsonia* contra vetitum *retinerent*. Vesp. 4 *et* industriae expertae *nec metuendus*. Nägelsb. Stylistik § 75 2. Nep. Iph. 3 § 2 *bonus...civis* fideque magna. Heusinger on Nep. Att. 8 § 2. Ov. m. II 403 404 *firma* suique | roboris. Tac. IV 31 *compositus alias et velut* eluctantium verborum. Capitolin. Maximin. 2 § 5 *semibarbarus et vix adhuc* Latinae linguae. PARVIS III 203. FRONS (VM. II 10 § 3 lecti *illius* frontem *Macedonicis triumphis...adornatam*) is the head of the couch. The sides were plain, not inlaid with ivory or tortoiseshell. Liv. XXXIX 6 § 6 B.C. 187 not only the outrages reported from the provinces, *sed ea etiam magis, quae in militibus...quotidie adspiciebantur.* § 7 *luxuriae enim peregrinae origo ab exercitu Asiatico invecta in urbem est. ii primum* lectos aeratos [Cic. Verr. IV § 60], *vestem stragulam pretiosam,...et, quae tum magnificae supellectilis habebantur, monopodia et abacos Romam advexerunt.* § 8 *epulae quoque ipsae et cura et sumptu maiore apparari coeptae.* 97 VILE of rude workmanship and small cost. CORONATI ASELLI Ov. f. VI 311 *ecce* coronatis *panis dependet* asellis. ib. 347. The head was crowned with vine-leaves, the ass being sacred to Bacchus (and Vesta, Ov. l. l., Lydus de mens. IV 59. Prop. IV 1 21 *Vesta* coronatis *pauper gaudebat* asellis). Hygin. fab. 274 *antiqui autem nostri* in lectis tricliniaribus in fulcris capita asellorum vite alligata habuerunt, significantes suavitatem [? asinum vitem *conj.* Reines.] *invenisse*. Pausan. II 38 § 3 sculpture of an ass at Nauplia, in gratitude for its invention (by the example of its browsing) of pruning. Britannicus compares the Etruscan superstition Colum. X 344 345 *hinc* caput *Arcadici nudum cute fertur* aselli | *Tyrrhenus fixisse Tages in limite ruris*. Pallad. I 35 § 16. Markland 'vetus kalendarium mensis Iunii: *vi iduum asinus coronatur.*' 98 LASCIVI playful: cf. XIV 168 seq. RURIS ALUMNI the children (slave perhaps as well as free XIV 168 169) romped while the warriors dined Suet. Claud. 32 Torrent. *adhibebat omni cenae et liberos suos,* qui more veteri ad fulcra lectorum sedentes vescerentur. id. Aug. 64. Tac. XIII 16. Becker Gallus II^3 141. Marquardt V (1) 183 n. 1126. The grave fathers of the state were men of Luther-like simplicity of character; their children grew up under their eyes, not under the care of a *Graecula ancillula* or a *paedagogus;* there was nothing in their life to be ashamed of, nothing *dictu foedum visuque;* no stiff etiquette to be maintained. cf. Agesilaos *equitans in harundine longa* with his boy Ael. v. h. XII 15, where are like frisks of Herakles, Sokrates and Archytas. VM. VIII 8.

308. 99 Markland 'dubitari potest de hoc versu.'

100 RUDIS ET GRAIAS MIRARI NESCIUS ARTES III 61 seq. n. VIII 100—110 n. Liv. XXV 40 § 1 B.C. 212 Marcellus, *ut non modo suam gloriam, sed etiam maiestatem populi Romani augeret, ornamenta urbis, signa tabulasque, quibus abundabant Syracusae, Romam devexit.* § 2 *inde primum initium* mirandi Graecarum artium opera *licentiaeque huic sacra profanaque omnia vulgo spoliandi factum est, quae postremo in Romanos deos...vertit.* Cato ib. XXXIV 4 e.g. § 4 *infesta, mihi credite, signa ab Syracusis illata sunt huic urbi.* iam nimis multos audio Corinthi et Athenarum ornamenta laudantes mirantesque, et antefixa fictilia deorum Romanorum ridentes. § 5 *ego hos malo propitios deos.* Sall. Catil. 11 § 6 speaking of Sulla's Asiatic campaign *ibi primum insuevit exercitus populi Romani amare potare,* signa tabulas pictas vasa caelata mirari, *ea privatim et publice rapere, delubra spoliare.* Plin. XXXVII § 12. Roman magistrates anciently refused to reply even to Greeks except in Latin VM. II 2 § 2 Periz. Quintil. I 5 § 60. Suet. Claud. 16. Here contempt of the fine arts is meant Aen. VI 842—854. Vell. I 13 §§ 4 5 *Mummius tam* rudis *fuit, ut capta Corintho* [B.C. 146], *cum* maximorum artificum perfectas manibus tabulas ac statuas *in Italiam portandas locaret, iuberet praedici conducentibus, si eas perdidissent, novas esse reddituros. non tamen puto dubites, Vinici, quin magis pro republica fuerit manere adhuc* rudem *Corinthiorum intellectum quam in tantum ea intellegi, et quin hac prudentia illa imprudentia decori publico fuerit convenientior.* Strabo 381 Polybius was present and bewails the soldiers' contempt of works of art. he saw with his own eyes *ἐρριμμένους πίνακας ἐπ' ἐδάφους, πεττεύοντας δὲ τοὺς στρατιώτας ἐπὶ τούτων.* ib Mummius being generous, but no connoisseur, freely gave to such as asked. Flor. I 32=II 16 §§ 6 7. Cic. off. I § 35. II § 76 Beier. [DChrys.] 37 II 123 R *ἄνθρωπος ἀπαίδευτος* [*Mummius*] *καὶ μηδενὸς τῶν καλῶν πεπειραμένος.* Thirlwall VIII[1] 453 454. Marquardt V (2) 209.

102 VIII 102—110.

FRANGERAT 18.

103 PHALERIS XVI 60 n. Liv. XXII 52 § 5 of the booty taken at Cannae *si quid* argenti, *quod plurimum in* phaleris equorum *erat; nam ad vescendum facto perexiguo, utique militantes, utebantur.*

PHALERIS GAUDERET ECUS Plin. VIII § 12 when Antiochus was trying a ford Aiax [an elephant], who otherwise always led the van, hung back. *tum pronuntiatum eius fore principatum qui transisset, ausumque Patroclum ob id* phaleris argenteis, quo maxime gaudent, *et reliquo omni primatu donavit.*

104 ROMULEAE SIMULACRA FERAE Aen. VIII 630—4 from Ennius (Servius), description of the shield made by Vulcan *fecerat et viridi fetam Mavortis in antro | procubuisse* lupam; geminos *huic ubera circum | ludere pendentes pueros et lambere matrem | inpavidos, illam tereti cervice reflexa | mulcere alternos et corpora fingere lingua.* Ov. f. II 413—420. Schwegler I 361. 397 n. 424 n. 20. B.C. 296 Liv. X 23 § 12 the aediles *ad ficum ruminalem simulacra infantium conditorum urbis sub uberibus* lupae *posuerunt.* DH. I 79 in his time the same group of ancient work was to be seen at the place. The wolf is still preserved in the Capitoline museum. Burn Rome and the Campagna 157. dict. geogr. II 723 where it is figured. It is the subject of countless works of art, and Rome still keeps a live wolf on the Palatine and on the Capitol. Claud. cons. Prob. 96—99 of a shield wrought by Vulcan *hinc patrius* Mavortis *amor fetusque notantur | Romulei, pius amnis inest et* belua nutrix. \ electro

Tiberis, pueri formantur in auro; | *fingunt aera* lupam; Mavors *adamante coruscat.* The wolf was sacred to Mars (Schwegler I 241 n. 2. 415 n. 3), who had a statue on the Appian way *ad simulacra luporum* Liv. XXII 1 § 12. Sil. V 144—5. MANSUESCERE Fabius Pictor in DH. I 79 ἡ δὲ λύκαινα οὐ μάλα ἀγριαίνουσα τῶν ἀνθρώπων τῇ προσόδῳ, ἀλλ' ὥσπερ ἂν χειροήθης, ἀποστᾶσα τῶν βρεφῶν ἤρεμα...ἀπῆει. καὶ ἦν γάρ τις οὐ πολὺ ἀπέχων ἱερὸς χῶρος ὕλῃ βαθείᾳ συνηρεφής, καὶ πέτρα κοιλὴ πηγὰς ἀνιεῖσα. Arn. IV 3 *quod* abiectis infantibus pepercit lupa non mitis, *Luperca, inquit, dea est auctore appellata Varrone. ex rerum ergo proventu, non ex vi naturae dea ista est prodita? et postquam* feros morsus immanis prohibuit belua, *et ipsa esse occepit et ipsius nominis significantiam traxit?* So Kroesos was said to have been suckled by a bitch (Hdt. I 122. Iustin. XLIV 4 § 12), Habis by bitches and sows (he was thrown to the creatures when ravenous from a long fast, but hurt by none, suckled by some ib. §§ 5 6.)

105 IMPERII FATO Plin. VIII § 61 *quae de infantibus ferarum lacte nutritis, cum essent expositi, produntur, sicut* de conditoribus nostris a lupa magnitudini fatorum *accepta ferri aequius quam ferarum naturae arbitror.*

QUIRINOS Romulus and Remus are called *gemini Quirini* as Castor and Pollux are called *Castores* (Minuc. Oct. 22 § 7. Auson. grat. act. fin. Serv. g. III 89. Symm. ep. I 95, where also *Polluces gemini*) and *geminus Pollux* (Hor. c. III 29 64) and so possibly *geminus Castor* (Ov. a. a. I 746), *Polluces* (Symm. ep. I 89), a king and queen *reges*, a brother and sister *fratres*, father- and mother-in-law *soceri* (add to Neue Stat. Th. XI 217. XII 201). Bentley on Hor. s. I 1 100. Burman on Quintil. I 835. II 806. Orelli inscr. 4583. Apul. met. II 7. Beda in Migne XC 134b. Neue I² 598. 602. So in Sp. hermanos, hijos.

106 NUDAM III 216 n. Addison remarks on Italy: Rome [I 463 Bohn] 'the old sculptors generally drew their figures naked, that they might have the advantage of the different swelling of the muscles, and the turns of the body.'

CLIPEO VENIENTIS ET HASTA Verg. ecl. X 24 venit *et agresti capitis Silvanus* honore. ['coming with spear and shield': 113 *Gallis* venientibus. Lucr. III 833 n. *ad confligendum* venientibus *undique Poenis.* Venire seems almost a technical word for soldiers coming in a hostile way: Livy often has *sub signis venientes* and the like.' H. A. J. M.] Addison (p. 464) 'the sculptor..., to distinguish him from the rest of the gods, gave him what the medallists call his proper attributes, a spear in one hand and a shield in the other.' Spear the symbol of Mars Marquardt IV 5.

107 PENDENTIS Addison (followed by Spence Polymetis dial. 7 p. 77) with schol. makes this a second group, Mars 'descending upon the priestess Ilia' (see Addison's pl. 8 ser. IV Bohn). Lessing (Laokoon c. 7 the long note) retorts: the text makes no allusion to the priestess, who imports a hysteron proteron into the passage. Teuffel (cl. O. Müller's Denkmäler XXIII n. 252—254 where Mars visits Rea Silvia naked, or with a mantle hanging behind him, and bearing shield and spear) makes only one group: the twins suckled in a grotto by the wolf, watched by their father Mars, who bends over them. cf. Verg. *pronus* pendens *in verbera.*

108 Suet. Caes. 57 Casaubon. PONEBANT I 141 n. Phaedr. I 28 5. V 4 3. TUSCO CATINO 20 n. III 168 n. Pers. II 59 60 aurum *vasa Numae Saturniaque impulit aera,* | *Vestalesque urnas et* Tuscum fictile *mutat.* Mart. XIV 98 *Arretina nimis ne spernas* vasa *monemus.* | *lautus erat* Tuscis

Porsena fictilibus. id. I 53 6. Plin. XXXIII § 142 *Catum Aelium, cum legati Aetolorum in consulatu prandentem in* fictilibus *adissent, missa ab eis vasa argentea non accepisse, neque aliud habuisse argenti ad supremum vitae diem quam duo pocula quae L. Paulus socer ei ob virtutem devicto Perseo rege donavisset.* id. XXXV § 160. Flor. I 13=18 § 22. See Birch hist. anc. pottery. Marquardt V (2) 249.

FARRATA XIV 171 n. Ov. f. VI 180 of the good old times *terra fabas tantum duraque* farra *dabat.* DH. II 25. Pers. IV 30 31 *tunicatum cum sale mordens | caepe et* farrata *pueris plaudentibus olla.* id. VI 40. Marquardt V (2) 24. Preller röm. Myth.[1] 116. CATINO VI 343. Hor. S. I 6 114 115 *domum me | ad porri et ciceris refero laganique* catinum. Marquardt V (2) 250. ib. 288 289 cooking vessels of silver.

110 111 for the rhythm cf. XV 150 151 *adfectus pětěre... dispersos trăhĕre.* **111** PRAESENTIOR III 18 n. Aen. XII 152. 245. Gonsal. on Petron 17 p. 104 Burm.

VOX Liv. V 32 § 6 B.C. 391 *M. Caedicius de plebe nuntiavit tribunis se in nova via, ubi nunc sacellum est supra aedem Vestae,* vocem noctis silentio audisse clariorem humana, *quae magistratibus dici iuberet, Gallos adventare.* After the recovery of the city ib. 50 § 5 *expiandae etiam* vocis nocturnae, *quae nuntia cladis ante bellum Gallicum audita neglectaque esset, mentio illata, iussumque templum in nova via Aio Locutio fieri.* ib. 52 § 11. Cic. de divin. I § 101 esp. the conservative comment *haec igitur et a dis significata et a nostris maioribus iudicata contemnimus?* II § 69 audita vox est monentis esp. the sceptic taunt *Aius iste Loquens, cum eum nemo norat, et aiebat et loquebatur,...postea quam et sedem et aram et nomen invenit, obmutuit?* Varro in Gell. XVI 17 § 2. Plut. Camill. 14. 30. de fort. Rom. 5. Schwegler III 239 n. 1 Aius Locutius like Dea Diva, Anna Perenna, Fors Fortuna, Vica Pota. Preller röm. Myth.[1] 55 compares other divine voices, one after the fall of Alba Longa, complaining of the neglect of the ancient worship, another demanding a propitiatory sacrifice after an earthquake (Cic. de divin. I § 101); a threatening voice in the temple of Mater Matuta at the destruction of Satricum by the Latini (Liv. VI 33 § 5); Verg. g. I 476. For the personification of speech Preller compares Fabulinus and Farinus. **112** AUDITA est.

113 LITORE AB OCEANI Liv. V 37 § 2 *invisitato atque inaudito hoste* ab Oceano *terrarumque ultimis oris bellum ciente.* Flor. I 7=13 § 5. Aug. ep. 169=102 *ab ultima Hispania, id est* ab Oceani litore.

114 HIS hac voce et huiusmodi signis MADVIG. cf. Liv. XXXIV 4 (cited on 100). MONUIT Liv. V 32 § 7 *neque deorum modo* monita *ingruente fato spreta.*

116 FICTILIS 109 n. 126 n. III 168 n. Cic. de divin. I § 16 *in fastigio* Iovis *optimi maximi, qui tum erat* fictilis. Sen. contr. 9 § 1 *quietiora tempora pauperes habuimus:* bella civilia aurato Capitolio gessimus. ib. § 18 *quid loqueris* Fabricios, *quid Coruncanios? pompae ista exempla,* fictiles *ubi fuerunt* dei. Varro in Non. p. 162 *quod inter eos Ioves intersit et hos qui ex marmore ebore* auro *nunc fiunt, potes animo advertere et horum temporum divitias et illorum paupertates.* Tibull. I 10 19—24. Prop. V=IV 1 5 seq. e.g. fictilibus *crebere deis haec aurea templa.* Ov. f. I 197—208 esp. 202 *inque* Iovis *dextra* fictile *fulmen erat.* DH. II 23 saw feasts spread for the gods on old-fashioned wooden tables on *earthen* platters, barley bread and spelt etc. and the libations in cups of *crockery.* Sen. ep. 31 § 11 '*te quoque dignum finge deo.*' *finges autem non* auro, *non argento: non* potest ex hac materia

[illegible] *cogita illos, cum propitii essent,* fictiles [illegible] § 7 *quorum tecta nondum* auro *fulgebant,* [illegible] *nitebant. itaque tunc per* fictiles *deos* [illegible] I 6 § 3. Plin. XXXIV § 34 *lignea potius aut* [illegible] *in delubris dicata usque ad devictam Asiam,* [illegible] XXXVI § 6. XXXV § 157 of the Capitoline Iuppi- [illegible] Priscus fictilem *eum fuisse...hae enim tum* [illegible] *simae, nec paenitet nos illorum qui tales eos* [illegible] *argentum ne dis quidem conficiebant.* ib. § 158. [illegible] *et pauperes ritus et nulla Capitolia certantia* [illegible] *tunc ingenia Graecorum atque Tuscorum fingen-* [illegible] *inundaverant.* Marquardt IV 5. 43. V (2) 236—7. [illegible] p. 136. Müller Handb. § 72 1. VIOLATUS III [illegible] 521 of Juppiter Ammon *pauper adhuc deus est, nullis* [illegible] *divitiis delubra tenens, morumque priorum | numen* [illegible] defendit ab auro. Plin. XXXVII § 1 violare *etiam* [illegible] *marum est, quasdam nefas ducentes.*

117 DOMI NATAS not the foreign *citrus* I 137 n. Mart. XII [illegible] On imported luxury see III 60—85 n. VI 286—305 esp. [illegible] peregrinos *obscena pecunia mores | intulit, et turpi* [illegible] *luxu | divitiae molles.* VIII 225. XIV 179—188 esp. [illegible] grina ignotaque nobis | ad scelus atque nefas, [illegible] est, *purpura ducit.* Sen. cons. Helv. 10 §§ 2 3. Stat. s. [illegible] coasts of the vastness of the importations. NATAS properly [illegible] trees, but cf. Hor. c. I 27 1 natis *in usum laetitiae scyphis.*

[illegible] 129 Luxury in furniture now-a-days. Venison and turbot have [illegible] roses and perfumes stink, unless our broad tables of citrus [illegible] leopard of ivory: this, the cast-off burden of the monster of [illegible] alone can whet jaded appetite; a silver pedestal is as an [illegible] on the finger. 120 seq. 16 n. V 93 seq. n.

121 RHOMBUS IV 39 n.

[illegible] I 49 23 (where it is classed with the hare and boar). III 58 28.

122 UNGUENTA IV 108 n. VI 297. 303. IX 128. [illegible] Hor. c. II 3 13 14. 7 8 and 23. III 14 17. Mart. X 19 19 20 [illegible] *Lyaeus, | cum regnat* rosa, *cum* madent capilli. Ath. 685c [illegible] στεφάνων καὶ μύρων πρότερον εἴσοδος εἰς τὰ συμπόσια ἡγεῖτο τῆς [illegible] τραπέζης. Lucr. V 1128. Forbiger I² 366. ROSAE [illegible] 50. Hor. c. I 36 15. 38 3. Mart. III 68 5 *hic iam deposito post* [illegible] rosasque *pudore.* II 11 14. III 29 3. VM. II 6 § 1 *primosque Ionas* [illegible] enti coronarumque *in convivio dandarum et secundae mensae* [illegible] *consuetudinem haud parva luxuriae inritamenta repperisse.* Plut. [illegible] conv. III 1 tit. *εἰ χρηστέον ἀνθινοῖς στεφάνοις παρὰ πότον.* Plin. XXI §§ [illegible] e.g. § 14 *paucissima nostri genera coronamentorum inter hortensia* [illegible] *ac paene violas* rosasque *tantum.* Clem. Alex. paed. II c. 8 tit. [illegible] *καὶ στεφάνοις χρηστέον.* Becker Charikles I 495. Hence the [illegible] verb *sub rosa.* Marquardt V (1) 341. Forbiger I² 216. At a feast [illegible] to Nero the roses (no doubt in winter) cost more than four million [illegible] sterces Suet. 27. With the thought cf. Fronto ad M. Caes. I 7 pp. 18 [illegible] Naber *nullum adeo vile aut vulgatum est holus aut pulpamentum, quin* [illegible] *gantius videatur vasis aureis adpositum. idem evenit* floribus [illegible] coronis: *alia dignitate sunt, cum a coronariis veneunt, alia cum a* [illegible] *cerdotibus porriguntur.* ORBES I 137 n. 138 n.

123 EBUR Plaut. Stich. 377 lectos eburatos, [illegible] *ratos.* Varro l. l. VIII § 32 if we applied the principle of 'analogy' to

furniture, we should not take more pleasure *supellectile distincta quae esset ex ebore* and other substances and varying shapes than in *grabati*, which generally are of one stuff and make. At Caesar's funeral (Suet. 84) lectus eburneus *auro et purpura stratus.* Mart. II 43 9 10 *tu Libycos* Indis *suspendis* dentibus orbes: | *fulcitur testa fagina mensa mihi.* id. XIV 91. Luc. X 119—121 ebur *atria vestit* | *et suffecta manu foribus* testudinis *Indae* | *terga sedent crebro maculas distincta smaragdo.* ib. 144—5 dentibus *hic niveis sectos Atlantide silva* | *imposuere* orbes. Plin. XII § 5 *ut a dis nato iure luxuriae eodem* ebore *numinum ora spectantur et* mensarum pedes. Lucian gallus 14 he who used to go in rags and was fain to lick the cups, now drives out in purple, has his servants, cups of gold, *tables with ivory feet.* Ath. 49ᵃ τράπεζαι ἐλεφαντόποδες. Plat. com. ib. 48ᵇ ἐν κλίναις ἐλεφαντόποσι. DCass. XI 10 § 3 Seneca had 500 such tables! Tubero in dig. XXXIII 10 7 § 1 *nec mirum est moribus civitatis et usu rerum appellationem eius* [supellectilis] *mutatam esse: nam* fictili *aut* lignea *aut vitrea aut* aerea *denique supellectili utebantur, nunc ex* ebore *atque* testudine *et* argento, *iam ex* auro *etiam atque* gemmis *supellectili utuntur.* ib. 7 12 § 28 mensae...eboreae. Clem. Al. paed. II § 25 p. 188 κλιντῆρές τε ἀργυροῖ...σκεύη ἀργυρᾶ τε καὶ χρυσᾶ...καὶ ἐλέφαντος...κλῖναί τε ἀργυρόποδες καὶ ἐλεφαντοκόλλητοι. Marquardt V (1) 318. (2) 334.

['ET=id est; like *atque* in Lucr. III 993 n. *quem volucres lacerant* atque *exest anxius angor.*' H. A. J. M.]

124 DENTIBUS 123 n. Plin. cited on XII 36.

PORTA VIII 160 n. SYENES *Assouan*, a frontier fortress in Southern Egypt, held by three cohorts Strab. 797. Hence *porta* may be the *gate* of the town, through which all traffic from Aethiopia, e.g. Nubian ivory, must pass. Others, since the valley of the Nile is greatly narrowed below Syene, understand by *porta* the pass thus formed. The lives of Iuv. (n. 1 and 2 Jahn) seem to imply that he was banished to this town (*missusque ad praefecturam cohortis in extrema Aegypti parte tendentis*). Here were the quarries of Syenite marble, which supplied Egypt with its statues and obelisks. **125** MAURO OBSCURIOR INDUS V 53 nigri...Mauri. The two kinds of elephants were distinguished by the ancients (cf. sat. X 150 n.) and the African was found much further north than now Plin. VIII § 32 elephantos *fert Africa ultra Syrticas solitudines et in* Mauretania,.....*sed maximos* India. Hence *Indus dens, Indum ebur*, etc. Catull. 64 48 Ellis. Ov. m. VIII 288. Petron. 135. Stat. s. III 3 94—5 Indi | dentis *honos.* Mart. cited 123 n. id. X 98 6 citrum *vetus* Indicos*que* dentes. I 72 4 *emptis ossibus* Indico*que cornu.* Plin. ind. *elephas.* OBSCURIOR INDUS Apul. fl. I 6 Indorum *non aeque miror* eboris *strues,...nec quod isdem* Indis *ibidem sitis ad nascentem diem tamen* in corpore color noctis *est.* Luc. IV 679 680 concolor Indo | Maurus. Mart. X 16 5. **126** DEPOSUIT has shed. The elephant has six grinders on each side of each jaw; those towards the front grow first and are worn, and then the others in turn come into use. 'One tooth alone is used (on each side of each jaw) at any time. This one may be an entire one or the halves of two (one worn, the other coming into use). The elephant does not eject as useless any teeth or tooth-structures' (I owe this note to A. H. Garrod, Esq. of the Zoological Gardens). Iuv. in the tone of Pliny (e. g. XII § 2) or Seneca is lashing the *deliciae* of the age; instead of using homegrown timber, men import at vast cost ivory, the mere refuse of a monster from Barbary. NABATAEO Plin. VI § 144 Nabataei oppidum

includunt Petram nomine. As there are no elephants in Arabia, some have sought these Nabataei among the Aethiopes Troglodytae, where a branch of the people was settled, id. XII § 98. But the word is used by poets loosely for the East Luc. IV 63. BELUA X 158 *Gaetula*...belua. lexx. Sil. cited XII 110 n. Plin. XII § 3 *haec* [of wood] *fuere numinum templa, priscoque ritu simplicia rura etiam nunc deo praecellentem arborem dicant. nec magis* auro *fulgentia atque* ebore *simulacra quam lucos et in iis silentia ipsa adoramus.* § 4 *arborea et simulacra numinum fuere* nondum pretio excogitato beluarum cadaveri. 127 HINC SURGIT OREXIS the costly table gives an edge to the appetite 16 n. VI 428 *rabidam facturus* orexin. Lamprid. Heliog. 29 fin. amabat sibi pretia maiora dici *earum rerum quae mensae parabantur,* orexin convivio *hanc esse asserens.* cf. Fronto ad M. Caes. I 7 p. 18 Naber *pleraque propria venustate carentia gratiam sibimet alienam extrinsecus mutuantur. quod evenit etiam in plebeis istis edulibus: nullum adeo vile aut vulgatum est holus aut pulpamentum, quin* elegantius videatur vasis aureis appositum. 128 PES ARGENTEUS Klearchos in Ath. 255e speaks of a Paphian dandy who lay ἐπ' ἀργυρόποδος κλίνης. dig. XXXIII 10 3 § 3 beds and tables silvered and gilt. cf. ib. pr. Papinian ib. 9 § 1 couches and tables (*vel argenteas vel argento inclusas*); he cites the bed of Ulixes with its gold and silver ornaments! Petron. 73 mensas *totas* argenteas. Heliogabalus (Lamprid. 20) had beds and couches of solid silver. Aug. serm. 14 (=de tempore 110) § 6 *somnus facilius accedebat ad duram terram, quam ad* lectum inargentatum. serm. 306 (=de diversis 112) *valde vellet dives* lectum argenteum *cum pauperis mutare cilicio, si posset aegritudo migrare cum lecto.* Asterius homil. in avar. (bibl. max. patr. V 815h) *pauper ne panem quidem habet, quem in lignea mensa frangat; cum mollis ac delicatus fulgore latissimae ex argento mensae, quam opere ductili fieri curavit, mentem et oculos pascat. ille inanes divitias iactitans lecti fulgoribus undequaque coruscat, cuius sint* argenteae sphaerae *ex eodemque metallo catenae vice funium.* Stob. fl. 85 20. Clem. Al. paed. II § 77 f. 129 ANULUS FERREUS a table with legs of silver is as vulgar and shabby, in the opinion of our voluptuaries (*illis*, i.e. divitibus 120), as a ring of iron. Plin. XXXIII § 9 *manus et prorsus sinistrae maximam auctoritatem conciliavere auro, non quidem Romanae, quarum in more* ferrei *erant et virtutis bellicae insigne.* ib. § 11 (cited X 42 n.). ib. § 12 *ii quoque qui ob legationem acceperant aureos in publico tantum utebantur iis, intra domos vero* ferreis, *quo argumento etiam nunc sponsae muneris vice* ferreus anulus *mittitur, isque sine gemma.* ib. §§ 21. 23 (worn by slaves). 30. 33. Plin. ep. VIII 6 § 4 of the distinctions conferred by the senate on the freedman Pallas *censent non exhortandum modo verum etiam compellendum ad usum* aureorum anulorum; *erat enim contra maiestatem senatus, si* ferreis *praetorius uteretur.* Stat. s. III 3 143—5 *idem, in cuneos populum cum duxit equestres | mutavitque genus* laevaeque ignobile ferrum | *exuit, et celse natorum aequavit honori.*

IN DIGITO Ioann. Sarisb. policr. VI 12.

129—135 'Such fine feeders are no guests for me,' who have not an ounce of ivory, not a die or 'piece' in draughts; the very handles of my knives are of bone; yet my chicken cuts no whit the worse, the blade takes no taint from the plainness of the haft.

131 ADEO III 84 so utterly destitute am I of so much as an ounce etc. NULLA UNCIA Plaut. rud. 913—4 *nec piscium*

ullam unciam *hodie* | *pondo cepi.* Mart. IX 3 5 cited VII 129. 48 10 11 **nulla** | *de nostro nobis* uncia *venit apro.* **132** TESSELLAE *dice* (*κύβοι*) of six marked sides, not to be confounded with *tali* (*ἀστράγαλοι*) of four Mart. XIV 15. Varro in Gell. I 20 § 4. Ivory *tesserae* Prop. II=III 24 13. Ov. a. a. II 203. Mart. XIII 1 6. XIV 14. L. Becq de Fouquières les jeux des anciens Par. 1869 ch. 15. Forbiger I² 221—3. infr. 176 n. XIV 4 n. Rich s. v. *tessera* gives a figure of an ivory die found at Herculaneum. Marquardt V (2) 335.

CALCULUS a counter, used for playing the *ludus latrunculorum* a sort of draughts, and *duodecim scriptorum* backgammon. Fouquières ch. 19 and 17. *calculi* were commonly of glass (Mart. VII 72 8 n. *vitreo latrone.* Bassi paneg. ad Pis. 181 182, where is the fullest account of the game *vitreo peraguntur milite bella,* | *ut niveus nigros, nunc et niger alliget albos.* Ov. a. a. II 208). cf. ib. III 357—60. id. tr. II 477—82. Mart. XIV 17. 20. VM. VIII 8 § 2. Becker Gallus III 261 seq. Forbiger I² 223—4. Marquardt V (2) 434—8 stone *calculi,* of semiglobular form, white, black and red, have been found in a tomb at Cumae. **133** MANUBRIA CULTELLORUM V 122. Clem. Al. paed. II 3 § 37 *τί γὰρ, εἰπέ μοι, τὸ μαχαίριον τὸ ἐπιτραπέζιον, ἢν μὴ ἀργυρόηλον ᾖ ἢ ἐξ ἐλέφαντος πεποιημένον τὴν λαβήν; οὐ τέμνει;* such a handle in archaeologia XXVII 143 cited by Marquardt V (2) 335. Plin. XXXIII § 152 *quid haec attinet colligere, cum capuli militum* ebore *etiam fastidito caelentur argento, vaginae catellis, baltea lamnis crepitent?* **135** RANCIDULA cited in lexx. from Pers. and Mart. add in Migne LXXXVII 359ᵃ rancidulum *susurres.*

136—141 No carver have I, worthy to be prizeman in Trypherus' school, where models of sow's paunch, hare, boar, 'white-breech' deer, pheasants, the huge flamingo and Getulian oryx, feast right dainty, if in elm, dissected with blunt knives, clatter through the length and breadth of Subura. **136** STRUCTOR V 120 n. 121 n. VII 184. Forbiger I² 73. **137** PERGULA from *pergo,* like *regula, tegula,* a *balcony,* at the top of a house (gloss. p. 294 Valpy *ὑπερῷον, προβολή.* Tert. adv. Valent. 7 *etiam creatori nostro Enniana cenacula in aedicularum disposita sunt forma, aliis atque aliis* pergulis *superstructis.* Plin. XXI § 8. Suet. Aug. infra); also a booth (Auson. epist. 4 6 *vilis harundineis cohibet quem* pergula *tectis*) in which wares were offered for sale (dig. V 1 19 § 2); esp. a painter's studio (cod. Theod. XIII 4 4 *picturae professores...*pergulas *et officinas in locis publicis sine pensione obtineant, si tamen in his usum propriae artis exerceant.* dig. IX 3 5 § 12 *cum pictor in* pergula *clipeum vel tabulam expositam habuisset eaque excidisset et transeunti damni quid dedisset.* Plin. XXXV § 84. Lucil. XV 10 Müller in Lact. I 22 § 13) or a school (Suet. Aug. 94 *Theogenis mathematici* pergulam *comite Agrippa ascenderat.* id. gr. 18 *initio circa scenam versatus est, deinde in* pergula *docuit.* Vopisc. Saturn. 10 fin. *Romae frequentaverat* pergulas *magistrales*). Marquardt V (1) 93.

TRYPHERI *τρυφερός,* delicatus, a suitable name (cf. III 67 n.) for this professor of an outlandish craft; some of the dainty meats also have foreign names or are 'Scythian,' 'Gaetulian.'

138 SUMINE Lucil. fr. inc. 49 Müller *illum* sumina *ducebant atque altilium lanx.* Pers. I 53. Plin. VIII § 209 *ut tamen Publi mimorum poetae cena, postquam servitutem exuerat, nulla memoretur sine abdomine,* etiam vocabulo suminis ab eo inposito. cf. XI § 211; but it was known to Plautus. Mart. II 37 2. VII 78 3 **sumen aprum, leporem,** *boletos, ostrea, mullos.* IX 14 3. XI 52 13. XII 17 4.

deinceps erogabitur. Veg. IV 7. cf. III 3. Philo cited XII 101.

89 DOMITO Sen. ep. 86 § 5 of Scipio *abluebat corpus laboribus rusticis fessum. exercebat enim opere se* terramque, ut mos fuit priscis, ipse subigebat. Mart. IV 64 33. Sil. VIII 371.

MONTE II 73 74 *populus modo victor et illud* | montanum positis *audiret vulgus* aratris. VI 5. XIV 161—172. Hor. c. III 6 37—44. Arat. phaen. 118 schol. Ov. f. III 779—82. Claud. cons. Mall. Theod. 8 9 *toties a rure profectus* | *lictor et* in mediis quaesitus consul aratris. Plin. XVIII § 39 *qui triumphales denas argenti libras in supellectile crimini dabant, qui* mortuo vilico relinquere victorias et reverti in rura sua postulabant,...*exercitusque ducebant senatu illis vilicante.* XXXVI § 111 *nimirum sic habitaverant illi qui hoc imperium fecere tantum,* ad devincendas gentes triumphosque referendos ab aratro aut foco exeuntes, quorum agri quoque minorem modum obtinuere quam sellaria istorum. For praises of agriculture see III 67 n. XIV 181—9. Cic. p. Rosc. Am. §§ 50 51 e. g. *cum* ab aratro arcessebantur qui consules fierent .....*illum Atilium, quem* sua manu spargentem semen qui missi erant convenerunt. off. I § 151 Beier. VM. IV 4 § 4 (see the whole chapter) *illi enim praedivites, qui* ab aratro arcessebantur ut consules fierent. Plin. XVIII § 10 notices some families (Lentuli, Cicerones, Fabii, Pisones, Pilumni) named from their devotion to these pursuits. Grat. cyn. 321—2. Sil. I 614.

90—119 When Cato and Fabricius kept men in awe, and censors were a terror to their very colleagues, none cared to rifle the ocean for tortoiseshell; an ass's head, rudely cut in brass, sole ornament of the couch, was crowned for the feast, and about it the peasant children used to romp. Innocent of Greek art, the soldier defaced work of famous engravers, his share of booty, to adorn his horse or helmet; the wolf that suckled the Quirini, Mars with spear and shield, these were the decorations of his choice. He dined off earthen platters, saving such silver as he had to deck his arms. Yet then was heaven near to Rome; a divine voice foretold the inroad of the Gauls. So watchful was Iuppiter, as yet of clay, unspoilt by gold. Tables too were then of native timber, some chance windfall of an old walnut tree.

90 FABIOS II 145 146 generosior...Fabiis. VIII 14 n. 191 n. The most famous censor of the *Fabia gens* was Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus, colleague of P. Decius B.C. 304. Joined with Cato also Sen. ep. 86 § 10 *di boni, quam iuvat illa balnea intrare obscura et gregali tectorio inducta, quae scires* Catonem *tibi aedilem aut* Fabium Maximum *aut ex Corneliis aliquem manu sua temperasse.* DURUM CATONEM II 40. Mart. XI 2 12 *triste supercilium* durique *severa* Catonis | *frons.* Cato maior was censor B.C. 184 (Liv. XXXIX 40—44. Plut. Cat. Mai. 15 seq. Sen. ep. 87 §§ 9 10. VM. II 9 § 3).

91 SCAUROS II 35. VI 604. Hor. c. I 12 37, where, as in Cic. (p. Mur. §§ 16. 36. p. Font. § 14=24. p. Sest. § 39. Brut. § 111. Drumann Gesch. Roms I 28) and VM. (V 8 § 4 Scaurus, *lumen ac decus patriae*) this M. Aemilius Scaurus, cons. B.C. 115 (when he passed a sumptuary law Plin. VIII § 223 *glires quos censoriae leges* princepsque M. Scaurus *in consulatu* non alio modo cenis ademere ac conchylia aut ex alio orbe convectas aves), censor B.C. 109, is held up as a model of virtue. But see Sallust Iug. 15 § 4 Aemilius Scaurus, homo nobilis, *inpiger factiosus avidus potentiae honoris divitiarum, ceterum vitia sua callide occultans.* Quintil. VI 1 § 21 Cicero *and Asinius,* the one speaking for the younger Scaurus, the other for the

father, urged in mitigation nobilitas *et merita maiorum.* On the generic plur. cf. I 109 n. p. 140. Dräger hist. Synt. § 6 b. Neue I² 394-5. Cic. p. Cael. § 39 if there is a youth scorning delights and living laborious days, he is divinely endowed. *ex hoc genere illos fuisse arbitror* Camillos, Fabricios, Curios *omnisque eos, qui haec ex minimis tanta fecerunt.* § 40 *verum haec genera virtutum non solum in moribus nostris, sed vix iam in libris reperiuntur.* Plin. pan. 13 Fabricios *et* Scipiones *et* Camillos. 55 *visuntur eadem e materia Caesaris statuae, qua* Brutorum, *qua* Camillorum. The family was extinct Sen. suas. 2 § 22 Scaurum *Mamercum in quo* Scaurorum familia extincta est. Tac. VI 29 *Mamercus dein* Scaurus *rursum postulatur,* insignis nobilitate *et orandis causis, vita probrosus...Scaurus, ut dignum* veteribus Aemiliis, *damnationem anteiit.* Sen. ben. IV 31 §§ 3—5 on the infamy of this Scaurus. FABRICIOS II 154. IX 141 142 *argenti vascula puri,* | *sed quae* Fabricius censor notet. C. Fabricius Luscinus, cons. B.C. 282 and 278, in his censorship B.C. 275 removed from the senate P. Cornelius Rufinus, for possessing ten pounds of silver plate (Liv. periocha 14. Plut. Sull. 1. Sen. vit. beat. 21 § 3. Salvian. de gub. Dei I p. 10 Baluz. Sen. contr. 9 § 8 *hoc scio nostros fugisse maiores,...hoc* Fabricium *Samnitium non accipientem munera, hoc ceteros patres nostros, quos* apud aratra ipsa minantes pecora sua circumsteterunt lictores. ib. §§ 17 18. Plin. IX § 118 contrasts the jewels of Lollia Paulina, the spoils of provinces, with the old frugality: *comparet nunc aliquis ex altera parte quantum* Curius *aut* Fabricius *in triumphis tulerint; imaginetur illorum fercula.* XXXIII § 153 Fabricius, qui bellicosos imperatores plus quam pateram et salinum habere ex argento vetabat, *videret hinc dona fortium fieri aut in haec frangi. heu mores, Fabricii nos pudet!* Gell. IV 8 [the chapter treats of Fabricius]. XVII 21 § 39. VM. II 9 § 4 [the chapter *de censoria nota*]. Tert. apol. 6). Aug. c. Iulian. IV § 17 who but a Pelagian will give the name of just to an infidel? *sit licet ille* Fabricius, *sit licet* Fabius, *sit licet Scipio, sit licet Regulus, quorum me nominibus, tamquam in antiqua Romana curia loqueremur, putasti esse terrendum.*

92 COLLEGA the censors M. Livius Salinator and C. Claudius Nero B.C. 204 VM. II 9 § 6 Nero et citari collegam et equum vendere iussit...Salinator quoque eadem animadversione Neronem persecutus est. cf. id. VII 2 § 6. Liv. XXIX 37. Becker II (2) 216—8. Mommsen Staatsr. II² 363—9. 94 OCEANO FLUCTU XV 23 n. *mare oceanum* nom. in Ampel. I 7. Unger paradox. Theb. 396. Zumpt § 257 n. Freund s. v. Heins. on Claud. p. 249. Burman anth. II 296. Neue I² 642—3. The tortoiseshell was brought from the *mare Indicum* Plin. IX § 35. TESTUDO VI 80. XIV 308. Verg. g. II 463. Mart. IX 59 9 testudineum...*hexaclinon.* id. XII 66 5 *gemmantes prima fulgent* testudine lecti. id. XIV 87. Plin. IX § 39 testudinum *putamina secare in laminas* lectosque *et repositoria his vestire Carvilius Pollio instituit, prodigi ac sagacis ad luxuriae instrumenta ingenii.* ib. XVI §§ 232—3 *nec satis: coepere tingui animalium cornua, dentes secari lignumque ebore distingui, mox operiri. placuit deinde materiam et in mari quaeri.* testudo *in hoc secta. nuperque portentosis ingeniis principatu Neronis inventum ut pigmentis perderet se plurisque veniret imitata lignum.* sic lectis pretia quaeruntur... *modo luxuria non fuerat contenta ligno, iam lignum et testudinem facit.* id. XXXIII § 146 *triclinia* of tortoiseshell came into fashion under Tiberius. Sen. ben. VII 9 § 2. Lucian asin. 53 (translated by Apul. met. X 34) κλινη

ἦν μεγάλη ἀπὸ χελώνης Ἰνδικῆς πεποιημένη, χρυσῷ ἐσφηκωμένη. Clem. Alex. paed. II 3 § 35. Varro in Non. s.v. *culcita*. Varro l.l. IX § 47. dig. XXXII 100 § 4 *cui* testudinea *legata essent, ei* lectos testudineos *pedibus inargentatis deberi*. Marquardt V (I) 318. Luc. cited 123.

95 TROIUGENIS I 100 n. Hdn. II 3 § 4 Glabrio traced his pedigree to Aeneas. FULCRUM VI 22. Prop. III=II 13 21 when I die, let me not be buried in state *nec mihi tum* fulcro *sternatur lectus* eburno. supports decorated with sphinxes and other figures Becker Gallus II 249. 96 NUDO LATERE ET PARVIS Ov. m. I 19 20 *frigida pugnabant calidis, umentia siccis,* | *mollia cum duris,* sine pondere (=τοῖς ἄνευ βάρους οὖσιν) *habentia pondus*. Lucr. I 774 *non animans, non* exanimo cum corpore, *ut arbos*. Cic. orat. § 4 *in poetis non Homero soli locus est,.....aut Archilocho aut Sophocli aut Pindaro, sed horum vel secundis vel etiam* infra secundos. Suet. Caes. 43 *dispositis circa macellum custodibus, qui obsonia* contra vetitum *retinerent*. Vesp. 4 *et* industriae expertae *nec metuendus*. Nägelsb. Stylistik § 75 2. Nep. Iph. 3 § 2 *bonus...civis* fideque magna. Heusinger on Nep. Att. 8 § 2. Ov. m. II 403 404 *firma* suique | roboris. Tac. IV 31 *compositus alias et velut* eluctantium verborum. Capitolin. Maximin. 2 § 5 *semibarbarus et vix adhuc* Latinae linguae. PARVIS III 203. FRONS (VM. II 10 § 3 lecti *illius* frontem *Macedonicis triumphis...adornatam*) is the head of the couch. The sides were plain, not inlaid with ivory or tortoiseshell. Liv. XXXIX 6 § 6 B.C. 187 not only the outrages reported from the provinces, *sed ea etiam magis, quae in militibus...quotidie adspiciebantur.* § 7 *luxuriae enim peregrinae origo ab exercitu Asiatico invecta in urbem est. ii primum* lectos aeratos [Cic. Verr. IV § 60], *vestem stragulam pretiosam,...et, quae tum magnificae supellectilis habebantur, monopodia et abacos Romam advexerunt.* § 8 *epulae quoque ipsae et cura et sumptu maiore apparari coeptae.* 97 VILE of rude workmanship and small cost. CORONATI ASELLI Ov. f. VI 311 *ecce* coronatis *panis dependet* asellis. ib. 347. The head was crowned with vine-leaves, the ass being sacred to Bacchus (and Vesta, Ov. l. l., Lydus de mens. IV 59. Prop. IV 1 21 *Vesta* coronatis *pauper gaudebat* asellis). Hygin. fab. 274 *antiqui autem nostri* in lectis tricliniaribus in fulcris capita asellorum vite alligata habuerunt, significantes suavitatem [? asinum vitem *conj.* Reines.] *invenisse*. Pausan. II 38 § 3 sculpture of an ass at Nauplia, in gratitude for its invention (by the example of its browsing) of pruning. Britannicus compares the Etruscan superstition Colum. X 344 345 *hinc* caput *Arcadici nudum cute fertur* aselli | *Tyrrhenus fixisse Tages in limite ruris*. Pallad. I 35 § 16. Markland 'vetus kalendarium mensis Iunii: *vi iduum asinus coronatur.*' 98 LASCIVI playful: cf. XIV 168 seq. RURIS ALUMNI the children (slave perhaps as well as free XIV 168 169) romped while the warriors dined Suet. Claud. 32 Torrent. *adhibebat omni cenae et liberos suos,* qui more veteri ad fulcra lectorum sedentes vescerentur. id. Aug. 64. Tac. XIII 16. Becker Gallus II^3 141. Marquardt V (1) 183 n. 1126. The grave fathers of the state were men of Luther-like simplicity of character; their children grew up under their eyes, not under the care of a *Graecula ancillula* or a *paedagogus;* there was nothing in their life to be ashamed of, nothing *dictu foedum visuque;* no stiff etiquette to be maintained. cf. Agesilaos *equitans in harundine longa* with his boy Ael. v. h. XII 15, where are like frisks of Herakles, Sokrates and Archytas. VM. VIII 8.

308. 99 Markland 'dubitari potest de hoc versu.'

100 RUDIS ET GRAIAS MIRARI NESCIUS ARTES III 61 seq. n. VIII 100—110 n. Liv. XXV 40 § 1 B.C. 212 Marcellus, *ut non modo suam gloriam, sed etiam maiestatem populi Romani augeret, ornamenta urbis, signa tabulasque, quibus abundabant Syracusae, Romam devexit.* § 2 *inde primum initium* mirandi Graecarum artium opera *licentiaeque huic sacra profanaque omnia vulgo spoliandi factum est, quae postremo in Romanos deos...vertit.* Cato ib. XXXIV 4 e.g. § 4 *infesta, mihi credite, signa ab Syracusis illata sunt huic urbi.* iam nimis multos audio Corinthi et Athenarum ornamenta laudantes mirantesque, et antefixa fictilia deorum Romanorum ridentes. § 5 *ego hos malo propitios deos.* Sall. Catil. 11 § 6 speaking of Sulla's Asiatic campaign *ibi primum insuevit exercitus populi Romani amare potare,* signa tabulas pictas vasa caelata mirari, *ea privatim et publice rapere, delubra spoliare.* Plin. XXXVII § 12. Roman magistrates anciently refused to reply even to Greeks except in Latin VM. II 2 § 2 Periz. Quintil. I 5 § 60. Suet. Claud. 16. Here contempt of the fine arts is meant Aen. VI 842—854. Vell. I 13 §§ 4 5 *Mummius tam* rudis *fuit, ut capta Corintho* [B.C. 146], *cum* maximorum artificum perfectas manibus tabulas ac statuas *in Italiam portandas locaret, iuberet praedici conducentibus, si eas perdidissent, novas esse reddituros. non tamen puto dubites, Vinici, quin magis pro republica fuerit manere adhuc* rudem *Corinthiorum intellectum quam in tantum ea intellegi, et quin hac prudentia illa imprudentia decori publico fuerit convenientior.* Strabo 381 Polybius was present and bewails the soldiers' contempt of works of art. he saw with his own eyes ἐρριμμένους πίνακας ἐπ' ἐδάφους, πεττεύοντας δὲ τοὺς στρατιώτας ἐπὶ τούτων. ib Mummius being generous, but no connoisseur, freely gave to such as asked. Flor. I 32 = II 16 §§ 6 7. Cic. off. I § 35. II § 76 Beier. [DChrys.] 37 II 123 R ἄνθρωπος ἀπαίδευτος [*Mummius*] καὶ μηδενὸς τῶν καλῶν πεπειραμένος. Thirlwall VIII[1] 453 454. Marquardt V (2) 209.

102 VIII 102—110.

FRANGEBAT 18.

103 PHALERIS XVI 60 n. Liv. XXII 52 § 5 of the booty taken at Cannae *si quid* argenti, *quod plurimum in* phaleris equorum *erat; nam ad vescendum facto perexiguo, utique militantes, utebantur.* PHALERIS GAUDERET ECUS Plin. VIII § 12 when Antiochus was trying a ford Aiax [an elephant], who otherwise always led the van, hung back. *tum pronuntiatum eius fore principatum qui transisset, ausumque Patroclum ob id* phaleris argenteis, quo maxime gaudent, *et reliquo omni primatu donavit.*

104 ROMULEAE SIMULACRA FERAE Aen. VIII 630—4 from Ennius (Servius), description of the shield made by Vulcan *fecerat et viridi fetam Mavortis in antro | procubuisse* lupam; geminos *huic ubera circum | ludere pendentes pueros et lambere matrem | inpavidos, illam tereti cervice reflexa | mulcere alternos et corpora fingere lingua.* Ov. f. II 413—420. Schwegler I 361. 397 n. 424 n. 20. B.C. 296 Liv. X 23 § 12 the aediles *ad ficum ruminalem simulacra infantium conditorum urbis sub uberibus* lupae *posuerunt.* DH. I 79 in his time the same group of ancient work was to be seen at the place. The wolf is still preserved in the Capitoline museum. Burn Rome and the Campagna 157. dict. geogr. II 723 where it is figured. It is the subject of countless works of art, and Rome still keeps a live wolf on the Palatine and on the Capitol. Claud. cons. Prob. 96—99 of a shield wrought by Vulcan *hinc patrius* Mavortis *amor fetusque notantur | Romulei, pius amnis inest et* belua nutrix. \ electro

Tiberis, pueri formantur in auro; | *fingunt aera* lupam; Mavors *adamante coruscat.* The wolf was sacred to Mars (Schwegler I 241 n. 2. 415 n. 3), who had a statue on the Appian way *ad simulacra luporum* Liv. XXII 1 § 12. Sil. V 144—5. MANSUESCERE Fabius Pictor in DH. I 79 ἡ δὲ λύκαινα οὐ μάλα ἀγριαίνουσα τῶν ἀνθρώπων τῇ προσόδῳ, ἀλλ' ὥσπερ ἂν χειροήθης, ἀποστᾶσα τῶν βρεφῶν ἤρεμα...ἀπῆει. καὶ ἦν γάρ τις οὐ πολὺ ἀπέχων ἱερὸς χῶρος ὕλῃ βαθείᾳ συνηρεφής, καὶ πέτρα κοιλὴ πηγὰς ἀνιεῖσα. Arn. IV 3 *quod* abiectis infantibus pepercit lupa non mitis, *Luperca, inquit, dea est auctore appellata Varrone. ex rerum ergo proventu, non ex vi naturae dea ista est prodita? et postquam* feros morsus immanis prohibuit belua, *et ipsa esse occepit et ipsius nominis significantiam traxit?* So Kroesos was said to have been suckled by a bitch (Hdt. I 122. Iustin. XLIV 4 § 12), Habis by bitches and sows (he was thrown to the creatures when ravenous from a long fast, but hurt by none, suckled by some ib. §§ 5 6.)

105 IMPERII FATO Plin. VIII § 61 *quae de infantibus ferarum lacte nutritis, cum essent expositi, produntur, sicut* de conditoribus nostris a lupa magnitudini fatorum *accepta ferri aequius quam ferarum naturae arbitror.*

QUIRINOS Romulus and Remus are called *gemini Quirini* as Castor and Pollux are called *Castores* (Minuc. Oct. 22 § 7. Auson. grat. act. fin. Serv. g. III 89. Symm. ep. I 95, where also *Polluces gemini*) and *geminus Pollux* (Hor. c. III 29 64) and so possibly *geminus Castor* (Ov. a. a. I 746), *Polluces* (Symm. ep. I 89), a king and queen *reges*, a brother and sister *fratres*, father- and mother-in-law *soceri* (add to Neue Stat. Th. XI 217. XII 201). Bentley on Hor. s. I 1 100. Burman on Quintil. I 835. II 806. Orelli inscr. 4583. Apul. met. II 7. Beda in Migne XC 134b. Neue I² 598. 602. So in Sp. hermanos, hijos.

106 NUDAM III 216 n. Addison remarks on Italy: Rome [I 463 Bohn] 'the old sculptors generally drew their figures naked, that they might have the advantage of the different swelling of the muscles, and the turns of the body.'

CLIPEO VENIENTIS ET HASTA Verg. ecl. X 24 venit *et agresti capitis Silvanus* honore. ['coming with spear and shield': 113 *Gallis* venientibus. Lucr. III 833 n. *ad confligendum* venientibus *undique Poenis.* Venire seems almost a technical word for soldiers coming in a hostile way: Livy often has *sub signis venientes* and the like.' H. A. J. M.] Addison (p. 464) 'the sculptor..., to distinguish him from the rest of the gods, gave him what the medallists call his proper attributes, a spear in one hand and a shield in the other.' Spear the symbol of Mars Marquardt IV 5.

107 PENDENTIS Addison (followed by Spence Polymetis dial. 7 p. 77) with schol. makes this a second group, Mars 'descending upon the priestess Ilia' (see Addison's pl. 8 ser. IV Bohn). Lessing (Laokoon c. 7 the long note) retorts: the text makes no allusion to the priestess, who imports a hysteron proteron into the passage. Teuffel (cl. O. Müller's Denkmäler XXIII n. 252—254 where Mars visits Rea Silvia naked, or with a mantle hanging behind him, and bearing shield and spear) makes only one group: the twins suckled in a grotto by the wolf, watched by their father Mars, who bends over them. cf. Verg. *pronus* pendens *in verbera.*

108 Suet. Caes. 57 Casaubon. PONEBANT I 141 n. Phaedr. I 28 5. V 4 3. TUSCO CATINO 20 n. III 168 n. Pers. II 59 60 aurum *vasa Numae Saturniaque impulit aera,* | *Vestalesque urnas et* Tuscum fictile *mutat.* Mart. XIV *98* Arretina *nimis ne spernas* vasa *monemus.* | *lautus erat* Tuscis

Porsena fictilibus. id. I 53 6. Plin. XXXIII § 142 *Catum Aelium, cum legati Aetolorum in consulatu prandentem in* fictilibus *adissent, missa ab eis vasa argentea non accepisse, neque aliud habuisse argenti ad supremum vitae diem quam duo pocula quae L. Paulus socer ei ob virtutem devicto Perseo rege donavisset.* id. XXXV § 160. Flor. I 13=18 § 22. See Birch hist. anc. pottery. Marquardt V (2) 249.

FARRATA XIV 171 n. Ov. f. VI 180 of the good old times *terra fabas tantum duraque* farra *dabat.* DH. II 25. Pers. IV 30 31 *tunicatum cum sale mordens | caepe et* farrata *pueris plaudentibus olla.* id. VI 40. Marquardt V (2) 24. Preller röm. Myth.[1] 116. CATINO VI 343. Hor. s. I 6 114 115 *domum me | ad porri et ciceris refero laganique* catinum. Marquardt V (2) 250. ib. 288 289 cooking vessels of silver.

110 111 for the rhythm cf. XV 150 151 *adfectus pĕtĕre... dispersos trăhĕre.* **111** PRAESENTIOR III 18 n. Aen. XII 152. 245. Gonsal. on Petron 17 p. 104 Burm.

vox Liv. V 32 § 6 B.C. 391 *M. Caedicius de plebe nuntiavit tribunis se in nova via, ubi nunc sacellum est supra aedem Vestae,* vocem noctis silentio audisse clariorem humana, *quae magistratibus dici iuberet, Gallos adventare.* After the recovery of the city ib. 50 § 5 *expiandae etiam* vocis nocturnae, *quae nuntia cladis ante bellum Gallicum audita neglectaque esset, mentio illata, iussumque templum in nova via Aio Locutio fieri.* ib. 52 § 11. Cic. de divin. I § 101 esp. the conservative comment *haec igitur et a dis significata et a nostris maioribus iudicata contemnimus?* II § 69 audita vox est monentis esp. the sceptic taunt *Aius iste Loquens, cum eum nemo norat, et aiebat et loquebatur,...postea quam et sedem et aram et nomen invenit, obmutuit?* Varro in Gell. XVI 17 § 2. Plut. Camill. 14. 30. de fort. Rom. 5. Schwegler III 239 n. 1 Aius Locutius like Dea Diva, Anna Perenna, Fors Fortuna, Vica Pota. Preller röm. Myth.[1] 55 compares other divine voices, one after the fall of Alba Longa, complaining of the neglect of the ancient worship, another demanding a propitiatory sacrifice after an earthquake (Cic. de divin. I § 101); a threatening voice in the temple of Mater Matuta at the destruction of Satricum by the Latini (Liv. VI 33 § 5); Verg. g. I 476. For the personification of speech Preller compares Fabulinus and Farinus. **112** AUDITA est.

113 LITORE AB OCEANI Liv. V 37 § 2 *invisitato atque inaudito hoste* ab Oceano *terrarumque ultimis oris bellum ciente.* Flor. I 7=13 § 5. Aug. ep. 169=102 *ab ultima Hispania, id est* ab Oceani litore.

114 HIS hac voce et huiusmodi signis MADVIG. cf. Liv. XXXIV 4 (cited on 100). MONUIT Liv. V 32 § 7 *neque deorum modo* monita *ingruente fato spreta.*

116 FICTILIS 109 n. 126 n. III 168 n. Cic. de divin. I § 16 *in fastigio* Iovis *optimi maximi, qui tum erat* fictilis. Sen. contr. 9 § 1 *quietiora tempora pauperes habuimus:* bella civilia aurato Capitolio gessimus. ib. § 18 *quid loqueris* Fabricios, *quid Coruncanios? pompae ista exempla,* fictiles *ubi fuerunt* dei. Varro in Non. p. 162 *quod inter eos Ioves intersit et hos qui ex marmore ebore* auro *nunc fiunt, potes animo advertere et horum temporum divitias et illorum paupertates.* Tibull. I 10 19—24. Prop. V=IV 1 5 seq. e.g. fictilibus *crebere deis haec aurea templa.* Ov. f. I 197—208 esp. 202 *inque* Iovis *dextra* fictile *fulmen erat.* DH. II 23 saw feasts spread for the gods on old-fashioned wooden tables on *earthen* platters, barley bread and spelt etc. and the libations in cups of *crockery.* Sen. ep. 31 § 11 '*te quoque dignum finge deo.*' *finges autem non* auro, *non argento: non* potest ex hac materia

similis: cogita illos, cum propitii essent, fictiles Helv. 10 § 7 *quorum tecta nondum* auro *fulgebant, ... nondum gemmis nitebant. itaque tunc per* fictiles *deos ... iurabatur.* id. ben. I 6 § 3. Plin. XXXIV § 34 *lignea potius aut ... simulacra in delubris dicata usque ad devictam Asiam,* ib. § 15. XXXVI § 6. XXXV § 157 of the Capitoline Iuppiter by Tarquinius Priscus fictilem *eum fuisse...hae enim tum ... erant lautissimae, nec paenitet nos illorum qui tales eos ... fecerunt enim et argentum ne dis quidem conficiebant.* ib. § 158. 23 *frugi religio et pauperes ritus et nulla Capitolia certantia ... nondum enim tunc ingenia Graecorum atque Tuscorum fingentes urbem inundaverant.* Marquardt IV 5. 43. V (2) 236—7. Jahn's Persius p. 136. Müller Handb. § 72 1. VIOLATUS III IX 519—521 of Juppiter Ammon *pauper adhuc deus est, nullis ... auro | divitiis delubra tenens, morumque priorum | numen* templum defendit ab auro. Plin. XXXVII § 1 violare *etiam ... causa gemmarum est, quasdam nefas ducentes.*

117 DOMI NATAS not the foreign *citrus* I 137 n. Mart. XII XV 90. On imported luxury see III 60—85 n. VI 286—305 esp. 290 *prima* peregrinos *obscena pecunia mores | intulit, et turpi ... saecula luxu | divitiae molles.* VIII 225. XIV 179—188 esp. 186 peregrina ignotaque nobis | ad scelus atque nefas, ... quaecumque est, *purpura ducit.* Sen. cons. Helv. 10 §§ 2 3. Stat. s. ... 95 boasts of the vastness of the importations. NATAS properly ... to the trees, but cf. Hor. c. I 27 1 natis *in usum laetitiae scyphis.*

120 129 Luxury in furniture now-a-days. Venison and turbot have ... wish, roses and perfumes stink, unless our broad tables of citrus ... on a leopard of ivory: this, the cast-off burden of the monster of ... tropics, alone can whet jaded appetite; a silver pedestal is as an ... ring on the finger. 120 seq. 16 n. V 93 seq. n.

121 RHOMBUS IV 39 n.

... Mart. I 49 23 (where it is classed with the hare and boar). III 58 28. ... 94.

122 UNGUENTA IV 108 n. VI 297. 303. IX 128. ... 50. Hor. c. II 8 13 14. 7 8 and 23. III 14 17. Mart. X 19 19 20 ... *Lyaeus,* | *cum regnat* rosa, *cum* madent capilli. Ath. 685^{e} ... στεφάνων καὶ μύρων πρότερον εἴσοδος εἰς τὰ συμπόσια ἠγεῖτο τῆς τραπέζης. Lucr. V 1128. Forbiger I^{2} 366. ROSAE XV 50. Hor. c. I 36 15. 38 3. Mart. III 68 5 *hic iam deposito post* rosa*que pudore.* II 11 14. III 29 3. VM. II 6 § 1 *primosque Ionas* ... coronarum*que in convivio dandarum et secundae mensae ... consuetudinem haud parva luxuriae inritamenta repperisse.* Plut. ... III 1 tit. εἰ χρηστέον ἀνθινοῖς στεφάνοις παρὰ πότον. Plin. XXI §§ ... e.g. § 14 *paucissima nostri genera coronamentorum inter hortensia ... ac paene violas* rosa*que tantum.* Clem. Alex. paed. II c. 8 tit. ... καὶ στεφάνοις χρηστέον. Becker Charikles I 495. Hence the ... *sub rosa.* Marquardt V (1) 341. Forbiger I^{2} 216. At a feast ... to Nero the roses (no doubt in winter) cost more than four million ... Suet. 27. With the thought cf. Fronto ad M. Caes. I 7 pp. 18 ... Naber *nullum adeo vile aut vulgatum est holus aut pulpamentum, quin ... ornantius videatur vasis aureis adpositum. idem evenit* floribus ... coronis: *alia dignitate sunt, cum a coronariis veneunt, alia cum a ... violis porriguntur.* ORBES I 137 n. 138 n.

123 EBUR Plant. Stich. 377 lectos eburatos, ... Varro l. l. VIII § 32 if we applied the principle of 'analogy' to

furniture, we should not take more pleasure *supellectile distincta quae esset ex ebore* and other substances and varying shapes than in *grabati*, which generally are of one stuff and make. At Caesar's funeral (Suet. 84) lectus eburneus *auro et purpura stratus.* Mart. II 43 9 10 *tu Libycos* Indis *suspendis* dentibus orbes: | *fulcitur testa fagina mensa mihi.* id. XIV 91. Luc. X 119—121 ebur *atria vestit* | *et suffecta manu foribus* testudinis *Indae* | *terga sedent crebro maculas distincta smaragdo.* ib. 144—5 dentibus *hic niveis sectos Atlantide silva* | *imposuere* orbes. Plin. XII § 5 *ut a dis nato iure luxuriae eodem* ebore *numinum ora spectantur et* mensarum pedes. Lucian gallus 14 he who used to go in rags and was fain to lick the cups, now drives out in purple, has his servants, cups of gold, *tables with ivory feet.* Ath. 49ᵃ τράπεζαι ἐλεφαντόποδες. Plat. com. ib. 48ᵇ ἐν κλίναις ἐλεφαντόποσι. DCass. XI 10 § 3 Seneca had 500 such tables! Tubero in dig. XXXIII 10 7 § 1 *nec mirum est moribus civitatis et usu rerum appellationem eius* [supellectilis] *mutatam esse: nam* fictili *aut* lignea *aut vitrea aut* aerea *denique supellectili utebantur, nunc ex* ebore *atque* testudine *et* argento, *iam ex* auro *etiam atque* gemmis *supellectili utuntur.* ib. 7 12 § 28 mensae...eboreae. Clem. Al. paed. II § 25 p. 188 κλινοπῆρές τε ἀργυροῖ...σκεύῃ ἀργυρᾷ τε καὶ χρυσᾷ...καὶ ἐλέφαντος...κλῖναί τε ἀργυρόποδες καὶ ἐλεφαντοκόλλητοι. Marquardt V (1) 318. (2) 334.

['ET=id est; like *atque* in Lucr. III 993 n. *quem volucres lacerant* atque *exest anxius angor.*' H. A. J. M.]

124 DENTIBUS 123 n. Plin. cited on XII 36.

PORTA VIII 160 n. SYENES *Assouan*, a frontier fortress in Southern Egypt, held by three cohorts Strab. 797. Hence *porta* may be the *gate* of the town, through which all traffic from Aethiopia, e.g. Nubian ivory, must pass. Others, since the valley of the Nile is greatly narrowed below Syene, understand by *porta* the pass thus formed. The lives of Iuv. (n. 1 and 2 Jahn) seem to imply that he was banished to this town (*missusque ad praefecturam cohortis in extrema Aegypti parte tendentis*). Here were the quarries of Syenite marble, which supplied Egypt with its statues and obelisks. 125 MAURO OBSCURIOR INDUS V 53 nigri...Mauri. The two kinds of elephants were distinguished by the ancients (cf. sat. X 150 n.) and the African was found much further north than now Plin. VIII § 32 elephantos *fert Africa ultra Syrticas solitudines et in* Mauretania,.....*sed maximos* India. Hence *Indus dens, Indum ebur*, etc. Catull. 64 48 Ellis. Ov. m. VIII 288. Petron. 135. Stat. s. III 3 94—5 Indi | dentis *honos.* Mart. cited 123 n. id. X 98 6 citrum *vetus* Indicosque dentes. I 72 4 *emptis ossibus* Indico*que cornu.* Plin. ind. *elephas.* OBSCURIOR INDUS Apul. fl. I 6 Indorum *non aeque miror* eboris *strues,...nec quod isdem* Indis *ibidem sitis ad nascentem diem tamen* in corpore color noctis *est.* Luc. IV 679 680 concolor Indo | Maurus. Mart. X 16 5. 126 DEPOSUIT has shed. The elephant has six grinders on each side of each jaw; those towards the front grow first and are worn, and then the others in turn come into use. 'One tooth alone is used (on each side of each jaw) at any time. This one may be an entire one or the halves of two (one worn, the other coming into use). The elephant does not eject as useless any teeth or tooth-structures' (I owe this note to A. H. Garrod, Esq. of the Zoological Gardens). Iuv. in the tone of Pliny (e. g. XII § 2) or Seneca is lashing the *deliciae* of the age; instead of using homegrown timber, men import at vast cost ivory, the mere refuse of a monster from Barbary. NABATAEO Plin. VI § 144 Nabataei oppidum

includunt Petram nomine. As there are no elephants in Arabia, some have sought these Nabataei among the Aethiopes Troglodytae, where a branch of the people was settled, id. XII § 98. But the word is used by poets loosely for the East Luc. IV 63. BELUA X 158 *Gaetula*...belua. lexx. Sil. cited XII 110 n. Plin. XII § 3 *haec* [of wood] *fuere numinum templa, priscoque ritu simplicia rura etiam nunc deo praecellentem arborem dicant. nec magis* auro *fulgentia atque* ebore *simulacra quam lucos et in iis silentia ipsa adoramus.* § 4 *arborea et simulacra numinum fuere* nondum pretio excogitato beluarum cadaveri. 127 HINC SURGIT OREXIS the costly table gives an edge to the appetite 16 n. VI 428 *rabidam facturus* orexin. Lamprid. Heliog. 29 fin. amabat sibi pretia maiora dici *earum rerum quae mensae parabantur,* orexin convivio *hanc esse asserens.* cf. Fronto ad M. Caes. I 7 p. 18 Naber *pleraque propria venustate carentia gratiam sibimet alienam extrinsecus mutuantur. quod evenit etiam in plebeis istis edulibus: nullum adeo vile aut vulgatum est holus aut pulpamentum, quin* elegantius videatur vasis aureis appositum. 128 PES ARGENTEUS Klearchos in Ath. 255e speaks of a Paphian dandy who lay ἐπ' ἀργυρόποδος κλίνης. dig. XXXIII 10 3 § 3 beds and tables silvered and gilt. cf. ib. pr. Papinian ib. 9 § 1 couches and tables (*vel argenteas vel argento inclusas*); he cites the bed of Ulixes with its gold and silver ornaments! Petron. 73 mensas *totas* argenteas. Heliogabalus (Lamprid. 20) had beds and couches of solid silver. Aug. serm. 1¼ (=de tempore 110) § 6 *somnus facilius accedebat ad duram terram, quam ad* lectum inargentatum. serm. 306 (=de diversis 112) *valde vellet dives* lectum argenteum *cum pauperis mutare cilicio, si posset aegritudo migrare cum lecto.* Asterius homil. in avar. (bibl. max. patr. V 815h) *pauper ne panem quidem habet, quem in lignea mensa frangat; cum mollis ac delicatus fulgore latissimae ex argento mensae, quam opere ductili fieri curavit, mentem et oculos pascat. ille inanes divitias iactitans lecti fulgoribus undequaque coruscat, cuius sint* argenteae sphaerae *ex eodemque metallo catenae vice funium.* Stob. fl. 85 20. Clem. Al. paed. II § 77 f.

129 ANULUS FERREUS a table with legs of silver is as vulgar and shabby, in the opinion of our voluptuaries (*illis,* i.e. divitibus 120), as a ring of iron. Plin. XXXIII § 9 *manus et prorsus sinistrae maximam auctoritatem conciliavere auro, non quidem Romanae, quarum in more* ferrei *erant et virtutis bellicae insigne.* ib. § 11 (cited X 42 n.). ib. § 12 *ii quoque qui ob legationem acceperant aureos in publico tantum utebantur iis, intra domos vero* ferreis, *quo argumento etiam nunc sponsae muneris vice* ferreus anulus *mittitur, isque sine gemma.* ib. §§ 21. 23 (worn by slaves). 30. 33. Plin. ep. VIII 6 § 4 of the distinctions conferred by the senate on the freedman Pallas *censent non exhortandum modo verum etiam compellendum ad usum* aureorum anulorum; *erat enim contra maiestatem senatus, si* ferreis *praetorius uteretur.* Stat. s. III 3 143—5 *idem, in cuneos populum cum duxit equestres | mutavitque genus* laevaeque ignobile ferrum | *exuit, et celse natorum aequavit honori.*

IN DIGITO Ioann. Sarisb. policr. VI 12.

129—135 'Such fine feeders are no guests for me,' who have not an ounce of ivory, not a die or 'piece' in draughts; the very handles of my knives are of bone; yet my chicken cuts no whit the worse, the blade takes no taint from the plainness of the haft.

131 ADEO III 84 so utterly destitute am I of so much as an ounce etc. NULLA UNCIA Plaut. rud. 913—4 *nec piscium*

ullam unciam *hodie* | *pondo cepi.* Mart. IX 3 5 cited VII 129. 48 10 11 nulla | *de nostro nobis* uncia *venit apro.* **132** TESSELLAE *dice* (*κύβοι*) of six marked sides, not to be confounded with *tali* (*ἀστράγαλοι*) of four Mart. XIV 15. Varro in Gell. I 20 § 4. Ivory *tesserae* Prop. II=III 24 13. Ov. a. a. II 203. Mart. XIII 1 6. XIV 14. L. Becq de Fouquières les jeux des anciens Par. 1869 ch. 15. Forbiger I² 221—3. infr. 176 n. XIV 4 n. Rich s. v. *tessera* gives a figure of an ivory die found at Herculaneum. Marquardt V (2) 335.

CALCULUS a counter, used for playing the *ludus latrunculorum* a sort of draughts, and *duodecim scriptorum* backgammon. Fouquières ch. 19 and 17. *calculi* were commonly of glass (Mart. VII 72 8 n. *vitreo latrone.* Bassi paneg. ad Pis. 181 182, where is the fullest account of the game *vitreo peraguntur milite bella,* | *ut niveus nigros, nunc et niger alliget albos.* Ov. a. a. II 208). cf. ib. III 357—60. id. tr. II 477—82. Mart. XIV 17. 20. VM. VIII 8 § 2. Becker Gallus III 261 seq. Forbiger I² 223—4. Marquardt V (2) 434—8 stone *calculi,* of semiglobular form, white, black and red, have been found in a tomb at Cumae. **133** MANUBRIA CULTELLORUM V 122. Clem. Al. paed. II 3 § 37 *τί γὰρ, εἰπέ μοι, τὸ μαχαίριον τὸ ἐπιτραπέζιον, ἢν μὴ ἀργυρόηλον ᾖ ἢ ἐξ ἐλέφαντος πεποιημένον τὴν λαβήν; οὐ τέμνει;* such a handle in archaeologia XXVII 143 cited by Marquardt V (2) 335. Plin. XXXIII § 152 *quid haec attinet colligere, cum capuli militum* ebore *etiam fastidito caelentur argento, vaginae catellis, baltea lamnis crepitent?* **135** RANCIDULA cited in lexx. from Pers. and Mart. add in Migne LXXXVII 359ᵃ rancidulum *susurres.*

136—141 No carver have I, worthy to be prizeman in Trypherus' school, where models of sow's paunch, hare, boar, 'white-breech' deer, pheasants, the huge flamingo and Getulian oryx, feast right dainty, if in elm, dissected with blunt knives, clatter through the length and breadth of Subura. **136** STRUCTOR V 120 n. 121 n. VII 184. Forbiger I² 73. **137** PERGULA from *pergo,* like *regula, tegula,* a *balcony,* at the top of a house (gloss. p. 294 Valpy *ὑπερῷον, προβολή.* Tert. adv. Valent. 7 *etiam creatori nostro Enniana cenacula in aedicularum disposita sunt forma, aliis atque aliis* pergulis *superstructis.* Plin. XXI § 8. Suet. Aug. infra); also a booth (Auson. epist. 4 6 *vilis harundineis cohibet quem* pergula *tectis*) in which wares were offered for sale (dig. V 1 19 § 2); esp. a painter's studio (cod. Theod. XIII 4 4 *picturae professores...*pergulas *et officinas in locis publicis sine pensione obtineant, si tamen in his usum propriae artis exerceant.* dig. IX 3 5 § 12 *cum pictor in* pergula *clipeum vel tabulam expositam habuisset eaque excidisset et transeunti damni quid dedisset.* Plin. XXXV § 84. Lucil. XV 10 Müller in Lact. I 22 § 13) or a school (Suet. Aug. 94 *Theogenis mathematici* pergulam *comite Agrippa ascenderat.* id. gr. 18 *initio circa scenam versatus est, deinde in* pergula *docuit.* Vopisc. Saturn. 10 fin. *Romae frequentaverat* pergulas *magistrales*). Marquardt V (1) 93.

TRYPHERI *τρυφεροῦ*, delicatus, a suitable name (cf. III 67 n.) for this professor of an outlandish craft; some of the dainty meats also have foreign names or are 'Scythian,' 'Gaetulian.'

138 SUMINE Lucil. fr. inc. 49 Müller *illum* sumina *ducebant atque altilium lanx.* Pers. I 53. Plin. VIII § 209 *ut tamen Publi mimorum poetae cena, postquam servitutem exuerat, nulla memoretur sine abdomine,* etiam vocabulo suminis ab eo inposito. cf. XI § 211; but it was known to Plautus. Mart. II 37 2. VII 78 3 sumen aprum, leporem, *boletos, ostrea, mullos.* IX 14 3. XI 52 13. XIII 71 4.

48 9. XIII 44. LEPUS V 167 n. APER V 115 n. 116 n. PYGARGUS schol. 'fera est in specie cervi, quae retriores partes albas habet.' A species of *capra* Plin. VIII § 214.

139 SCYTHICAE VOLUCRES schol. 'phasianus *ἀπὸ τῆς Φάσιδος*.' Pheasants occur in the fable of Solon DL. I § 51 Kroesos having arrayed himself in kingly state asked the sage whether he had ever seen a finer sight. 'cocks, pheasants, peacocks are adorned with a natural beauty infinitely fairer.' Known to Aristoph. and Aristot. Ptolemy Physkon in Ath. 654e says that his predecessors imported them from Media and bred them with such success that they are eaten; but implies that he had not tasted them himself; on which the deipnosophist: 'had he seen us, each with a pheasant before him, beside those we have already dispatched, he would have added a 25th book to his history.' cf. Ath. 386e—387e. Pallad. I 29 gives directions for keeping them. Manil. V 375—8 *atque haec in luxum. iam ventri longius itur,* | *quam modo militiae;* Numidarum *pascimur oris* | Phasidos *et lucis; arcessitur inde macellum,* | *unde aurata novo devecta est aequore pellis.* Colum. VIII 8 § 10 *illos qui* Ponticum Phasim *et* Scythica *stagna Maeotidis eluant. iam nunc Gangeticas et Aegyptias aves temulenter eructant.* Plin. XXI § 43 *huius* [alvi] *gratia praecipue avaritia expetit, huic luxuria condit, huic* navigatur ad Phasim, *huic profundi vada exquiruntur.* XIX § 52 *mergi enim, credo, in profunda satius est et ostrearum genera naufragio exquiri,* aves ultra Phasim amnem peti *ne fabuloso quidem terrore tutas, immo sic pretiosiores, alias in* Numidia *Aethiopiaque in sepulchris aucupari.* Petron. 93 (cited 16 n.). 119 36. Mart. III 58 16. XIII 45. 72. Suet. Cal. 22 *hostiae erant* phoenicopteri, *pavones,*...phasianae, *quae generatim per singulos dies immolarentur.* Stat. S. I 6 75—78 at an entertainment in the amphitheatre clouds of birds were let loose *quas Nilus sacer horridusque* Phasis, | *quas udo* Numidae *legunt sub Austro.* Lucian. navig. 23 *ὄρνις ἐκ Φάσιδος καὶ ταὼς ἐξ Ἰνδίας καὶ ἀλεκτρυὼν ὁ Νομαδικός.* Capitol. Pert. 12 phasianum *numquam privato convivio comedit aut alicui misit.* Lampr. Alex. Sev. 37 *Iovis epulo et Saturnalibus et huiusmodi festis diebus* phasianus. ed. Diocl. IV 17 20. Iulian, by advice of Constantius, forbad it to be served Amm. XVI 5 § 3 fasianum *et* vulvam *et* sumen *exigi vetuit et inferri, munificis militis vili et fortuito cibo contentus.* Ambr. hexaem. VI § 5 *exquisitum illud et accuratum opipare convivium, in quo* phasiani *aut turturis species apponitur, et intus pullus manducatur, aut pullus infertur, et ostreis est fartus aut spondylis.* Hehn Kulturpflanzen und Haustiere[3] Berlin 1874 316—9.

PHOENICOPTERUS Mart. III 58 14. XIII 71. The tongue (Plin. X § 133) and brain (Lampr. Heliog. 20) of the *flamingo* were most esteemed. See Suet. Vit. 13. Forcellini.

140 ORYX Plin. X § 201 orygem *perpetuo sitientia Africae generant ex natura loci potu carentem, et mirabili modo ad remedia sitientium; namque* Gaetuli *latrones eo durant auxilio, repertis in corpore eorum saluberrimi liquoris vesicis.* a kind of *capra* id. VIII § 214 *soli quibusdam dicti contrario pilo vestiri et ad caput verso.* id. XI § 255 *unicorne et bisulcum* oryx. id. II § 107. Oppian (ven. II 445 seq. cf. Mart. XIII 95) speaks of its ferocity. LAUTISSIMA 1 n. Mart. XII 48 5 lauta *tamen* cena *est: fateor* lautissima.

141 ULMEA wooden models of the various dishes to be carved; the joints were slightly fastened together, so that the pupil could sever them with a blunt knife. So blunt rasors were used by prentice hands Petron. 94 fin. *rudis...novacula et in hoc retusa, ut pueris discentibus audaciam tonsoris daret, instruxerat*

thecam. cf. 108. SUBURA 51 n.

142—161 My waiter, a raw novice, flesht on homely scraps, has no skill to filch a slice of venison or wing of guineafowl. Coarsely, but warmly clad, my boy will serve plain cups that cost but a few halfpence. No Phrygian he or Lycian [bought in the slave-market and bought dear]: when you call for wine, call in Latin. All are drest alike, with straight hair cut short, combed to-day in special honour of the feast. The one is a shepherd's, the other a cowherd's son. A lad of modest look and a modest blush, that would become freeborn wearers of the dazzling purple *praetexta:* he pines for a holiday to see his mother and cottage home and old friends the kids. His skin is still smooth without help of art; his voice not yet broken. The wine he hands to you was bottled on his native hills; he is the grape's own countryman.

142 CAPREAE cf. *dama* (121), *pygargus* (138), *oryx* (140). Hor. s. II 4 43 *vinea submittit* capreas *non semper edules.* SUBDUCERE to purloin Sen. ep. 1 § 1 *quaedam tempora eripiuntur nobis, quaedam* subducuntur, *quaedam effluunt.* AFRAE AVIS 139 n. Varro r. r. III 9 § 18 *gallinae* Africanae *sunt grandes, variae, gibberae, quas* μελεαγρίδας *appellant Graeci. hae novissimae in triclinium ganearium introierunt e culina propter fastidium hominum. veneunt propter penuriam magno.* Hor. epod. 2 53 *non* Afra avis *descendat in ventrem meum* | *iucundior.* Mart. XIII 45. 73. III 58 15 Numidicaeque *guttatae.* Colum. VIII 2 § 2 Africana *est, quam plerique* Numidicam *dicunt, Meleagridi similis, nisi quod rutilam galeam et cristam capite gerit, quae utraque sunt in Meleagride caerulea.* ib. 12. Petron. (cited 16 n.). Plin. XXXVII § 40. Probably our *guinea-fowl* (Becker Gallus I 97), which are found in Arabia, and are (according to Speke) the commonest winged game in East Africa Hehn 313—6. Reintroduced into Europe by the Portuguese they now run wild in America. **143** NOVIT with inf. To Haupt's exx. (opusc. III 565) add Ambr. hexaëm. V 6 *terrena* [mustella] *se* novit *vindicta foetoris* ulcisci. ib. VI § 26 *vix infantulo coeperunt dentes prorumpere, et iam* novit *sua arma* temptare. id. de Parad. § 40 noverat...*hominem* peccaturum? Symm. or. pro patre 7 fin. noverant *non* licere. Sil. XI 169. TIRUNCULUS not like the footmen of great houses, an expert thief.

144 OFELLAE from *offa*, as *mamilla* from *mamma, farina* from *farris.* Munro on Lucr. III 504. Mart. X 48 15 *et quae non egeant ferro* structoris ofellae. XII 48 17 *me meus ad subitas invitet amicus* ofellas (to pot-luck). XIV 221. **145** PLEBEIOS CALICES V 38—48 n. not of gems or gold Mart. X 49. id. XIV 94 1 *non sumus audacis* plebeia toreumata *vitri.* PAUCIS ASSIBUS EMPTOS Mart. IX 59 22 asse *duos* calices emit. **146** INCULTUS PUER Sen. tranq. 1 § 7 *placet* minister incultus et rudis vernula. Mart. V 66 9 10 *nec tener Argolica missus de gente minister,* | *sed stetit* inculti rustica turba foci. A FRIGORE TUTUS I 93. IX 68 *quid dicam scapulis puerorum aquilone Decembri?* III 170 n. XIV 185—8. wearing warm and coarse clothing, not, like a favorite page in a great house (III 186 seq. V 56 seq. n. Mart. VII 80 9), rustling in silks, or naked. Sen. brev. vit. 12 § 5 *quam diligenter exoletorum suorum tunicas succingant.* With these lines cf. the boast of C. Gracchus, rendering an account of his administration of Sardinia Gell. XV 12 § 2 *neque* pueri eximia facie *stabant et in convivio liberi vestri modestius erant quam apud principia.* § 3 I was two years in the province: *si cuiusquam* servulus *propter me sollicitatus est,* think me the vilest of mankind. Clem. Al. paed. III § 26 οἰνοχόων

Tiberis, pueri formantur in auro; | fingunt aera lupam; Mavors *adamante coruscat.* The wolf was sacred to Mars (Schwegler I 241 n. 2. 415 n. 3), who had a statue on the Appian way *ad simulacra luporum* Liv. XXII 1 § 12. Sil. V 144—5. MANSUESCERE Fabius Pictor in DH. I 79 ἡ δὲ λύκαινα οὐ μάλα ἀγριαίνουσα τῶν ἀνθρώπων τῇ προσόδῳ, ἀλλ' ὥσπερ ἂν χειροήθης, ἀποστᾶσα τῶν βρεφῶν ἤρεμα...ἀπῆει. καὶ ἦν γάρ τις οὐ πολὺ ἀπέχων ἱερὸς χῶρος ὕλῃ βαθείᾳ συνηρεφής, καὶ πέτρα κοιλὴ πηγὰς ἀνιεῖσα. Arn. IV 3 *quod* abiectis infantibus pepercit lupa non mitis, *Luperca, inquit, dea est auctore appellata Varrone. ex rerum ergo proventu, non ex vi naturae dea ista est prodita? et postquam* feros morsus immanis prohibuit belua, *et ipsa esse occepit et ipsius nominis significantiam traxit?* So Kroessos was said to have been suckled by a bitch (Hdt. I 122. Iustin. XLIV 4 § 12), Habis by bitches and sows (he was thrown to the creatures when ravenous from a long fast, but hurt by none, suckled by some ib. §§ 5 6.) 105 IMPERII FATO Plin. VIII § 61 *quae de infantibus ferarum lacte nutritis, cum essent expositi, produntur, sicut* de conditoribus nostris a lupa magnitudini fatorum *accepta ferri aequius quam ferarum naturae arbitror.*

QUIRINOS Romulus and Remus are called *gemini Quirini* as Castor and Pollux are called *Castores* (Minuc. Oct. 22 § 7. Auson. grat. act. fin. Serv. g. III 89. Symm. ep. I 95, where also *Polluces gemini*) and *geminus Pollux* (Hor. c. III 29 64) and so possibly *geminus Castor* (Ov. a. a. I 746), *Polluces* (Symm. ep. I 89), a king and queen *reges*, a brother and sister *fratres*, father- and mother-in-law *soceri* (add to Neue Stat. Th. XI 217. XII 201). Bentley on Hor. s. I 1 100. Burman on Quintil. I 835. II 806. Orelli inscr. 4583. Apul. met. II 7. Beda in Migne XC 134b. Neue I² 598. 602. So in Sp. hermanos, hijos.

106 NUDAM III 216 n. Addison remarks on Italy: Rome [I 463 Bohn] 'the old sculptors generally drew their figures naked, that they might have the advantage of the different swelling of the muscles, and the turns of the body.' CLIPEO VENIENTIS ET HASTA Verg. ecl. X 24 venit *et agresti capitis Silvanus* honore. ['coming with spear and shield': 113 *Gallis* venientibus. Lucr. III 833 n. *ad confligendum* venientibus *undique Poenis.* Venire seems almost a technical word for soldiers coming in a hostile way: Livy often has *sub signis venientes* and the like.' H. A. J. M.] Addison (p. 464) 'the sculptor..., to distinguish him from the rest of the gods, gave him what the medallists call his proper attributes, a spear in one hand and a shield in the other.' Spear the symbol of Mars Marquardt IV 5. 107 PENDENTIS Addison (followed by Spence Polymetis dial. 7 p. 77) with schol. makes this a second group, Mars 'descending upon the priestess Ilia' (see Addison's pl. 8 ser. IV Bohn). Lessing (Laokoon c. 7 the long note) retorts: the text makes no allusion to the priestess, who imports a hysteron proteron into the passage. Teuffel (cl. O. Müller's Denkmäler XXIII n. 252—254 where Mars visits Rea Silvia naked, or with a mantle hanging behind him, and bearing shield and spear) makes only one group: the twins suckled in a grotto by the wolf, watched by their father Mars, who bends over them. cf. Verg. *pronus* pendens *in verbera.*

108 Suet. Caes. 57 Casaubon. PONEBANT I 141 n. Phaedr. I 28 5. V 4 3. TUSCO CATINO 20 n. III 168 n. Pers. II 59 60 aurum *vasa Numae Saturniaque impulit aera, | Vestalesque urnas et* Tuscum fictile *mutat.* Mart. XIV *98 Arretina nimis ne spernas* vasa *monemus. | lautus erat* Tuscis

Porsena fictilibus. id. I 53 6. Plin. XXXIII § 142 *Catum Aelium, cum legati Aetolorum in consulatu prandentem in* fictilibus *adissent, missa ab eis vasa argentea non accepisse, neque aliud habuisse argenti ad supremum vitae diem quam duo pocula quae L. Paulus socer ei ob virtutem devicto Perseo rege donavisset.* id. XXXV § 160. Flor. I 13=18 § 22. See Birch hist. anc. pottery. Marquardt V (2) 249.

FARRATA XIV 171 n. Ov. f. VI 180 of the good old times *terra fabas tantum duraque* farra *dabat.* DH. II 25. Pers. IV 30 31 *tunicatum cum sale mordens | caepe et* farrata *pueris plaudentibus olla.* id. VI 40. Marquardt V (2) 24. Preller röm. Myth.[1] 116.

CATINO VI 343. Hor. S. I 6 114 115 *domum me | ad porri et ciceris refero laganique* catinum. Marquardt V (2) 250. ib. 288 289 cooking vessels of silver.

110 111 for the rhythm cf. XV 150 151 *adfectus pětĕre... dispersos trăhĕre.*

111 PRAESENTIOR III 18 n. Aen. XII 152. 245. Gonsal. on Petron 17 p. 104 Burm.

VOX Liv. V 32 § 6 B.C. 391 *M. Caedicius de plebe nuntiavit tribunis se in nova via, ubi nunc sacellum est supra aedem Vestae,* vocem noctis silentio audisse clariorem humana, *quae magistratibus dici iuberet, Gallos adventare.* After the recovery of the city ib. 50 § 5 *expiandae etiam* vocis nocturnae, *quae nuntia cladis ante bellum Gallicum audita neglectaque esset, mentio illata, iussumque templum in nova via Aio Locutio fieri.* ib. 52 § 11. Cic. de divin. I § 101 esp. the conservative comment *haec igitur et a dis significata et a nostris maioribus iudicata contemnimus?* II § 69 audita vox est monentis esp. the sceptic taunt *Aius iste Loquens, cum eum nemo norat, et aiebat et loquebatur,...postea quam et sedem et aram et nomen invenit, obmutuit?* Varro in Gell. XVI 17 § 2. Plut. Camill. 14. 30. de fort. Rom. 5. Schwegler III 239 n. 1 Aius Locutius like Dea Diva, Anna Perenna, Fors Fortuna, Vica Pota. Preller röm. Myth.[1] 55 compares other divine voices, one after the fall of Alba Longa, complaining of the neglect of the ancient worship, another demanding a propitiatory sacrifice after an earthquake (Cic. de divin. I § 101); a threatening voice in the temple of Mater Matuta at the destruction of Satricum by the Latini (Liv. VI 33 § 5); Verg. g. I 476. For the personification of speech Preller compares Fabulinus and Farinus.

112 AUDITA est.

113 LITORE AB OCEANI Liv. V 37 § 2 *invisitato atque inaudito hoste* ab Oceano *terrarumque ultimis oris bellum ciente.* Flor. I 7=13 § 5. Aug. ep. 169=102 *ab ultima Hispania, id est* ab Oceani litore.

114 HIS hac voce et huiusmodi signis MADVIG. cf. Liv. XXXIV 4 (cited on 100).

MONUIT Liv. V 32 § 7 *neque deorum modo* monita *ingruente fato spreta.*

116 FICTILIS 109 n. 126 n. III 168 n. Cic. de divin. I § 16 *in fastigio* Iovis *optimi maximi, qui tum erat* fictilis. Sen. contr. 9 § 1 *quietiora tempora pauperes habuimus:* bella civilia aurato Capitolio gessimus. ib. § 18 *quid loqueris* Fabricios, *quid Coruncanios? pompae ista exempla,* fictiles *ubi fuerunt* dei. Varro in Non. p. 162 *quod inter eos Ioves intersit et hos qui ex marmore ebore* auro *nunc fiunt, potes animo advertere et horum temporum divitias et illorum paupertates.* Tibull. I 10 19—24. Prop. V=IV 1 5 seq. e.g. fictilibus *crevere deis haec aurea templa.* Ov. f. I 197—208 esp. 202 *inque* Iovis *dextra* fictile *fulmen erat.* DH. II 23 saw feasts spread for the gods on old-fashioned wooden tables on *earthen* platters, barley bread and spelt etc. and the libations in cups of *crockery.* Sen. ep. 31 § 11 '*te quoque dignum finge deo.*' *finges autem non* auro, *non argento: non* potest ex hac materia

imago dei exprimi similis: cogita illos, cum propitii essent, fictiles *fuisse.* id. cons. Helv. 10 § 7 *quorum tecta nondum* auro *fulgebant, quorum templa nondum gemmis nitebant. itaque tunc per* fictiles *deos religiose iurabatur.* id. ben. I 6 § 3. Plin. XXXIV § 34 *lignea potius aut* fictilia *deorum simulacra in delubris dicata usque ad devictam Asiam, unde luxuria.* ib. § 15. XXXVI § 6. XXXV § 157 of the Capitoline Iuppiter dedicated by Tarquinius Priscus fictilem *eum fuisse...hae enim tum effigies deorum erant lautissimae, nec paenitet nos illorum qui tales eos coluere,* aurum *enim et argentum ne dis quidem conficiebant.* ib. § 158. Tert. apol. 25 *frugi religio et pauperes ritus et nulla Capitolia certantia ad caelum...nondum enim tunc ingenia Graecorum atque Tuscorum fingendis simulacris urbem inundaverant.* Marquardt IV 5. 43. V (2) 236—7. 263—4. Jahn's Persius p. 136. Müller Handb. § 72 1. VIOLATUS III 20 n. Luc. IX 519—521 of Juppiter Ammon *pauper adhuc deus est, nullis* violata *per aevum | divitiis delubra tenens, morumque priorum | numen* Romano templum defendit ab auro. Plin. XXXVII § 1 violare *etiam signis, quae causa gemmarum est, quasdam nefas ducentes.*

117 DOMI NATAS not the foreign *citrus* I 137 n. Mart. XII 66 6. XIV 90. On imported luxury see III 60—85 n. VI 286—305 esp. 298—300 *prima* peregrinos *obscena pecunia mores | intulit, et turpi fregerunt saecula luxu | divitiae molles.* VIII 225. XIV 179—188 esp. 187 188 peregrina ignotaque nobis | ad scelus atque nefas, quaecumque est, *purpura ducit.* Sen. cons. Helv. 10 §§ 2 3. Stat. s. III 3 87—95 boasts of the vastness of the importations. NATAS properly applies to the trees, but cf. Hor. c. I 27 1 natis *in usum laetitiae scyphis.*

120—129 Luxury in furniture now-a-days. Venison and turbot have no relish, roses and perfumes stink, unless our broad tables of citrus rest on a leopard of ivory: this, the cast-off burden of the monster of the tropics, alone can whet jaded appetite; a silver pedestal is as an iron ring on the finger. **120** seq. 16 n. V 93 seq. n.

121 RHOMBUS IV 39 n.

DAMA Mart. I 49 23 (where it is classed with the hare and boar). III 58 28. XIII 94. **122** UNGUENTA IV 108 n. VI 297. 303. IX 128. XV 50. Hor. c. II 8 13 14. 7 8 and 23. III 14 17. Mart. X 19 19 20 *cum furit Lyaeus, | cum regnat* rosa, *cum* madent capilli. Ath. 685c *ἡ δὲ τῶν στεφάνων καὶ μύρων πρότερον εἴσοδος εἰς τὰ συμπόσια ἠγεῖτο τῆς δευτέρας τραπέζης.* Lucr. V 1128. Forbiger I² 366. ROSAE V 36. XV 50. Hor. c. I 36 15. 38 3. Mart. III 68 5 *hic iam deposito post vina* rosasque *pudore.* II 11 14. III 29 3. VM. II 6 § 1 *primosque Ionas* unguenti coronarumque *in convivio dandarum et secundae mensae ponendae consuetudinem haud parva luxuriae inritamenta repperisse.* Plut. qu. conv. III 1 tit. *εἰ χρηστέον ἀνθινοῖς στεφάνοις παρὰ πότον.* Plin. XXI §§ 6—69 e.g. § 14 *paucissima nostri genera coronamentorum inter hortensia novere, ac paene violas* rosasque *tantum.* Clem. Alex. paed. II c. 8 tit. *εἰ μύροις καὶ στεφάνοις χρηστέον.* Becker Charikles I 495. Hence the proverb *sub rosa.* Marquardt V (1) 341. Forbiger I² 216. At a feast given to Nero the roses (no doubt in winter) cost more than four million sesterces Suet. 27. With the thought cf. Fronto ad M. Caes. I 7 pp. 18 19 Naber *nullum adeo vile aut vulgatum est holus aut pulpamentum, quin elegantius videatur vasis aureis appositum. idem evenit* floribus et coronis: *alia dignitate sunt, cum a coronariis veneunt, alia cum a sacerdotibus porriguntur.* ORBES I 137 n. 138 n.

123 EBUR Plaut. Stich. 377 lectos eburatos, *auratos.* Varro l. l. VIII § 32 if we applied the principle of 'analogy' to

furniture, we should not take more pleasure *supellectile distincta quae esset ex ebore* and other substances and varying shapes than in *grabati*, which generally are of one stuff and make. At Caesar's funeral (Suet. 84) lectus eburneus *auro et purpura stratus*. Mart. II 43 9 10 *tu Libycos* Indis *suspendis* dentibus orbes: | *fulcitur testa fagina mensa mihi*. id. XIV 91. Luc. X 119—121 ebur *atria vestit* | *et suffecta manu foribus* testudinis *Indae* | *terga sedent crebro maculas distincta smaragdo*. ib. 144—5 dentibus *hic niveis sectos Atlantide silva* | *imposuere* orbes. Plin. XII § 5 *ut a dis nato iure luxuriae eodem* ebore *numinum ora spectantur et* mensarum pedes. Lucian gallus 14 he who used to go in rags and was fain to lick the cups, now drives out in purple, has his servants, cups of gold, *tables with ivory feet*. Ath. 49ᵃ τράπεζαι ἐλεφαντόποδες. Plat. com. ib. 48ᵇ ἐν κλίναις ἐλεφαντόποσι. DCass. XI 10 § 3 Seneca had 500 such tables! Tubero in dig. XXXIII 10 7 § 1 *nec mirum est moribus civitatis et usu rerum appellationem eius* [supellectilis] *mutatam esse: nam* fictili *aut* lignea *aut vitrea aut* aerea *denique supellectili utebantur, nunc ex* ebore *atque* testudine *et* argento, *iam ex* auro *etiam atque* gemmis *supellectili utuntur*. ib. 7 12 § 28 mensae...eboreae. Clem. Al. paed. II § 25 p. 188 κλιντῆρές τε ἀργυροῖ...σκεύη ἀργυρᾶ τε καὶ χρυσᾶ...καὶ ἐλέφαντος...κλῖναί τε ἀργυρόποδες καὶ ἐλεφαντοκόλλητοι. Marquardt V (1) 318. (2) 334.

['ET=id est; like *atque* in Lucr. III 993 n. *quem volucres lacerant* atque *exest anxius angor*.' H. A. J. M.]

124 DENTIBUS 123 n. Plin. cited on XII 36.

PORTA VIII 160 n. SYENES *Assouan*, a frontier fortress in Southern Egypt, held by three cohorts Strab. 797. Hence *porta* may be the *gate* of the town, through which all traffic from Aethiopia, e.g. Nubian ivory, must pass. Others, since the valley of the Nile is greatly narrowed below Syene, understand by *porta* the pass thus formed. The lives of Iuv. (n. 1 and 2 Jahn) seem to imply that he was banished to this town (*missusque ad praefecturam cohortis in extrema Aegypti parte tendentis*). Here were the quarries of Syenite marble, which supplied Egypt with its statues and obelisks. 125 MAURO OBSCURIOR INDUS V 53 nigri...Mauri. The two kinds of elephants were distinguished by the ancients (cf. sat. X 150 n.) and the African was found much further north than now Plin. VIII § 32 elephantos *fert Africa ultra Syrticas solitudines et in* Mauretania,.....*sed maximos* India. Hence *Indus dens, Indum ebur*, etc. Catull. 64 48 Ellis. Ov. m. VIII 288. Petron. 135. Stat. S. III 3 94—5 Indi | dentis *honos*. Mart. cited 123 n. id. X 98 6 citrum *vetus* Indicosque dentes. I 72 4 *emptis ossibus* Indico*que cornu*. Plin. ind. *elephas*. OBSCURIOR INDUS Apul. fl. I 6 Indorum *non aeque miror* eboris *strues,...nec quod isdem* Indis *ibidem sitis ad nascentem diem tamen* in corpore color noctis *est*. Luc. IV 679 680 concolor Indo | Maurus. Mart. X 16 5. 126 DEPOSUIT has shed. The elephant has six grinders on each side of each jaw; those towards the front grow first and are worn, and then the others in turn come into use. 'One tooth alone is used (on each side of each jaw) at any time. This one may be an entire one or the halves of two (one worn, the other coming into use). The elephant does not eject as useless any teeth or tooth-structures' (I owe this note to A. H. Garrod, Esq. of the Zoological Gardens). Iuv. in the tone of Pliny (e. g. XII § 2) or Seneca is lashing the *deliciae* of the age; instead of using homegrown timber, men import at vast cost ivory, the mere refuse of a monster from Barbary. NABATAEO Plin. VI § 144 Nabataei oppidum

includunt Petram nomine. As there are no elephants in Arabia, some have sought these Nabataei among the Aethiopes Troglodytae, where a branch of the people was settled, id. XII § 98. But the word is used by poets loosely for the East Luc. IV 63. BELUA X 158

dactula belua lexx. Sil. cited XII 110 n. Plin. XII § 3 *haec* [of wood] *fuere nominum templa, prisque ritu simplicia rura etiam nunc deo placentium arbores dedicant, nec magis* auro *fulgentia atque* ebore *simulacra quam lucos ipsi in suis silentia ipsa adoramus.* § 4 *arborea et simulacrorum fuere* nondum pretio exco[gitato] beluarum

127 EBUR STERNI OREXIS the costly [illegible] XI 28 *rabidam facturus* [illegible] *amatae sibi pretia maiora dici* [illegible] *cervivio hanc esse* [illegible] Naber *plerasque propria venus-* [illegible] *mutuantur. quod* [illegible] *aut vulgatum* [illegible] *vasis aureis*

128 PES ARGENTEUS [illegible] of a Paphian dandy who lay *ex* [illegible] 10 8 § 8 beds and tables silvered and [illegible] § 1 couches and tables *orbes argenteas vel* [illegible] bed of Ulixes with its gold and silver [illegible] *sus argenteus.* Heliogabalus (Lam- [illegible] of [illegible] Aug. serm. 14 (=de tem- [illegible] *ad duram terram, quam ad* lectum [illegible] 306 [illegible] diversis 112) *valde vellet dives* [illegible] *mutare cilicio, si posset aegritudo* Asterius [illegible] in Lazar. (bibl. max. patr. V 815[b]) [illegible] *habet, quam in ligneo mensa frangat; cum mollis* [illegible] *argento mensae, quam opere ductili fieri* [illegible] *inanes divitias iactitans lecti fulgo-* [illegible] *exent, cuius sint* argenteae sphaerae *ex eodemque* [illegible] *unum.* Stob. fl. 85 20. Clem. Al. paed. II § 77 f.

[illegible] a table with legs of silver is as vulgar and shabby, [illegible] ar voluptuaries (*illis*, i.e. divitibus 120), as a ring of [illegible] § 9 *manus et prorsus sinistrae maximam auctoritatem* [illegible] *non quidem Romanae, quarum in more* ferrei *erant et* [illegible] *insigne.* ib. § 11 (cited X 42 n.). ib. § 12 *ii quoque qui* [illegible] *acceperant aureos in publico tantum utebantur iis, intra* [illegible] ferreis, *quo argumento etiam nunc sponsae muneris vice* anulus *mittitur, isque sine gemma.* ib. §§ 21. 23 (worn [illegible] 30. 33. Plin. ep. VIII 6 § 4 of the distinctions conferred by [illegible] on the freedman Pallas *censent non exhortandum modo verum* [illegible] *compellendum ad usum* aureorum anulorum; *erat enim contra* [illegible] *veterem senatus, si* ferreis *praetorius uteretur.* Stat. s. III 3 143—5 [illegible] *in cuneos populum cum duxit equestres | mutavitque genus* laevae- [illegible] ignobile ferrum | *exuit, et celse natorum aequavit honori.*

IN DIGITO Ioann. Sarisb. policr. VI 12.

129—135 'Such fine feeders are no guests for me,' who have not an ounce of ivory, not a die or 'piece' in draughts; the very handles of my knives are of bone; yet my chicken cuts no whit the worse, the blade takes no taint from the plainness of the haft.

131 ADEO III 84 so utterly destitute am I of so much as an ounce etc. NULLA UNCIA Plaut. rud. 913—4 *nec piscium*

ullam unciam *hodie* | *pondo cepi.* Mart. IX 3 5 cited VII 129. 48 10 11 nulla | *de nostro nobis* uncia *venit apro.* **132** TESSELLAE *dice* (*κύβοι*) of six marked sides, not to be confounded with *tali* (*ἀστράγαλοι*) of four Mart. XIV 15. Varro in Gell. I 20 § 4. Ivory *tesserae* Prop. II=III 24 13. Ov. a. a. II 203. Mart. XIII 1 6. XIV 14. L. Becq de Fouquières les jeux des anciens Par. 1869 ch. 15. Forbiger I² 221—3. infr. 176 n. XIV 4 n. Rich s. v. *tessera* gives a figure of an ivory die found at Herculaneum. Marquardt V (2) 335.

CALCULUS a counter, used for playing the *ludus latrunculorum* a sort of draughts, and *duodecim scriptorum* backgammon. Fouquières ch. 19 and 17. *calculi* were commonly of glass (Mart. VII 72 8 n. *vitreo latrone.* Bassi paneg. ad Pis. 181 182, where is the fullest account of the game *vitreo peraguntur milite bella,* | *ut niveus nigros, nunc et niger alliget albos.* Ov. a. a. II 208). cf. ib. III 357—60. id. tr. II 477—82. Mart. XIV 17. 20. VM. VIII 8 § 2. Becker Gallus III 261 seq. Forbiger I² 223—4. Marquardt V (2) 434—8 stone *calculi,* of semiglobular form, white, black and red, have been found in a tomb at Cumae. **133** MANUBRIA CULTELLORUM V 122. Clem. Al. paed. II 3 § 37 *τί γὰρ, εἰπέ μοι, τὸ μαχαίριον τὸ ἐπιτραπέζιον, ἢν μὴ ἀργυρόηλον ἢ ἠ ἐξ ἐλέφαντος πεποιημένον τὴν λαβήν; οὐ τέμνει;* such a handle in archaeologia XXVII 143 cited by Marquardt V (2) 335. Plin. XXXIII § 152 *quid haec attinet colligere, cum capuli militum* ebore *etiam fastidito caelentur argento, vaginae catellis, baltea lamnis crepitent?* **135** RANCIDULA cited in lexx. from Pers. and Mart. add in Migne LXXXVII 359ᵃ rancidulum *susurres.*

136—141 No carver have I, worthy to be prizeman in Trypherus' school, where models of sow's paunch, hare, boar, 'white-breech' deer, pheasants, the huge flamingo and Getulian oryx, feast right dainty, if in elm, dissected with blunt knives, clatter through the length and breadth of Subura. **136** STRUCTOR V 120 n. 121 n. VII 184. Forbiger I² 73. **137** PERGULA from *pergo,* like *regula, tegula,* a *balcony,* at the top of a house (gloss. p. 294 Valpy *ὑπερῷον, προβολή.* Tert. adv. Valent. 7 *etiam creatori nostro Enniana cenacula in aedicularum disposita sunt forma, aliis atque aliis* pergulis *superstructis.* Plin. XXI § 8. Suet. Aug. infra); also a booth (Auson. epist. 4 6 *vilis harundineis cohibet quem* pergula *tectis*) in which wares were offered for sale (dig. V 1 19 § 2); esp. a painter's studio (cod. Theod. XIII 4 4 *picturae professores...*pergulas *et officinas in locis publicis sine pensione obtineant, si tamen in his usum propriae artis exerceant.* dig. IX 3 5 § 12 *cum pictor in* pergula *clipeum vel tabulam expositam habuisset eaque excidisset et transeunti damni quid dedisset.* Plin. XXXV § 84. Lucil. XV 10 Müller in Lact. I 22 § 13) or a school (Suet. Aug. 94 *Theogenis mathematici* pergulam *comite Agrippa ascenderat.* id. gr. 18 *initio circa scenam versatus est, deinde in* pergula *docuit.* Vopisc. Saturn. 10 fin. *Romae frequentaverat* pergulas *magistrales*). Marquardt V (I) 93.

TRYPHERI *τρυφερός,* delicatus, a suitable name (cf. III 67 n.) for this professor of an outlandish craft; some of the dainty meats also have foreign names or are 'Scythian,' 'Gaetulian.'

138 SUMINE Lucil. fr. inc. 49 Müller *illum* sumina *ducebant atque altilium lanx.* Pers. I 53. Plin. VIII § 209 *ut tamen Publi mimorum poetae cena, postquam servitutem exuerat, nulla memoretur sine abdomine,* etiam vocabulo suminis ab eo inposito. cf. XI § 211; but it was known to Plautus. Mart. II 37 2. VII 78 3 sumen aprum, leporem, *boletos, ostrea, mullos.* IX 14 3. XI 52 13. XIII 4.

48 9. XIII 44. LEPUS V 167 n. APER V 115 n. 116 n. PYGARGUS schol. 'fera est in specie cervi, quae retriores partes albas habet.' A species of *capra* Plin. VIII § 214.

139 SCYTHICAE VOLUCRES schol. 'phasianus *ἀπὸ τῆς Φάσιδος*.' Pheasants occur in the fable of Solon DL. I § 51 Kroesos having arrayed himself in kingly state asked the sage whether he had ever seen a finer sight. 'cocks, pheasants, peacocks are adorned with a natural beauty infinitely fairer.' Known to Aristoph. and Aristot. Ptolemy Physkon in Ath. 654e says that his predecessors imported them from Media and bred them with such success that they are eaten; but implies that he had not tasted them himself; on which the deipnosophist: 'had he seen us, each with a pheasant before him, beside those we have already dispatched, he would have added a 25th book to his history.' cf. Ath. 386e—387e. Pallad. I 29 gives directions for keeping them. Manil. V 375—8 *atque haec in luxum. iam ventri longius itur,* | *quam modo militiae;* Numidarum *pascimur oris* | Phasidos *et lucis; arcessitur inde macellum,* | *unde aurata novo devecta est aequore pellis.* Colum. VIII 8 § 10 *illos qui* Ponticum Phasim *et* Scythica *stagna Maeotidis eluant. iam nunc Gangeticas et Aegyptias aves temulenter eructant.* Plin. XXI § 43 *huius* [alvi] *gratia praecipue avaritia expetit, huic luxuria condit, huic* navigatur ad Phasim, *huic profundi vada exquiruntur.* XIX § 52 *mergi enim, credo, in profunda satius est et ostrearum genera naufragio exquiri,* aves ultra Phasim amnem peti *ne fabuloso quidem terrore tutas, immo sic pretiosiores, alias in* Numidia *Aethiopiaque in sepulchris aucupari.* Petron. 93 (cited 16 n.). 119 36. Mart. III 58 16. XIII 45. 72. Suet. Cal. 22 *hostiae erant* phoenicopteri, *pavones,...*phasianae, *quae generatim per singulos dies immolarentur.* Stat. S. I 6 75—78 at an entertainment in the amphitheatre clouds of birds were let loose *quas Nilus sacer horridusque* Phasis, | *quas udo* Numidae *legunt sub Austro.* Lucian. navig. 23 *ὄρνις ἐκ Φάσιδος καὶ ταὼς ἐξ Ἰνδίας καὶ ἀλεκτρυὼν ὁ Νομαδικός.* Capitol. Pert. 12 phasianum *numquam privato convivio comedit aut alicui misit.* Lampr. Alex. Sev. 37 *Iovis epulo et Saturnalibus et huiusmodi festis diebus* phasianus. ed. Diocl. IV 17 20. Iulian, by advice of Constantius, forbad it to be served Amm. XVI 5 § 3 fasianum *et* vulvam *et* sumen *exigi vetuit et inferri, munificis militis vili et fortuito cibo contentus.* Ambr. hexaem. VI § 5 *exquisitum illud et accuratum opipare convivium, in quo* phasiani *aut turturis species apponitur, et intus pullus manducatur, aut pullus infertur, et ostreis est fartus aut spondylis.* Hehn Kulturpflanzen und Hausthiere[3] Berlin 1874 316—9.

PHOENICOPTERUS Mart. III 58 14. XIII 71. The tongue (Plin. X § 133) and brain (Lampr. Heliog. 20) of the *flamingo* were most esteemed. See Suet. Vit. 13. Forcellini.

140 ORYX Plin. X § 201 orygem *perpetuo sitientia Africae generant ex natura loci potu carentem, et mirabili modo ad remedia sitientium; namque* Gaetuli *latrones eo durant auxilio, repertis in corpore eorum saluberrimi liquoris vesicis.* a kind of *capra* id. VIII § 214 *soli quibusdam dicti contrario pilo vestiri et ad caput verso.* id. XI § 255 *unicorne et bisulcum* oryx. id. II § 107. Oppian (ven. II 445 seq. cf. Mart. XIII 95) speaks of its ferocity. LAUTISSIMA 1 n. Mart. XII 48 5 lauta *tamen* cena *est: fateor* lautissima. 141 ULMEA wooden models of the various dishes to be carved; the joints were slightly fastened together, so that the pupil could sever them with a blunt knife. So blunt rasors were used by prentice hands Petron. 94 fin. *rudis...novacula et in hoc retusa, ut pueris discentibus audaciam tonsoris daret, instruxerat*

thecam. cf. 108. SUBURA 51 n.

142—161 My waiter, a raw novice, flesht on homely scraps, has no skill to filch a slice of venison or wing of guineafowl. Coarsely, but warmly clad, my boy will serve plain cups that cost but a few halfpence. No Phrygian he or Lycian [bought in the slave-market and bought dear]: when you call for wine, call in Latin. All are drest alike, with straight hair cut short, combed to-day in special honour of the feast. The one is a shepherd's, the other a cowherd's son. A lad of modest look and a modest blush, that would become freeborn wearers of the dazzling purple *praetexta:* he pines for a holiday to see his mother and cottage home and old friends the kids. His skin is still smooth without help of art; his voice not yet broken. The wine he hands to you was bottled on his native hills; he is the grape's own countryman.

142 CAPREAE cf. *dama* (121), *pygargus* (138), *oryx* (140). Hor. s. II 4 43 *vinea submittit* capreas *non semper edules.* SUBDUCERE to purloin Sen. ep. 1 § 1 *quaedam tempora eripiuntur nobis, quaedam* subducuntur, *quaedam effluunt.* AFRAE AVIS 139 n. Varro r. r. III 9 § 18 *gallinae* Africanae *sunt grandes, variae, gibberae, quas μελεαγρίδας appellant Graeci. hae novissimae in triclinium ganearium introierunt e culina propter fastidium hominum. veneunt propter penuriam magno.* Hor. epod. 2 53 *non* Afra avis *descendat in ventrem meum | iucundior.* Mart. XIII 45. 73. III 58 15 Numidicaeque *guttatae.* Colum. VIII 2 § 2 Africana *est, quam plerique* Numidicam *dicunt, Meleagridi similis, nisi quod rutilam galeam et cristam capite gerit, quae utraque sunt in Meleagride caerulea.* ib. 12. Petron. (cited 16 n.). Plin. XXXVII § 40. Probably our *guinea-fowl* (Becker Gallus I 97), which are found in Arabia, and are (according to Speke) the commonest winged game in East Africa Hehn 313—6. Reintroduced into Europe by the Portuguese they now run wild in America. **143** NOVIT with inf. To Haupt's exx. (opusc. III 565) add Ambr. hexaëm. V 6 *terrena* [mustella] *se* novit *vindicta foetoris* ulcisci. ib. VI § 26 *vix infantulo coeperunt dentes prorumpere, et iam* novit *sua arma* temptare. id. de Parad. § 40 noverat...*hominem* peccaturum? Symm. or. pro patre 7 fin. noverant *non* licere. Sil. XI 169. TIRUNCULUS not like the footmen of great houses, an expert thief.

144 OFELLAE from *offa*, as *mamilla* from *mamma, farina* from *farris.* Munro on Lucr. III 504. Mart. X 48 15 *et quae non egeant ferro* structoris ofellae. XII 48 17 *me meus ad subitas invitet amicus* ofellas (to pot-luck). XIV 221. **145** PLEBEIOS CALICES V 38—48 n. not of gems or gold Mart. X 49. id. XIV 94 1 *non sumus audacis* plebeia toreumata *vitri.* PAUCIS ASSIBUS EMPTOS Mart. IX 59 22 asse *duos* calices emit. **146** INCULTUS PUER Sen. tranq. 1 § 7 *placet* minister incultus et rudis vernula. Mart. V 66 9 10 *nec tener Argolica missus de gente minister, | sed stetit* inculti rustica turba foci. A FRIGORE TUTUS I 93. IX 68 *quid dicam scapulis puerorum aquilone Decembri?* III 170 n. XIV 185—8. wearing warm and coarse clothing, not, like a favorite page in a great house (III 186 seq. V 56 seq. n. Mart. VII 80 9), rustling in silks, or naked. Sen. brev. vit. 12 § 5 *quam diligenter exoletorum suorum tunicas succingant.* With these lines cf. the boast of C. Gracchus, rendering an account of his administration of Sardinia Gell. XV 12 § 2 *neque* pueri eximia facie *stabant et in convivio liberi vestri modestius erant quam apud principia.* § 3 I was two years in the province: *si cuiusquam* servulus *propter me sollicitatus est,* think me the vilest of mankind. Clem. Al. paed. III § 26 οἰνοχόων

τε ὅμιλος ἀσκεῖται παρ' αὐτοῖς καὶ μειρακίων ὡραίων ἀγέλαι καθάπερ θρεμμάτων, παρ' ὧν ἀμέλγονται τὸ κάλλος.

147 PHRYX AUT LYCIUS v 56 n. flos Asiae. Hermippus in Ath. 27[f] *ἀνδράποδ' ἐκ Φρυγίας.* Eurip. Alk. 675 676 *ὦ παῖ, τίν' αὐχεῖς, πότερα Λυδὸν ἢ Φρύγα | κακοῖς ἐλαύνειν ἀργυρώνητον σέθεν;* Aristoph. av. 1244. Polyb. IV 38 § 4. Strab. 304. Ael. v. h. X 14. paroemiogr. I 95 Leutsch *Φρὺξ ἀνὴρ πληγεὶς ἀμείνων καὶ διακονέστερος. νωθροὶ γὰρ δοκοῦσιν οἱ Φρύγες οἰκέται.* DL. II 75 Simos steward of Dionysios was *Φρὺξ καὶ ὀλέθρος.* Luc. dial. mort. 9 § 4. On the various nations from which slaves were brought, cf. I 104 n. V 53 n. 56 n. VII 15 n. 16 n. Luc. X 127—135. Marquardt V (1) 165. Indian slaves Philostr. soph. I 8 § 4.

MANGONE cf. I 111 n. Sen. de const. sap. II 13 § 4. id. ben. IV 13 § 3 *mercator urbibus prodest, medicus aegris,* mango *venalibus. sed omnes isti, quia ad alienum commodum pro suo veniunt, non obligant eos quibus prosunt.* id. ep. 80 § 9 mangones *quicquid est quod displiceat, aliquo lenocinio abscondunt: itaque ementibus ornamenta ipsa suspecta sunt: sive crus adligatum sive bracchium adspiceres, nudari iuberes et ipsum tibi corpus ostendi.* dig. L 16 207 *mercis appellatione homines non contineri Mela ait: et ob eam rem* mangones *non mercatores sed venaliciarios appellari ait, et recte.* ib. XXI 1 44 § 1. Quintil. decl. 340 *videtur* mangoni *puer pretiosus: timuit ne* magno *aestimaretur ...iudicetis, quam multa facere possit adversus puerum* mango *iratus: aut illi fortasse pretium exsecta virilitate producet, aut ob infelicis contumeliae annos venibit in aliquod lupanar. res est nobis cum homine, qui non erubescit, nihil reservat, etiam periculose avarus est.* cf. Mart. VII 80 9 *Mitylenaei roseus* mangonis *ephebus.* IX 59 3—6. Marquardt V (1) 178 179.

148 ET MAGNO v 56 n. schol. 'quales vendunt care manciparii.'

POSCES, POSCE Cic. Verr. I § 66 poscunt *maioribus poculis.* cf. Hor. epod. 9 33 Lambin. s. II 8 35 *et calices* poscit *maiores.* Quintil. XI 3 § 117 *gestum* poculum poscentis.

LATINE not in Greek III 61 n. VI 185—199 e.g. *nam quid rancidius, quam quod se non putat ulla | formosam, nisi quae de Tusca* Graecula *facta est? | ...omnia* graece. Quintil. I 12 § 9 noviciis nostris *per quot annos* sermo latinus repugnat!

149 IDEM HABITUS see the wardrobe of a *delicatus* in Stat. s. II 1 128—35.

TONSI Hor. ep. I 18 7 Obbar. Mart. IX 36 11 *tibi si dederit vultus coma* tonsa viriles. III 58 30 31 *et paedagogo non iubente lascivi | parere gaudent vilico* capillati. Marquardt V (1) 152 on the fashionable *glabri, comati, criniti, crispuli, cincinnatuli.* Sen. ep. 119 § 14 *si pertinere ad te iudicas, quam* crinitus *puer et quam perlucidum tibi poculum porrigat, non sitis.* Hier. ep. 66 8. 79 9.

RECTI not curled Hor. s. II 8 69 70 *ut omnes | praecincti recte pueri comptique ministrent.* Sen. ep. 95 § 24 *transeo agmina exoletorum per nationes coloresque descripta, ut eadem omnibus levitas sit, eadem primae mensura lanuginis, eadem species capillorum, ne quis, cui* rectior *est coma, crispulis misceatur.* Apul. met. II 19 *pueri* calamistrati *pulchre indusiati gemmas formatas in pocula vini vetusti frequenter offerre.* Petron. 102 fin.

150 PEXI VI 26 27. Pers. I 15 Jahn. Tac. d. 20 (metaph.) impexam *antiquitatem.* Marquardt V (2) 202.

151 PASTORIS DURI HIC EST FILIUS, ILLE BUBULCI V 52—55 n. They camp out in the mountains and dress in sheepskins. Colum. I 8 § 2 *socors et somniculosum genus id* [urbanum] *mancipiorum otiis campo circo theatris aleae popinae lupanaribus consuetum...eligendus est* rusticis operibus ab infante duratus. Mart. X 98 *addat cum mihi Caecu-*

bum minister | Idaeo resolutior cinaedo, | quo nec filia cultior nec uxor | nec mater tua nec soror recumbit, | vis spectem potius tuas lacernas | aut citrum vetus Indicosque dentes? | suspectus tibi ne tamen recumbam, | praesta de grege sordidaque villa | tonsos horridulos rudes pusillos | hircosi mihi filios subulci. | *perdet te dolor hic: habere, Publi, | mores non potes hos et hos ministros.* Lucian conviv. 15 fin. the master of the feast sent away the cupbearer *ὄντα ὡραῖον* from Kleodemos, and sent in his place *τῶν ἐξώρων ἤδη καὶ καρτερῶν, ὀρεωκόμον τινὰ ἢ ἱπποκόμον.* 152 SUSPIRAT Prudent. cath. II 43 44 *mercator hinc et rusticus | avara* suspirant *lucra.*

154 Ciof. on Ov. m. IV 329. 155 ARDENS PURPURA Aen. IV 262 *Tyrioque* ardebat murice *laena.* VFl. I 427 428 *ignea* purpura. Heins. ib. VI 526. Prud. psychom. 39 ardentique *iubet vestirier* ostro. Caligula struck Ptolemy at the shows, because he attracted the attention of the crowd Suet. 35 fulgore *purpureae abollae.* PURPURA I 27 n. (where add Hertzberg Griechenl. III 72 73, and on the use of purple by princes 1 Macc. 14 41. Ambr. hexaëm. X §§ 6 fin. 33 fin. and by courts Ios. ant. XIV 3 § 2 fin. on the purple-fish as used for food Luc. cynic. 11). 78 n. X 309. XIV 187 188 the old-fashioned caution of the Marsian or Hernican farmer *peregrina ignotaque nobis |* ad scelus atque nefas, quaecumque est, purpura ducit. The *toga praetexta* (*περιπόρφυρος*), originally Etruscan (Plin. VIII § 195. Flor. I 5 § 6. Becker röm. Alterth. II 2 77), was bordered with purple (Liv. XXXIV 7 § 2 *liberi nostri* praetextis purpura *togis utentur*). When Tarquinius Priscus triumphed over the Sabines, he presented his son, then a youth of 14, who had taken part in the victory, with a *praetexta* (Macrob. Sat. I 6 § 7 seq.), which thenceforth became the distinctive mark of free-born youths. Cic. Verr. I § 113 *togam* praetextam... *ornamenta non solum fortunae, sed etiam* ingenuitatis. ib. § 152 *vestitus...is, quem illi nos et ius* ingenuitatis *dabat.* Quintil. decl. 340 fin. (the heading is mango *novicium puerum per publicanos traiecit* praetextatum. dicitur ille liber) *ipsum illud* sacrum praetextarum, *quo sacerdotes velantur, quo magistratus,* quo infirmitatem pueritiae sacram facimus ac venerabilem. Hor. epod. 5 7. Pers. V 30 *cum primum pavido custos mihi* purpura *cessit.* Stat. s. II 1 136 of a page *sola verecundo derat* praetexta *decori.* V 2 66 *ostrum puerile.* ib. 3 117—9 *te divite ritu | ponere* purpureos *infantia adegit amictus | stirpis honore datos.* Marquardt V (1) 127.

156 PUPILLARES schol. 'quales habent hi, qui patres non habent, scilicet tumentes in licentia pueritiae.' VI 366—378. Salvian. gub. Dei VI 9 fin. *cumque etiam* pupillis *prodigis vel prodigiosis soleat subvenire paupertas, simulque ut destiterant esse divites, desinunt quoque esse* vitiosi, *nos tantum novum genus* pupillorum ac perditorum *sumus, in quibus opulentia esse desiit, sed* nequitia *perdurat.* ib. VIII 1 pupillis...*vel maxime prodigis.* Sen. ir. II 21 § 6. BALNEA VI 372—375. IX 34 35. Mart. I 23. 96 11—13. VII 35. XI 47 1 2. Petron. 27. Clem. Al. paed. III 5 §§ 32 33. Cypr. de habitu virg. 19. Ammian. XXVIII 4 § 9. Lucian. Nigrin. 34. Forbiger I² 96. Wallon hist. de l'escl. II 340. Marquardt V (1) 289. RAUCUS Grangaeus 'ut qui non coitui indulgeat; sic enim vox raucescit: hinc cantores infibulati VI 73. 379.' Hertzberg more simply: 'his voice is not yet broken'; *iam* (157) supports this view: he still speaks in boyish treble, has not yet reached puberty: cf. Aug. conf. II § 6 of his 16th year: *ubi me ille pater in* balneis *vidit* pubescentem *et inquieta indutum adulescentia,* quasi iam ex hoc in

nepotes gestiret, gaudens matri indicavit.

157 VELLENDAS ALAS VIII 16 n. 114 n. Theopomp. in Ath. 260e. Menand. ὀργή fr. 1. Plaut. aul. 398 399 *tu istum gallum, si sapis* | glabriorem *reddes mihi quam* volsus *ludiust.* Sen. ep. 47 § 7 *alius vini minister in muliebrem modum ornatus cum aetate luctatur. non potest effugere pueritiam: retrahitur, iamque militari habitu* glaber retritis pilis aut penitus avulsis *tota nocte pervigilat, quam inter ebrietatem domini ac libidinem dividit et in cubiculo vir, in convivio puer est.* ib. 56 § 2 alipilum *cogita tenuem et stridulam vocem, quo sit notabilior, subinde exprimentem nec umquam tacentem, nisi dum* vellit alas *et alium pro se clamare cogit.* ib. 114 § 14 *alter se plus iusto colit, alter plus iusto neglegit.* ille et crura, hic ne alas quidem vellit. id. brev. vit. 12 § 5 *convivia mehercules horum non posuerim inter vacantia tempora, cum videam, ...quam suspensi sint, ...qua celeritate signo dato* glabri *ad ministeria discurrant.* Mart. III 63 6 (cited infra 162). IX 27. Suet. Caes. 45 (practised by Caesar). Quintil. II 5 § 12 Spalding. DChrys. or. 33 fin. (II 31 32 B). Cypr. testim. III 84 *non* vellendum. Marquardt V (1) 152. (2) 201 (the chin). Gudius on Phaedr. IV 4. 22. Forbiger I^2 368. Hier. ep. 79 9 pr. ALAS X 178 n. Theophr. char. 19 makes it a mark of the δυσχερής to have shaggy arm-pits τὰς μασχάλας θηριώδεις καὶ δασείας ἔχειν ἄχρι ἐπὶ πολὺ τῶν πλευρῶν. The ancients wore no sleeves. Catull. 69 6 Ellis. Hor. ep. I 5. 29 Obbar.

158 GUTO III 263 n.

159 DIFFUSA V 30 n. home-made wines, not Chian or Falernian. Mart. V 66 8 vina *ruber fudit* non peregrina *cadus.*

161 Markland 'quodnam opus hoc versu ei qui legerit duos praecedentes?'

162—182 No Spanish girls will sing and toss a fandango to the clapping of my guests; though wives at their husbands' sides sit to watch what one would blush but to name in their hearing. Such sports are sins in the poor; to the rich they are nettles of jaded appetite, condoned or admired for 'such wild tricks as gentlemen should have.' At my board expect other entertainment: Homer and his rival Virgil shall be read; what need of trained voice to give effect to verse like theirs?

162 GADITANA 172 n. X 1 n. Mart. often speaks of the voluptuous dances of his countrywomen (the 'Lolas and Pepitas' maintaining the succession, Hertzberg) I 41 12 *de* Gadibus *improbus magister.* 61 9 *iocosae* Gades. III 63 5 *qui* Gaditana *susurrat,* | *qui movet in varios bracchia* vulsa *modos.* V 78 26—28 (in an invitation to a frugal meal) *nec de* Gadibus improbis puellae | vibrabunt sine fine prurientes | lascivos docili tremore lumbos. XIV 203. Quintil. I 2 § 8 complaining of the corruption of children at home omne convivium obscenis canticis strepit, pudenda dictu spectantur. cf. Savar. on Sidon. ep. I 2 fin. p. 20. Plin. ep. I 15 §§ 2 3 *audisses comoedos vel* lectorem *vel lyristen vel, quae mea liberalitas, omnes. at tu apud nescio quem ostrea, vulvas, echinos,* Gaditanas *maluisti.* O. Jahn in Sitzungsber. der sächs. Akad. Leipz. 1851 168 seq. (For the quantity (i) L. Müller de re metr. 367 compares Antipolitanus, Massilitanus, Tauromenitanus, Tomitanus, Tuditanus). Forbiger I^2 220. Marquardt V (1) 64. 157. Friedländer III^1 248. 250. Macrob. Sat. III 14 = II 10 § 4 speaks of the practice as obsolete: *dic enim, Hore qui antiquitatem nobis obicis, ante cuius triclinium modo* saltatricem *vel saltatorem te vidisse meministi?* Plut. qu. conv. VII 8 4 § 4 speaking of the class of mimes called παίγνια, which respectable masters would not allow the boys that carry their shoes to

witness: *οἱ δὲ πολλοὶ καὶ γυναικῶν συγκατακειμένων καὶ παίδων ἀνήβων ἐπιδείκνυνται μιμήματα πραγμάτων καὶ λόγων, ἃ πάσης μέθης ταραχωδέστερον τὰς ψυχὰς διατίθησιν.* Tert. apol. 39 fin. speaks of the purity of Christian feasts. Clem. Al. paed. II 7 § 53 sights and sounds at feasts corrupt the young. Clergy ordered to withdraw from feasts before the performances began conc. Laod. c. 54 *πρὸ τοῦ εἰσέρχεσθαι τοὺς θυμελικούς.* conc. Trull. 24. paenitentiale Rom. v 2. Hieron. c. Helvid. 20 *ubi tympana sonant, tibia clamitat, lyra garrit, cymbalum concrepat, quis ibi Dei timor?...ingrediuntur expositae tibidinum victimae et tenuitate vestium nudae impudicis oculis ingeruntur. his infelix uxor aut laetatur et perit; aut offenditur et maritus in iurgia concitatur.* **164** Apul. met. II 7. Arnob. II 42 Hildebrand. Macrob. Sat. II 1 § 5. **165** VI 432 433 of the wife *bibit et vomit, ergo maritus | nauseat atque oculis bilem substringit opertis.* **166** Varro Agatho fr. 6 Bücheler *virgo de convivio abducatur ideo quod maiores nostri virginis acerbae auris veneriis vocabulis imbui noluerunt.* comm. on Nep. praef. § 6 many things are becoming in our code of manners which are unseemly among the Greeks; *quem enim Romanorum pudet uxorem ducere in convivium?* **168** URTICAE II 127 128 *unde | haec tetigit, Gradive, tuos* urtica *nepotes!* anthol. Pal. XII 124 56 *ἄλλοτε μειδιόων, ὁτὲ δ' οὐ, φίλος· ἦρα μελισσέων | ἑσμοῦ καὶ κνίδης καὶ πυρὸς ἠψάμεθα.* **169** ALTERIUS SEXUS as opposed to the *dives* VI 253 254. Markland '*sensus* (videndi) *illa* (voluptas).'

EXTENDITUR VI 129. **170** VI 64. 309—319. Pers. I 20 21. Lucian Nigrin. 15 16.

171 CAPIT X 148 n. Plin. XIX § 54 *caule in tantum saginato, ut* pauperis mensa non capiat. Quintil. decl. 382 p. 780 n. *non est humilis pectoris libertatem publicam* capere. **172** TESTARUM CREPITUS *castanets* Aristoph. ran. 1305 1306 schol. *ποῦ ἔστιν ἡ τοῖς ὀστράκοις | αὐτὴ κροτοῦσα.* Scipio (Macr. III 14=II 10 § 7) complains that he saw in a dancing school *puerum bullatum* cum crotalis saltare, *quam saltationem inpudicus servulus honeste saltare non posset.* cf. §§ 4. 8. Cic. p. Mur. § 13. Ath. 636de Didymos says *εἰωθέναι τινὰς ἀντὶ τῆς λύρας κογχύλια, καὶ ὄστρακα συγκρούοντας ἔρρυθμον ἦχόν τινα ἀποτελεῖν τοῖς ὀρχουμένοις.* Mart. VI 71 1 2 *edere* lascivos ad Baetica crusmata gestus | et Gaditanis ludere docta modis. Her skill bewitched her sometime master 6 *vendidit ancillam, nunc redimit dominam.* Stat. s. I 6 23 *illic cymbala* tinnulaeque Gades. Gifford 'small oblong pieces of polished wood or bone, which the dancers held between their fingers, and clashed in measure, with inconceivable agility and address.... I have heard them often.' Rich s. vv. *crotalum, crusmata.* Verg. copa 2. NUDUM VI 122. Tac. XV 37 Lipsius. Petron. 7 Wouwer. DCass. LXXIX 13 § 3. OLIDO STANS FORNICE VI 132. Hor. I 2 30 olente in fornice stantem. Sen. contr. I 2 § 21 redolet *adhuc* fuliginem fornicis. Prud. c. Symm. II 836 *spurcam* redolenti in fornice *cellam.* STANS Cic. Verr. II § 154 *huius* fornix *in foro Syracusis est, in quo* nudus *filius* stat. cf. IV § 143. **173** FORNICE III 156. X 239. Sen. vit. beat. 7 § 3 *voluptas humile, servile, imbecillum, caducum, cuius statio ac domicilium* fornices *et popinae sunt.*

175 LACEDAEMONIUM, cf. XIV 89 n. Strabo 367. Varro *ταφὴ Μενίππου* fr. 18 *λιθόστρωτα pavimenta et parietes incrustatos.* Simplicity of Augustus Suet. 72 *sine marmore ullo aut insigni pavimento* conclavia.

When Simos Dionysios' steward, a Phrygian, shewed Aristippos his master's costly palace DL. II § 75 πολυτελεῖς οἴκους καὶ λιθοστρώτους, Arist. ἀναχρεμψάμενος προσέπτυσε τῇ ὄψει, and when he was angry said: 'I had no more fitting place.' Plin. XXXVI § 55 *non autem omnia in lapicidinis gignuntur, sed multa et sub terra sparsa, pretiosissimi quidem generis, sicut* Lacedaemonium viride *cunctisque hilarius.* Stat. s. I 2 148 149 *hic dura* Laconum | *saxa virent.* The stone of mount Taenarus was much valued Prop. IV=III 2 9 *quod non* Taenariis *domus est mihi fulta columnis.* Strabo 367 there are old quarries of costly stone in Taenarus, and some have lately opened a large mine in Taygetus, χορηγὸν ἔχοντες τὴν τῶν Ῥωμαίων πολυτέλειαν. Plin. ib. § 135 *sunt et nigri* [lapides] *quorum auctoritas venit in marmora, sicut* Taenarius. Meurs. miscell. Lacon. II 18. Prudent. c. Symm. II 247. Lamprid. Heliog. 24 *stravit et saxis* Lacedaemoniis *ac porphyreticis plateas in Palatio, quas Antoninianas vocavit.* Bursian Geogr. v. Griechenl. II 106. Hertzberg Gesch. Griechenl. I 515. II 207, with Curtius Peloponn. there cited. Müller Archäologie §§ 268. 309. Marquardt v (2) 221 n. 2002. Mart. I 55 5 PYTISMATE Ter. haut. 48 49 pytissando *modo mihi* | *quid vini absumpsit,* where Gron. 'pytissare recte explicatur a vet. schol. gustare et quasi cum quadam probatione exspuere, dum sapor vini probatur. quod hodieque facere solent, qui vinum probant. est a Graecis, quibus οἶνον πυτίζειν [*connected with* πτύω *etym. magn.*] est *vinum ore reicere.* Hinc ap. Iuv. *pytisma,* pro illo nempe vino, quod ex ore reicitur. *qui Lac.* &c. *i.e.* homo dives, qui non vulgarem orbem, sed ex marmore Laconico factum, reiciendo isto vino, cum pytissasset, lubricum facit.' Scaliger on Manil. pp. 454 455 first gave this explanation: 'nostrum pavimentum plebeium est. itaque nos pavimentum plebeium pitysmate lubricamus, non autem pavimentum Lacedaemonium...Alexis (Ath. 124ᵃ) καὶ τὸν μὲν ὀξὺν οἶνον ἐκπυτίζομεν. Archedicus (Ath. 294ᵇ) διαπυτιοῦσ' οἶνον δὲ τοιοῦτον χαμαί.' Vitruv. VII 4 § 5 *ita conviviis eorum et quod poculis et* pytismatis *effunditur, simul cadit siccescitque.* Hor. c. II 14 26 27 mero | *tinget* pavimentum *superbo.* Cic. Phil. II § 105 natabant pavimenta vino, *madebant parietes.* id. pro Gallio ap. Aquil. Rom. § 2 Ruhnken *humus erat* lutulenta vino. Petron. 38 Burm. Plin. XIV § 146 of Novellius Torquatus *optima fide non respirasse in hauriendo nec* expuisse nihilque ad elidendum in pavimentis sonum ex vino *reliquisse, diligenti scito legum contra bibendi fallacias.* Salvian. adv. avar. 6 fin. natant *tricliniorum redundantium* pavimenta vino, *Falerno nobili lutum faciunt.* Iuv. seems to repudiate the Greek fashion (commonly spoken of as an excess) with its Greek name, not less than the Greek marbles.

ORBEM the floor schol. 'qui exspuit supra marmor Lacedaemonium, quo stratum est pavimentum.' Tibull. III 3 16 marmoreumque solum. Luc. X 114 115 *nec summis crustata domus sectisque nitebat* | marmoribus. Sen. ep. 16 § 8 *eo deliciarum opumque* [*fortuna*] *perducat, ut* terram marmoribus abscondas. *non tantum habere tibi liceat, sed* calcare *divitias.* ib. 86 § 6 *pauper sibi videtur ac sordidus, nisi parietes magnis et pretiosis* orbibus *refulserunt; nisi Alexandrina marmora Numidicis crustis distincta sunt.* ib. 90 § 25 *quid loquar* marmora, *quibus templa, quibus domus fulgent?* ib. 114 § 9 *ut parietes advectis trans maria* marmoribus *fulgeant, ut tecta varientur auro, ut lacunaribus* pavimentorum *respondeat nitor.* id. ben. IV 6 § 2. VII 20 § 2. de ira III 35 § 5. Plin. XXXVI §§ 44—58. Marquardt v (2) 226. Gallus II³ 247. 176 IBI in the house of the rich, paved with

Laconian marble. ALEA 132 n. I 88—92 n. VIII 10. XIV 4 5 n. Cic. Catil. 2 § 23 *in his gregibus omnes* aleatores, *omnes adulteri, omnes impuri impudicique.* id. off. I § 150 Beier. Phil. II § 56 Abram. Publil. Syr. 33 Spengel aleator *quanto in arte est potior, tanto est nequior.* Hor. c. III 24 58 vetita legibus alea. ep. I 21 18 Obbar. Ov. tr. II 471—4. Sen. cons. ad Polyb. 17 § 4 Caligula was playing at dice in his Alban villa during his sister Drusilla's funeral. id. ben. VII 16 § 3. Suet. Claud. 5 in the days of Tiberius *ex contubernio sordidissimorum hominum super veterem segnitiae notam ebrietatis quoque et* aleae infamiam *subiit.* ib. 33. id. Aug. 70 71. Cal. 41. Dom. 21. Mart. XIV 1 3 *nec timet aedilem moto spectare fritillo.* id. IV 14 7—9. V 84 3 sq. Lucian Saturnal. 4. Chrysost. hom. 12 in 1 Cor. p. 103^{a}. Amm. XXVIII 4 § 21 some scouting the name *aleatores*, wish to be called *tesserarii;* the difference is like that between *fures* and *latrones;* yet it must be confessed that, while all other friendships are lukewarm at Rome, *aleariae solae, quasi gloriosis quaesitae sudoribus, sociales sunt et adfectu nimio firmitate plena conexae.* See [Cypr.] *de aleatoribus* (II 92 104 Hartel). the title *de aleatoribus* in the dig. XI 5 and cod. (III 43, where the bishops are charged to enforce the law). Friedländer I^{4} 404 405. Forbiger I^{2} 221—3. Marquardt V (2) 426—33.

177 TURPE 1 n. II 63. Sen. ep. 87 § 23 *sacrilegium, furtum,* adulterium *inter bona haberi prorsus persuasimus. quam multi furto non erubescunt,* quam multi adulterio gloriantur! nam sacrilegia minuta puniuntur, magna in triumphis feruntur.

178 FACIUNT Munro on Lucr. III 736 reads *faciant* with P.

179 cf. Plin. cited 162 n. DABUNT Mühlmann s. v. col. 499 cites exx. of *dare cenam, prandium, epulum, munus.* Suet. Tib. 7, Capitol. Maximini 2, Vopisc. Carin. 19 have *dare ludos.*

180 CONDITOR ILIADOS Aus. idyll. 4 46. A *lector* was employed to read during meals V 157 n. VI 434—7 *illa tamen gravior, quae cum discumbere coepit, | laudat Vergilium, perituraе ignoscit Elissae,* | committit vates et comparat, inde Maronem | atque alia parte in trutina suspendit Homerum. Cic. Att. I 12 § 3. fam. V 9 § 2 *anagnostes.* Orelli inscr. 2846 *lectrix.* Sen. ep. 64 § 2. Suet. Aug. 74 fin. *acroamata.* Stat. S. II 1 117—9 a *delicatus* reciting Il. and Od. Varro in Gell. XIII 11 § 5 in convivio legi *non omnia debent, sed ea potissimum, quae simul sint βιωφελῆ et delectent.* id. XVIII 5 an *Ennianista* reading the annals of Ennius in the theatre of Puteoli. XIX 9 in a feast given by a wealthy knight from Asia, the Spanish rhetorician Antonius Iulianus *desideravit exhiberi, quos habere eum adulescentem sciebat, scitissimos utriusque sexus qui* canerent voce et qui psallerent. They sang some pieces of Anacreon and Sappho and later poets. Some Greeks challenged Iulianus to match these *fluentes carminum delicias* from Latin authors. On which he *voce admodum quam suavi* versus cecinit *Valeri Aeditui, veteris poetae, Porcii Licini et Q. Catuli.* Martial's verses were read IV 82. Nep. Att. 14 § 1 *nemo in convivio eius aliud acroama audivit quam* anagnosten; *quod nos quidem iucundissimum arbitramur:* neque umquam sine aliqua lectione apud eum cenatum *est, ut non minus animo quam ventre convivae delectarentur.* Plin. ep. I 15 § 2 (supra 162 n.). id. III 1 of Spurinna (77 years of age): he listened to reading while walking and sitting §§ 4 5; while waiting for dinner § 8; § 9 *frequenter comoedis cena distinguitur, ut voluptates quoque studiis condiantur.* VI 31 § 13 a dinner at Trajan's plain, *si principem cogitares. interdum acroamata audiebamus.* V 19 § 3 of his

freedman Zosimus *ars quidem eius et quasi inscriptio comoedus, in qua plurimum facit. nam pronuntiat acriter, sapienter, apte, decenter etiam; utitur et cithara perite, ultra quam comoedo necesse est. idem tam commode orationes et historias et* carmina *legit, ut hoc solum didicisse videatur.* id. VIII 1 § 2 *Encolpius*...lector, *illa seria nostra, ille deliciae* ...quis libellos meos sic leget, *sic amabit? quem aures meae sic sequentur?* VII 4 § 3. IX 17 § 3 *quam multi, cum* lector *aut lyristes aut comoedus inductus est, calceos poscunt aut non minore cum taedio recubant, quam tu ista (sic enim appellas) prodigia perpessus es!* ib. ep. 34 hearing that he reads poems ill, he has resolved to employ his freedman, and asks Suetonius whether he should sit by *defixus et mutus et similis otioso*, or rather (as some did) accompany the reader *murmure oculis manu.* But alas *puto me non minus male saltare quam legere.* ib. ep. 36 § 4 cenanti *mihi, si cum uxore vel paucis,* liber legitur. Sen. cons. ad Polyb. 8 § 2 sends the emperor's freedman to H. and V. to seek comfort in the loss of his brother: *tunc* Homerus *et* Vergilius *tam bene de genere humani meriti, quam tu et de omnibus et de illis meruisti, quos pluribus notos esse voluisti quam scripserant, multum tecum morentur.* Burm. anthol. IV 260 11—14 n. epitaph on a reader of Homer: *quondam ego Pierio vatum monumenta canore | doctus cygneis enumerare modis. | doctus* Maeonio spiritus carmina versu | dicere, *Caesareo carmina nota foro.* ib. 344 6 on a boy of ten: legi pia carmina Homeri. ib. 346 1 2 (Orelli inscr. 1200) *grammaticus* lector*que fui, sed* lector *eorum | more, incorrupto qui placuere sono.* Calvisius Sabinus had a slave who knew *Homer* by heart, another who knew Hesiod, nine others who knew each one of the lyric poets: as such slaves were not to be bought (Sen. ep. 27 § 6) *faciendos locavit.* anth. Pal. XI 141 against the grammarians who talk Homeric criticism ('shop') at dinner: *σήμερον οὐ δειπνῶ μῆνιν ἄειδε θεά.* Lucian adv. ind. 7 from a book written on purple vellum, with *umbilicus* of gold, the ignorant owner of a fine library reads and murders the author by his barbarisms, so that the very parasites who applaud him laugh at him in their sleeves. Philostr. soph. II 10 §§ 1 2. Gell. II 22 §§ 1 2 *apud mensam Favorini* in convivio familiari legi solitum erat aut vetus carmen melici poetae aut historia *partim Graecae linguae alias Latinae. legebatur ergo ibi tunc in carmine Latino 'iapyx' ventus quaesitumque est, quis hic ventus.* ib. III 19 § 1. XIX 7 § 2. Ath. 696[b] *ὡς ᾤδοντος ἐν τοῖς συσσιτίοις ὀσημέραι εἰς τὸν Ἑρμείαν παιᾶνα.* Marquardt V (1) 156. 348. Friedländer I[4] 416 417. Einhardt vita Caroli magni 24 p. 530 Jaffé inter caenandum *aut aliquod acroama aut* lectorem audiebat. legebantur ei historiae et antiquorum res gestae; also Aug. esp. the civ. Dei. It was the monastic rule and is enjoined in college statutes: it was the practice at the board of James I. and of lord keeper Williams. Card. Wiseman in the English college at Rome chose Walter Scott's novels for the purpose (see two lives of N. Ferrar Cambr. 1855 41. Bayle s.v. Berenger note A. Becker Gallus II[3] 125. III[3] 261).

181 VII 227 n. So Prop. III=II 33 65 66 *cedite Romani scriptores,* cedite Grai: | nescio quid maius nascitur Iliade. Macrob. V 12 § 1 (which book contains a comparison of V.'s translations with the originals in H. see Jan's ind. *Homerus* p. 656) *in quibusdam par paene splendor amborum est.* Quintil. X 1 § 85 *ut apud illos* Homerus, *sic apud nos* Vergilius *auspicatissimum dederit exordium,* omnium eius generis poetarum, Graecorum nostrorumque, haud dubie ei proximus. Ov. a. a. III 337 338. *rem. 396.* amor. I 15 25. anthol. Lat. Meyer 254—6. 288. For modern

writers cf. Pauly VI 2655 seq. **182** QUID REFERT, TALES VERSUS QUA VOCE LEGANTUR? cf. the question of Pliny the elder Plin. ep. III 5 §§ 11 12 *super hanc* [cenam] *liber legebatur, adnotabatur, et quidem cursim. memini quendam ex amicis, cum lector quaedam perperam pronuntiasset, revocasse et repeti coegisse, huic avunculum meum dixisse 'intellexeras nempe?' cum ille adnuisset, 'cur ergo revocabas? decem amplius versus hac tua interpellatione perdidimus.'* As Iuv. here, so Pers. (I 96 seq. cf. 30 seq.) contrasts poems which need a skilful reader to make them endurable, with Virgil's which have an intrinsic merit of their own (supra VII 82 n.).

183—192 Give yourself a welcome holiday for once; put off at my door all thought of the money-market, all pangs of jealousy; forget the glaring tokens of your disgrace, your wife's long absence and late returns, her disordered hair, ruffled attire, and tingling ears; dismiss home troubles, losses by waste or breakage; last, not least, ingratitude of friends. **187** TACITO I 55—57. VI 206 seq. 433. Munro on Lucr. V 1091. **188** SUSPECTIS X 208 n. MULTICIA II 66. 76 seq. VIII 101 n. Sen. ben. VII 9 § 5. Tert. pall. 4 *endromidis* (III 103 n.) *solocem aliqua* multicia *synthesi extrusit* (*i.e.* has driven out the thick, coarse *endromis* by the light *synthesis*). *Multicia* soft Coan robes.

RUGIS Macr. III 13 = II 9 §§ 4 5 of Hortensius *fuit...vestitu ad munditiem curioso et, ut bene amictus iret, faciem in speculo quaerebat, ubi se intuens togam corpori sic applicabat, ut* rugas *non forte sed industria locatas artifex nodus astringeret...capital putavit, quod in umero suo locum* ruga *mutasset.* Plin. XXXV § 56. Tert. pall. 5 pr.

189 VEXATASQUE COMAS ET VULTUM AUREMQUE CALENTEM Prop. V = IV 5 31 32 *si tibi forte* comas vexaverit *utilis ira,* | *postmodo mercata pace premendus erit.* Suet. Aug. 69 Antonius spread the scandal *feminam consularem e triclinio viro coram in cubiculum abductam, rursus in convivium* rubentibus auriculis incomptiore capillo *reductam.* id. Cal. 36. Theokr. II 140.

193—202 Meanwhile the crowded benches pay their devotions to the Idaean festival of the Great Mother's 'towel'; the praetor, ruined by the horses, sits in triumphal state, and (without offence to the countless and overgrown populace be it said) all Rome now finds place in the Circus; hark, a shout strikes on my ear, from which I gather the victory of the green 'rag.' For if it lost, you would see this city plunged in trouble and bewilderment, as when Hannibal at Cannae defeated our consuls. Such sights are for youths whom noise, bold wagers and gay company befit. On the circus and the shows see X 81 n. the exhaustive collections of Panvinius and Bulengerus (Graev. thes. IX). Friedländer in Marquardt IV 490—523. Sittengesch. II^3 263—330. anthol. Pal. XVI 335—387 (on the statues of drivers in the hippodrome at Constantinople).

193 MEGALESIACAE VI 69. Shortly after the *Mater magna* (μεγάλη θεός) had been brought to Rome (B.C. 204 III 137 n.), the *Megalesia* were established in her honour (prid. Id. Apr. Liv. XXIX 14: prid. Non. Apr. Ov. f. IV 179 seq.). Cic. harusp. resp. § 24. Spart. Caracall. 8. These games, originally aedilician, are spoken of as praetorian under the empire also by DH. II 19. Mart. X 41 you divorce your husband: why? *dicam ego,* praetor *erat.* | *constatura fuit Megalensis purpura centum* | *milibus, ut nimium munera parca dares.* | *et populare sacrum bis milia dena tulisset.* | *discidium non est hoc, Proculeia; lucrum est.* Preller röm. Myth^1. 448—451. They were the first games in the new year, and

therefore the crowd would be greater. SPECTACULA = spectatores. cf. XIV 24 n. *curia, theatrum*, 'gallery,' 'pit,' boxes.'

MAPPAE cf. 198 *panni*. Quintil. I 5 § 57 mappam circo *quoque* usitatum nomen, *Poeni sibi vindicant*. Hence *map, napkin, napery*. The consul or praetor, by dropping a napkin, gave the signal for starting. Suet. Nero 22 *universorum se oculis in circo maximo praebuit, aliquo liberto mittente* mappam, *unde magistratus solent*. Mart. XII 29 9 *cretatam* praetor *cum vellet mittere* mappam. Tert. spect. 16 *aspice populum ad spectaculum iam cum furore venientem, iam tumultuosum, iam caecum, iam de* sponsionibus *concitatum. tardus est illi* praetor, *semper oculi in urna eius cum sortibus volutantur. dehinc ad signum anxii pendent: unius dementiae una vox est...*'misit,' *dicunt, et nuntiant invicem quod simul ab omnibus visum est. teneo testimonium caecitatis; non vident quid sit;* mappam *missam putant; sed est diaboli ab alto praecipitati figura.* id. adv. Val. 36 mappa, *quod aiunt,* missa. novell. cv 1. Liv. VIII 40 § 2. XLV 1 §§ 6 7. DCass. LIX 7. Cedren. hist. comp. I 297 Bonn. Friedländer in Marquardt IV 503. The *mappa* (dropt from a balcony over the main entrance) may be seen in Guhl und Koner fig. 486 II[1] 325. Rich. The consular diptych of Flavius Theodorus Philoxenus (A.D. 525 in Gori thes. Flor. 1759 tab. 15) has a *mappa*. Ennius in Cic. de divin. I § 107 *exspectant veluti,* consul quom mittere signum | volt, *omnes avidi spectant ad carceris oras,* | *quam mox emittat pictis e faucibus currus.* Varr. l. l. V § 153. 194 IDAEUM III 138.

SIMILIS TRIUMPHO PRAETOR X 36—46 n. cf. vit. Gallieni 8, where Gall. celebrates his *decennia*. The senate in toga, the knights, the soldiers clad in white, *omni populo praeeunte* with almost all the slaves, and women bearing tapers and lamps, march to the Capitol; 100 white oxen with gilt yokes and silk *dorsualia* of many colours, 200 white lambs, ten elephants, 1200 gladiators *pompabiliter ornati cum auratis vestibus matronarum*, 200 *mansuetae ferae diversi generis ornatu quam maximo affectae*, cheers and clapping along the route. *ipse* medius cum picta toga et tunica palmata *inter patres, ut diximus omnibus sacerdotibus praetextatis Capitolium petit*, 500 gilt spears on either side, 100 standards; standards of the *collegia*, of the temples and of all the legions; *gentes simulatae, ut Gothi Sarmatae Franci Persae*. DCass. LIV 2 B.C. 22 the direction of the games was made over to the praetors. Mommsen Staatsr. I[2] 397. II[2] 227. Serv. Aen. IV 543 *qui...triumphat, albis equis utitur quattuor et senatu praeeunte in Capitolio de tauris sacrificat.* For the expression cf. Liv. IV 33 § 3 *dictator...proelium ciens ipse in sinistrum cornu, quod,* incendio similius quam proelio, *territum cesserat flammis.* ib. XXVIII 9 § 15 *iret alter consul sublimis curru multiiugis, si vellet, equis;* uno equo per urbem verum triumphum vehi. 195 PRAEDA

CABALLORUM PRAETOR 59 n. Gron. obs. IV 24 'qui in comparandis et instruendis ad munus equis, munere denique ipso sub vana specie honoris censum mergit. Theon progymn. 6 Διομήδης δὲ Θρὰξ *εἰς ἱππο-τροφίαν ἐξαναλωθεὶς ἐλέχθη ὑπὸ τῶν αὐτοῦ ἵππων ἀπολωλέναι.* cf. Palaeph. 4.' Suet. Nero 5 his father Cn. Domitius was such a swindler *ut...in praetura mercede palmarum aurigarios fraudaverit.* Vopisc. Aurelian 15 we have seen charioteers receive not prizes (*praemia*) but estates (*patrimonia*), *cum darentur tunicae subsericae lineae paragaudeae, darentur etiam equi ingemiscentibus frugi hominibus. factum est enim, ut iam* divitiarum sit non hominum consulatus, *quia utique si virtutibus defertur,* editorem spoliare non debet. DCass. LX 27 § 2. dig. VII 8

12 § 4 (horses hired). The treasures left by Tiberius wasted on shows by Caligula in less than two years DCass. LIX 2 §§ 5 6. 5 §§ 2—5. Mart. IV 67. V 25 9 10. Plin. paneg. 95 *in praetura* modestiae. A lively picture of the formidable correspondence required to furnish the games in Symm. ep. IX 12. 15. 18—25. Friedländer in Marquardt IV 485 486.

PRAEDA PRAETOR Arator act. II 1164 praedo *venis, sed* praeda *iaces.* Martian. Cap. V § 232 *paronomasia* [X 122 n.] *levis immutatio verbi ac nominis, id est, cum syllaba aut littera mutata diversa significat, ut si dicas:* praetor *est vel potius* praedo. Diomed. II p. 441. Cic. Verr. I § 131 *pupillos et pupillas certissimam* praedam *esse* praetoribus. ib. V § 63 *naves inanes, quae* praedam praetori, *non quae* praedonibus *metum adferrent.*

PACE LICET SI DICERE PLEBIS Quintil. I 6 § 8 pace dicere *hominis eruditissimi* liceat. Plin. XXXIV § 108 *haec omnia medici,* quod pace eorum dixisse liceat, *ignorant.* Tibull. II 5 105. Ov. am. II 2 60 pace loquar Veneris, *tu dea maior eris.* Petron. 2 pace vestra liceat dixisse, *primi omnium eloquentiam perdidistis.* Cic. Arat. 417.

196 IMMENSAE Stat. s. I 2 232 *et pars* immensae *gaudet celeberrima Romae.* Friedländer I⁴ 19. 54—63 at the beginning of the empire the population amounted to a million, and grew to two million or more. Ios. b. I. VII 5 § 3 at the triumph of Titus none remained at home τῆς ἀμέτρου πληθύος ἐν τῇ πόλει. Some suppose that a verse has here fallen out, but *immensae nimiaeque* shew that the next verse might offend the overgrown populace: 'all Rome is here,' puts a definite limit to the unlimited, counts the countless. Congreve: 'if I may be allow'd, | without offence to *such a num'rous crowd,* | to say *all Rome.*' Chrys. de Anna serm. 4 (IV 730ᵈ) ὅταν πᾶσα ἡ πόλις πρὸς τὸν ἱπποδρομον μεταστῇ, καὶ οἰκίαι καὶ ἀγοραὶ εἰς τὴν παράνομον θεωρίαν κενωθῶσιν ἐκείνην. A sermon de consubstantiali 7 (I 501ᵇ) begins πάλιν ἱπποδρομίαι καὶ πάλιν ὁ σύλλογος ἡμῖν ἐλάττων γέγονε. id. in illud, vidi Dominum, hom. 3 § 2 (VI 113ᶜᵈ) οὐχ ὁρᾷς τοὺς ἡνιόχους, οἳ τῆς πόλεως ἀπάσης ἄνω καθημένης ἐν ταῖς τῶν ἱππων ἁμίλλαις, ἅπαν τοῦ σταδίου παρατρέχοντες τὸ μέρος, ἐκεῖ φιλονεικοῦσι τὰ τῶν ἀντιπάλων ἅρματα καταστρέφειν, ἔνθα ἂν ἴδωσι τὸν βασιλέα καθήμενον;

197 CIRCUS 53 n. Sen. ir. II 7 § 5 circum, *in quo* maximam sui partem populus ostendit. Ov. a. a. I 136 *multa* capax populi *commoda* circus *habet.* Quintil. XII 1 § 6 *dati spectaculis dies multum studiis auferunt.* Luc. Nigr. 29 the jostling and the Circus and the pictures of jockeys and the names of the horses and the discussions about them in the streets: πολλὴ γὰρ ὡς ἀληθῶς ἡ ἱπποµανία and it has seized on many men of good repute. Tac. XIII 54 *intravere Pompeii theatrum,* quo magnitudinem populi viserent. On the days of the games Augustus (Suet. 43) *custodes in urbe disposuit, ne* raritate remanentium *grassatoribus obnoxia esset.*

FRAGOR VIII 59 n. Sen. ep. 83 § 7 *ecce* circensium obstrepit clamor. subita aliqua et universa voce feriuntur aures meae. Auson. idyll. 17 10 11. Namatian. I 201—4 *saepius attonitae* resonant circensibus aures, | *nuntiat accensus plena theatra* favor. | *pulsato notae redduntur ab aethere voces,* | *vel quia perveniunt vel quia fingit amor.* Epiktet. man. 33 § 2 'speak seldom, and in few words; when occasion demands it, speak, but not on trivial matters, not of sword plays, *nor of horse races,* nor of athletes.' It was a safe topic Mart. X 48 21—24 *accedunt sine felle ioci nec mane timenda* | *libertas et nil quod tacuisse velis.* | de prasino conviva meus venetoque loquatur, | *nec faciunt quemquam pocula nostra reum.* Sil. XVI 313—457

Drakenb. a very lively picture e.g. 320—325 *tollitur in caelum* furiali turbine clamor, | *pronique ac similes certantibus ore sequuntur* | *quisque suos currus magnaque volantibus idem* | *voce loquuntur equis: quatitur certamine circus* | *certantum et nulli mentem non abstulit ardor.* | *instant praecipites et equos* clamore *gubernant.* Casaubon on Vopisc. Aurel. 48. Symm. ep. x 29. Prudent. hamartig. 361 vesania fervida circi. Tert. spect. 23 *an Deo placebit* auriga ille tot animarum inquietator, tot furiarum minister...*coloratus ut leno?* Philo (de provid. II § 103 fin.) had seen men in a frenzy throw themselves under the wheels of the chariots. Chrysost. in gen. hom. 5 (IV 39[b]). hom. 6 (41[d]) *οὐ μόνον γὰρ ἵπτους τρέχοντας ἔστιν ἰδεῖν, ἀλλὰ καὶ κραυγῶν καὶ βλασφημιῶν καὶ μυρίων ἀκαίρων ἔστιν ἀκοῦσαι λόγων καὶ γυναῖκας ἡταιρηκυίας εἰς τὸ μέσον παριούσας ἰδεῖν καὶ νέους πρὸς τῶν γυναικῶν ἀπαλότητα ἑαυτοὺς ἐκδιδόντας.* ib. 42[ab]. id. de Lazaro 7 (I 790[cd]), when I preach against the circus, I see men clap my words, and then again run to the hippodrome, *καὶ μείζονας τοὺς κρότους ἐπὶ τοὺς ἡνιόχους ἐπιδεικνυμένους καὶ ἀκάθεκτον τὴν μανίαν, καὶ μετὰ πολλοῦ τοῦ τόνου συντρέχοντας καὶ πρὸς ἀλλήλους πολλάκις διαπληκτιζομένους καὶ λέγοντας, ὅτι ὁ μὲν τῶν ἵππων οὐ καλῶς ἔδραμεν, ὁ δὲ ὑποσκελισθεὶς κατέπεσεν, καὶ ὁ μὲν τούτῳ τῷ ἡνιόχῳ ἑαυτὸν προσνέμει, ὁ δὲ τῷ ἑτέρῳ.* It is a Satanic spectacle 791[c]. 793[a]. ad pop. Antioch. hom. 15 (II 157[d]) the spectacle of the horse-races has often led to battles, revilings, blows, insults, lasting feuds. cf. 651[a] the insatiable passion of those who sit agape for the horse-race. Friedländer II[3] 266—274 (acclamations, petitions, hooting, political demonstrations). 321. 329 330. Vit. Gall. 9 Gallienus, when Rome was murmuring at his neglect of his father's memory, took no heed *obstupefacto voluptatibus corde, sed ab his qui circum erant, requirebat 'ecquid habemus in prandio? ecquae voluptates paratae sunt?' et 'qualis cras erit cena qualesque* circenses?' cf. Iuv. x 81, when the people, once *rerum domini*, care only for the same 'two things' *panem et circenses.*

198 x 81 n. [Cypr.] spect. 5 *quam vana sunt ipsa certamina, lites in* coloribus, *contentiones in cursibus, favores in honoribus, gaudere quod equus velocior fuerit, maerere quod pigrior.* Four chariots generally contended, the drivers being distinguished by four colours Sidon. c. 23 323 324 (where is a full description of the race) *micant colores,* | albus vel venetus virens rubensque. The *factiones* (also *partes, populi, μέρη, δῆμοι*: the members *δημόται* or *ὁ λαός*), not named by any writer of the republic. The earliest trace is a notice (Plin. VII § 186) from the *acta* of Felix a driver of the red faction, on whose pyre one of his partisans threw himself (*copia odorum corruptum,* said the rival faction); this was shortly after the death of M. Lepidus (i.e. if the triumvir's father, cir. B.C. 77). Cic. Verg. VM. etc. derive the games of the Circus from the rape of the Sabine women; whence Malalas, the chron. Pasch. Cedrenus etc. attribute the origin of these factions to Romulus (Schwegler I 471). Tert. spect. 9 *quadrigae productae merito et aurigas* coloribus *idololatriae vestierunt. et ab initio duo soli fuerunt,* albus et russeus: albus *hiemi ob nives candidas,* russeus *aestati ob solis ruborem voti erant. sed postea tam voluptate, quam superstitione provecta,* russeum *alii Marti, alii* album *Zephyris consecraverunt;* prasinum *vero terrae matri vel veri,* venetum *caelo et mari vel autumno.* Isidor. XVIII 41. Ov. amor. III 2 78 *evolat admissis* discolor agmen *equis.* Mart. x 48. 53. XIV 131. anth. Pal. VI 368 1 *οἱ βένετοι πρασίνοισιν ἐναντίοι αἰὲν ἐόντες.* The green faction (*prasina* from *πράσον, leek.* Lydus mens. IV 25 *οἱ δὲ βίριδες οἷον ἀνθηροὶ· πρασίνους δὲ*

αὐτοὺς νῦν προσαγορεύουσι) was favoured by Caligula (DCass. LIX 14), Nero (id. LXIII 6 *ἡρμήλατησε τήν τε στολὴν τὴν πράσινον ἐνδεδυμένος καὶ τὸ κράνος τὸ ἡνιοχικὸν περικείμενος*), Verus (Capitol. 4), Commodus (DCass. LXXII 17. LXXIII 4), Heliogabalus (id. LXXIX 14 § 1). Each party had its supporters among the spectators (id. LXXVIII 8), and the contests between the factions often ended in bloodshed (thus Apollonius of Tyana rebuking the Alexandrians Philostr. V 26 § 2 *ὑπὲρ δ' ἵππων ἐνταῦθα γυμνὰ μὲν ὑμῖν ἐπ' ἀλλήλοις ξίφη, βολαὶ δ' ἕτοιμοι λίθων*. Again at Antioch in Caligula's days between blues and greens Malal. p. 244 Bonn. The most memorable instance is the *Νίκα* riot at Constantinople A.D. 532, well described by Gibbon, c. 40 2). See Chrysost. de Lazaro concio 7 (I 790 seq.) against frequenters of the circus. Orelli inscr. 2593 seq. Bulenger de circo 47—49. Panvin. I 10. Wilken über die Partheyen der Rennbahn Berlin 1829 4to. (Akad.) Alfr. Rambaud de Byzantino hippodromo et circensibus factionibus. Paris Franck 1870. CIL II 4315. EVENTUM Amm. XIV 6 § 26 *est admodum mirum videre plebem innumeram mentibus ardore quodam infuso cum dimicationum curulium* eventu *pendentem. haec similiaque memorabile nihil vel serium agi Romae permittunt.* Plin. X § 71 Caecina, owner of some chariots, sent to his friends news of his victory by swallows *inlito victoriae colore.* VIRIDIS Caligula was so devoted to this colour that he dined in the green stable Suet. Cal. 55. Nero's talk from his boyhood ran chiefly on the circensian games; lamenting among his schoolfellows an accident to a green charioteer, who was dragged on the ground, he was reproved by his *paedagogus;* on which (Suet. 22) *de Hectore se loqui ementitus est.* DCass. LXI 6 §§ 1—3. Mart. also cheered the Greens XI 33 *saepius ad palmam* prasinus *post fata Neronis | pervenit et victor praemia plura refert. | i nunc, livor edax, dic te cessisse Neroni; | vicit nimirum non Nero, sed* prasinus. cf. VI 46. Friedländer II^{3} 310. Galen X 478 K. PANNI Plin. ep. IX 6 (see n. on 53) *si tamen aut velocitate equorum aut hominum arte traherentur, esset ratio non nulla: nunc* favent panno, pannum amant, *et si in ipso cursu medioque certamine hic* color *illuc, ille huc transferatur, studium favorque transibit, et repente agitatores illos, equos illos, quos procul noscitant, quorum clamitant nomina, relinquent. tanta gratia, tanta auctoritas in* una vilissima tunica. Plin. XXXIII § 90. 199 SI DEFICERET schol. 'si vinceretur prasinus.' Amm. XXVIII 4 § 29 *eisque templum et habitaculum et contio et cupitorum spes omnis* circus *est maximus.* § 30 *inter quos hi, qui ad satietatem vixerunt, potiores auctoritate longaeva, per canos et rugas clamitant saepe,* rem publicam stare non posse, si futura concertatione, quem quisque vindicat, carceribus non exsiluerit princeps. § 31 on the morning of the race before daybreak *effusius omnes festinant praecipites ut velocitate currus ipsos anteeant certaturos: super quorum* eventu *discissi votorum ~~studiis~~ anxii plurimi agunt pervigiles noctes.* Cassiod. var. III 51 transit prasinus, pars populi maeret: praecedit venetus, et potior pars civitatis affligitur. *nihil proficientes ferventer insultant, nihil patientes graviter vulnerantur, et ad inanes contentiones sic descenditur,* tamquam de statu periclitantis patriae laboretur.

200 CANNARUM IN PULVERE II 155. VII 163 n. X 165 n. Liv. XXII 43 §§ 10 11 *Hannibal castra posuerat aversa a Vulturno vento, qui campis torridis siccitate nubes* pulveris *vehit. id cum ipsis castris percommodum fuit, tum salutare praecipue erat, cum aciem dirigerent, ipsi aversi, terga tantum afflante vento, in occaecatum* pulvere *offuso hostem pugnaturi,* etc. ib. 46 § 9 *ventus* (*Vulturnum* incolae regionis vocant)

adversus Romanis coortus multo pulvere *in ipsa ora volvendo prospectum ademit.* Sil. IX 491. cf. Sen. n. q. V 16 § 4. Flor. I 22 = II 6 § 16. Plut. Fab. 16 § 1. App. VII 20. On the Roman loss at Cannae see Liv. ib. 49. 50 §§ 1 2 *pugna Cannensis, Aliensi cladi nobilitate par ....strage exercitus gravior foediorque.* On the panic at Rome ib. 53 (a plot formed by some nobles to desert Italy). 54 § 8 *numquam salva urbe tantum pavoris tumultusque intra moenia Romana fuit. itaque succumbam oneri neque aggrediar narrare, quae edissertando minora vero fecero.*

201 CONSULIBUS B.C. 216 L. Aemilius Paullus, who fell in the battle; C. Terentius Varro, who received the thanks of the senate for not having despaired of the state. SPECTENT IUVENES Chrys. de Anna serm. 4 (IV 730[d]) *ἄνθρωποι γεγηρακότες νέων ἀκμαζόντων σφοδρότερον ἐκεῖ τρέχουσι, τὴν πολιὰν καταισχύνοντες, τὴν ἡλικίαν παραδειγματίζοντες, τὸ γῆρας αὐτὸ καταγέλαστον ποιοῦντες.* cf. 730[c]—732[a].

202 SPONSIO Mart. XI 1 15 16 *cum* sponsio *fabulaeque lassae | de Scorpo fuerint et Incitato.* Tertull. (supra 193 n.). Ov. a. a. I 167 168: even in the Il. (XXIII 485) a wager is laid on the issue of a race. Plin. XXXIII § 28 *consuetudo vulgi ad* sponsiones *etiamnum anulo exiliente.* Trimalchio's cook, being invited to take his place at table, Petr. 70 fin. *continuo Ephesum tragoedum coepit* sponsione provocare, 'si prasinus proximis circensibus primam palmam.' Macrob. Sat. II 13 = III 17 §§ 15 16 *Cleopatra uxor, quae vinci a Romanis nec luxuria dignaretur,* sponsione *provocavit insumere se posse in unam cenam sestertium centies. id mirum Antonio visum, nec moratus* sponsione *contendit, dignus sculna Munatio Planco qui tam honesti certaminis arbiter electus est.* cf. Plin. IX § 120.

CULTAE Tert. spect. 25 *pudicitiam ediscet attonitus in mimos? immo in omni spectaculo nullum magis scandalum occurret, quam ipse ille* mulierum *et virorum accuratior* cultus. *ipsa consensio, ipsa in favoribus aut conspiratio aut dissensio inter se de commercio scintillas libidinum conflabellant.* ADSEDISSE cf. Hor. c. IV 1 29 seq. *nec* opes...*nec* certare *iuvat.* PUELLAE Ov. amor. III 2 65—82. a. a. I 135 seq. esp. *cuius equi veniant, facito studiose requiras; | nec mora; quisquis erit, cui favet illa, fave.* tr. II 283 284 *tollatur circus! non tuta licentia circi est:* | hic sedet ignoto iuncta puella viro. cf. the precautions of Augustus Suet. 44. Procop. bell. Pers. I 24.

203—8 let our wrinkled skin drink in spring's warm sun, and fly the [cumbrous and formal] toga. Already, though it wants a full hour of noon, you may go to the bath, nor blush for the loss of a day. You could not live thus five days running, for even such delights pall. 'Tis sparing indulgence must give pleasures their zest.

203 BIBAT VERNUM CUTICULA SOLEM VII 105 n. 173 n. Mart. X 12 7 *i precor et totos avida* cute combibe soles. Pers. IV 18 *assiduo* curata cuticula sole. ib. 33 *si unctus cesses et* figas in cute solem. Hor. ep. I 20 24 Obbar. The Romans, esp. the elderly (hence Pers. V 179 *aprici senes*) and men of leisure (Sen. brev. vit. 13 § 1 *persequi singulos longum est, quorum aut latrunculi aut pila aut* excoquendi in sole corporis *cura consumpsere vitam*) walked (Plin. cited 204 n.) or basked (id. ep. III 5 § 10 n. *si quid otii,* iacebat in sole. VI 16 § 5 *usus ille* sole, *mox* frigida, *gustaverat iacens studebatque*) in the sun after rubbing their bodies with oil. Cic. Att. XII 6 § 2 *pro isto asso sole, quo tu abusus es in nostro pratulo, a te* nitidum solem unctumque *repetemus.* The process was called *insolatio, apricatio, ἡλίωσις,* and *solaria*

were appropriated to this use. Arn. I 9 *quid si* sole aliquis torrere se suetus et adquirere corpori siccitatem...*conqueratur frequentissimis nubilis iucunditatem serenitatis ablatam? numquid ideo dicenda sunt nubila inimica obductione pendere, quia libidini non permittitur* otiose rutilare se flammis et causas potionibus praeparare? Ast on Plat. Phaedr. p. 262 seq. BIBAT Quintil. XI 3 § 23 *fuligo lucubrationum* bibenda. VERNUM the April sun 193. CONTRACTA shrunk, Iuv. being about 70 years of age. CUTICULA the *i* is long also in *canicula, clavicula, craticula* L. Müller de re metr. 353.

204 EFFUGIATQUE TOGAM III 172 n. *lunata nusquam pellis, et nusquam* toga, thus Mart. (I 49 31) recommends the life in his native Spain. So XII 18 17 ignota est toga. Spart. Hadr. 22 *senatores et equites Romanos semper in publico* togatos *esse iussit*, nisi si a cena reverterentur. On public occasions, as in the circus, the toga was full dress Suet. Aug. 40 *negotium aedilibus dedit, ne quem posthac paterentur in foro* circove *nisi positis lacernis* togatum *consistere.* Lampr. Comm. 16 *contra consuetudinem paenulatos iussit spectatores, non* togatos *ad munus convenire;* this order (the *paenula* being dark and worn by mourners) passed for an omen of the emperor's death. Friedländer II³ 274. BALNEA III 262 263. VI 419. Artemid. I 64 *εἶτα δὴ λούονται μέλλοντες δειπνήσειν καὶ ἔστι νῦν τὸ βαλανεῖον οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ ὁδὸς ἐπὶ τροφήν.* Cato bathed and supped as usual before his *nobile letum* App. b. c. II 98. Apul. met. VIII 29. X 15. The usual time of bathing was the eighth hour Mart. XI 52 3. Plin. ep. III 1 § 8 *ubi* hora balnei *nuntiata est*, est autem hieme nona, aestate octava, in sole, si caret vento, ambulat nudus. Spartian. Hadr. 22 ante octavam horam *in publico neminem nisi aegrum* lavari *passus est.* The tenth hour is also named *as late* Mart. III 36 5. X 70 13. cf. VII 51 11. Some bathed at the sixth hour X. 48 1—4 *nuntiat* octavam *Phariae sua turba iuvencae | ...temperat haec thermas, nimios prior hora vapores | halat et immodico* sexta *Nerone calet.* Spartian. Pescenn. 3 a letter of Severus: *tribuni* medio die lavant, *pro tricliniis popinas habent, pro cubiculis meritoria. saltant, bibunt, cantant et mensuras conviviorum vocant hoc sine mensura potare.* Vitruv. V 10 § 1 *maxime* tempus lavandi a meridiano *ad vesperum est constitutum.* Tert. apol. 42 non lavor diluculo saturnalibus, *ne et noctem et diem perdam, attamen lavor honesta hora et salubri, quae mihi et calorem et sanguinem servet; rigere et pallere post lavacrum mortuus possum.* Here Iuv. proposes to bathe at once, though it wants a whole hour of noon Iuv. I 49 n. 143 n. Lips. exc. on Tac. XIV 2. Marquardt V (1) 277 278. Salm. on Vopisc. Florian. 6 (II 631—4). Becker Gallus sc. 7 exc. 1.

205 FRONTE XIII 242. Pers. V 103 104 *exclamet Melicerta perisse |* frontem *de rebus.* QUAMQUAM SUPERSIT II 4 5. VI 88. 199. VII 15. X 34 n. XII 25. XIII 172. XV 30; so generally in Tac. SOLIDA HORA Hor. C. I 1 20 *partem* solido *demere de* die. See the lexx. 206 QUINQUE DIEBUS Hor. S. I 3 16. 208 VOLUPTATES COMMENDAT RARIOR USUS 'seasons,' 'enhances,' 'sets off.' Phaedr. II pr. 7 a jest *re* commendatur, *non auctoris nomine.* Plin. ep. I 2 § 6 *sed sane blandiantur, dum per hoc mendacium nobis studia nostra* commendent. VII 3 § 3 *tempus est te revisere molestias nostras vel ob hoc solum, ne* voluptates istae satietate languescant. IX 5 § 1 *iustitiam tuam provincialibus multa humanitate* commendas. ib. 36 § 6 quorum mihi

agrestes querellae litteras nostras et haec urbana opera commendant. id. pan. 5 *maris caelique temperiem turbines tempestatesque* commendant. Ruhnken on Vell. II 29 § 2. comm. on Petr. 110 p. 656. Stob. fl. 17 38 *τῶν ἡδέων τὰ σπανιώτατα γιγνόμενα μάλιστα τέρπει.* Plin. XII § 81 *adeo nulla est voluptas quae non adsiduitate fastidium pariat.* Plin. ep. III 13 § 4 n. *in pictura lumen non alia res magis quam umbra* commendat.

ADDENDA.

10 Sen. ben. I 10 § 2 *foedissimum patrimoniorum exitium* culina. Philo legat. 43 (II 596 M) the great men who thought that they were in highest favour with Gaius, were compelled to incur great expenses, *πάμπολλα μὲν εἰς τὰς ἀκρίτους καὶ ἀτάκτους καὶ ἐξαπιναίους ἀποδημίας ἀναλίσκοντες, πάμπολλα δὲ εἰς τὰς ἑστιάσεις. ἄλας γὰρ οὐσίας ἐξανάλουν εἰς ἑνὸς δεῖπνου παρασκευήν, ὡς καὶ δανείζεσθαι· τοσαύτη τις ἦν ἡ πολυτέλεια.*

18 MATRIS IMAGINE FRACTA Ambr. de Tobia § 10 (the whole treatise is on usury) *at ubi usurarum facta fuerit mentio aut pignoris, tunc deiecto supercilio fenerator arridet et, quem ante sibi cognitum denegabat, eundem tamquam paternam amicitiam recordatus osculo excipit, hereditariae pignus caritatis appellat, flere prohibet. 'quaeremus' inquit 'domi si quid nobis pecuniae est:* frangam propter te argentum paternum quod fabrefactum est; *plurimum damni erit: quae usurae compensabunt pretia emblematum?'* Mart. XI 11 5 cited x 362 n.

31 Lucian pro imag. 20 *τὸν Θερσίτην εὐμορφότερον ἀποφῆναι τοῦ Ἀχιλλέως.*

33 TE CONSULE Sen. n. q. IV praef. § 18 *ipse te consule, verane an falsa memoraveris.* Plin. ep. VII 16 § 5.

[40 'Ov. ibidem 846 demisso in viscera censu. Plaut. trin. 424 *nisi forte* in ventrem *filio correpserit.* The general character of the imagery of the whole passage reminds me of Pers. II 50 51 *donec decaptus et exspes | nequiquam fundo suspiret nummus in imo.'* J. C.]

43 MENDICAT [Quintil.] decl. 9 § 23 *duo egentes et circa omnium, vel ignotorum, domos stipem rogabimus pariter....fortasse proderit* mendicaturo *mihi, quod ipse aliquando egentem pauperem alui.*

[53 'ANNO same abl. as 72 *parte anni.'* J. B. M.]

[72 'PARTE good part. XII 110 partem *aliquam belli.'* J. B. M.]

148 ET MAGNO Ambr. de Tobia § 19 *adhibentur nitentes ministri,* magno empti pretio, *sumptu pascendi maiori.*

149 TONSI DL. VI 31 the pupils of Diogenes.

150 PEXI Lucian cited x 117 fin.

157 Sen. n. q. VII 31 § 2 *adhuc quicquid est boni moris, exstinguimus* levitate *et politura corporum.*

164 Alkiphr. ep. I 39.

180 Hier. ep. 117 6 *personabit interim aliquis* cantator ad mensam *et inter psalmos dulci modulamine currentes, quoniam alienas non audebit uxores, te, quae custodem non habes, saepius respectabit.*

180 181 MARONIS ALTISONI Auson. id. IV 56 altisonum*que iterum fas est didicisse* Maronem.

XII

[Other satires in the form of letters VI 21. VIII 1. XI 57. XIII 5. 33. XV 1.]

TO-DAY, Corvinus, I keep holy to the gods, who have delivered Catullus; nor, were my means equal to my affection, would I withhold the costliest offerings (1—16). For, after encountering all the perils of a storm, and cheerfully sacrificing his treasures to lighten the ship, he has reached in safety our new harbour (17—92). Wonder not then at my rejoicing, nor question its sincerity: he, for whom I raise so many altars, is no *orbus*, that a fortune-hunter should pay him court: even those who would offer their own children on the altar to propitiate the childless rich, would think any the smallest attention thrown away upon the father of three sons (93—130). With 1—92 cf. Catull. 9. Hor. c. I 36. II 7. III 14. Stat. s. II 7. Mart. X 87. Gell. XIX 9. With 93—130 Hor. s. II 5. Luc. dial. mort. 5—9. Obbar on Hor. ep. I 1 78.

1—16 To-day, Corvinus, is sweeter to me than a birthday. To-day I perform the promised vow to the three gods of the Capitol, snow white lambs to Iuno and Minerva, to Iuppiter a calf just weaned; if my fortune were as my love, a fat bull from the Clitumnus should prove my gratitude for my friend's deliverance.

1 NATALI XI 84 n. Hor. c. IV 11 17 18 *iure sollemnis mihi sanctiorque | paene* natali *proprio*. Mart. IX 53. Censorin. 3 § 6. Aug. de beata vita § 6 *idibus Novembris mihi* natalis dies *erat: post tam tenue prandium, ut ab eo nihil ingeniorum impediretur* etc. Becker Gallus I[3] 127 128. Serv. on ecl. III 76 *sane cum* natalis *apud maiores plenum fuerit, posteritas* natalis dies *dicere coepit: nam cum Hor. dixerit* natales (ep. II 2 210), *Iuv. ait* natali Corvine, die. Cic. however (see Forcell.) uses *natalis dies*.

2 PROMISSA 115. XIII 233.

CESPES 85. Ov. tr. V 5 9 *araque gramineo viridis de* caespite *fiat*. Tert. apol. 25 prope fin. *temeraria de* caespite *altaria*. Hor. c. I 19 13. III 8 4. Luc. IX 988. Stat. s. I 4 131. Lact. VI 25 § 27 God requires an offering not of the man and the life; for which *neque verbenis opus est, neque fibris, neque* caespitibus, *quae sunt utique vanissima, sed iis, quae de intimo pectore proferantur*. Maxim. Taur. serm. 96 p. 655 (ed. 1784). Berthold de ara 6 (Graev. VI 273 274). Sil. XII 2. XVI 262.

3 NIVEAM Aen. IV 61 (cited 8 n.). White victims were offered to the gods

of heaven. Liv. XXVII 37 B.C. 207 the temple of Iuno Regina on the Aventine was struck by lightning; *boves feminae* albae *duae porta Carmentali in urbem* ductae. Vopisc. Florian. 6 fin. the senators were so overjoyed, *ut in domibus suis omnes* albàs hostias caederent...convivia sumptuosiora praevenirent.

REGINAE a title under which Iuno was worshipt among the Etruscans, at Ardea, Lanuvium, Pisaurum etc. At Rome the Capitoline Iuno is generally called Regina in inscriptions (Orelli ind.) and documents. Preller röm. Myth.[1] 253. Temples were built in honour of *Iuno Regina* by Camillus on the Aventine and by M. Aemilius Lepidus B.C. 179 (Liv. V 22 §§ 4. 7. 23 § 7. XXXIX 2 § 11). Ov. f. VI 37 *cur igitur* regina *vocor?* Varr. l. l. V § 67. Serv. Aen. I 8. VIII 84. Martian. Capella I § 40 Kopp. DUCIMUS 112. X 65.

4 GORGONE abl. instr. As Pallas bore the Gorgon's head on her shield, *Gorgo* is used for the shield. Aen. II 616 of Pallas *limbo effulgens et* Gorgone *saeva* ['effulgent with the border and terrible with the Gorgon': *i. e.* wearing the aegis, with its golden fringes and border, and the Γοργείη κεφαλὴ δεινοῖο πελώρου in the centre'. H. A. J. M.]. Prop. V=IV 9 58 *fortia dum posita* Gorgone *membra lavat.* Ov. m. V 230 of Perseus *in partem* Phorcynida *transtulit illam.* Claud. gigantom. 91 92 *Tritonia virgo | prosilit ostendens rutila cum* Gorgone *pectus.* id. in Rufin. I 280 *rigida cum* Gorgone *Perseus.* cf. sat. VII 130 *rhinocerote.* In Ov. m. VII 151 two mss. have *arietis aurei* for the golden fleece. Claud. in Eutr. II 387 *non septem vasto quatiens umbone* iuvencos (hides). Haupt opusc. II 168 169. 5 Serv. Aen. II 134. Iuv. acknowledged the claims of his religion III 320 n.

6 TARPEIO VI 47 48. to Iuppiter, Iuno and Minerva belonged separate *cellae* in the Capitoline temple (Liv. VI 29 § 9. Becker röm. Alterth. I 397. Burn Rome and Campagna 189 190. Schwegler I 696—9): hence they are frequently invoked together. Liv. III 17 § 3 Iuppiter *optimus maximus* Iunoque regina *et* Minerva *aliique di deaeque obsidentur.* VM. V 10 § 2 Iovem *optimum maximum* Iunonemque Reginam *et* Minervam *precatus sum.* Sil. X 433—6 Drakenb. Liv. VI 16 § 2. XXII 1 §§ 17 18. Serv. Aen. II 225. Lact. I 11 § 39. Martian. Cap. I § 39 Kopp. Some supposed them to be the Penates Arn. III 40. Macrob. III 4 § 8. cf. Serv. Aen. III 12. FRONTEMQUE CORUSCAT Heins. and Burman on Ov. m. IV 493 cite exx. of *corusco mucronem, hastam, telum, ferrum.* 7 VITULUS Hor. c. I 36 2. IV 2 54—60.

TEMPLIS MATURUS VIII 169 maturus bello.

8 MERO Aen. IV 59—61 Iunoni...*ipsa tenens dextra pateram pulcherrima Dido | candentis vaccae media inter cornua fundit.* VI 244 Servius. Ov. met. VII 594. UBERA MATRIS Hor. c. IV 2 54—56 *me tener solvet* vitulus, *relicta | matre qui largis iuvenescit herbis | in mea vota.* 9 VEXAT NASCENTI ROBORA CORNU Verg. g. III 232 233 *irasci in* cornua *discit |* arboris obnixus trunco. id. ecl. 3 87. Hor. c. III 13 4—8. Galen. de usu partium I 3 (III 6 K) had noticed a calf butting (κυρίττοντα) before his horns had grown.

10 Hor. c. II 17 30—32. III 23 9—20.

ADFECTIBUS a silver age use Plin. ep. II 1 § 8 of Verginius Rufus *ille mihi tutor relictus* adfectum *parentis exhibuit.* IV 19 § 1 *nec tantum amitae ei* adfectum *verum etiam patris amissi repraesentes.* VIII 11 § 1 adfectum *tuum erga fratris filiam...etiam materna indulgentia molliorem.* IX 13 § 16 Döring. X 4=3 § 6. 11 HISPULLA VI 74 cf. II 50 *Hispo.* so Cato Catullus, Maro Marullus, homo homullus

(Corssen Aussprache II² 149). 13 CLITUMNI the Clitumnus (*Clitumno*) falls near Mevania in Umbria (*Bevagna*) into the Tinia (*Timia*), a tributary of the Tiber Verg. g. II 146—8 Servius *hinc albi*, Clitumne, *greges* et maxima taurus | victima saepe tuo perfusi flumine sacro | *Romanos ad templa deum duxere triumphos.* Prop. III=II 19 25 26. Colum. III 8 § 3 *armentis* sublimibus *insignis Mevania est.* Luc. I 473. Stat. s. I 4 129. Sil. IV 547—8. VI 647 648. VIII 452—3. Plin. ep. VIII 8 highly extols the beauty of its banks and the clearness of its waters. cf. Suet. Cal. 43. Claud. VI cons. Hon. 506 507. epigr. 4 3 4. Addison works I 410 Bohn. Childe Harold IV 66—68.

PASCUA 40. SANGUIS *the blood and neck would go to the altar*, i.e. the ox chosen for his fulness of blood (cf. Verg. g. III 492) and thick neck. Cf. infra 112 *ebur.* XIV 10 *gula.* X 238 239 *halitus* oris, | *quod steterat multis in carcere fornicis annis.*

14 A GRANDI FERIENDA MINISTRO gerundives (in Gr. perf. pass.) usually take dat. of agent; they take abl. with *ab* (*ὑπὸ* with gen.) however sometimes for perspicuity Cic. leg. agr. 2 § 95 venerandos a nobis. de imp. Pomp. § 6 Halm. esp. p. Caecina § 33 Jordan. ep. fam. I 9 § 17. Ov. m. II 431. Roby II pref. LXXV. GRANDI VII 210 n. FERIENDA the technical term Mühlmann col. 191. Ov. f. IV 415 *apta iugo* cervix *non est* ferienda *securi.* MINISTRO popa Suet. Cal. 32 *admota altaribus victima succinctus poparum habitu elato alte malleo cultrarium mactavit.* 16 AMICI Catullus 29. 93.

17—61 Catullus has escaped not only the risks of the waves but thunderbolts; darkness overcast the heaven with one cloud and a sudden flash caught the yard-arms; every man thought himself struck, and stunned with the shock counted blazing shrouds worse than any shipwreck. No terror by which poets add awe to a storm was wanting there. Hear another form of danger, and pity once more; though it is true what remains, if terrible, is but part and parcel of the same mischance, known to many, to which numerous temples by their votive tablets bear witness. Who knows not that painters look to Isis for their bread? The hold now half filled, as the billows rocked the ship, and the hoary master's skill found no help for the tottering tree, he compounded with the wind by lightening the vessel; as the beaver ransoms his life by biting off the drug for which he is hunted. 'Over with all that's mine' cried Catullus, readily offering purple robes fit for fops like Maecenas, Spanish woollens of native dye, chargers engraved by Parthenius, a bowl that holds a draught for Pholus or for Fuscus' wife, baskets, a thousand plates, embossed goblets in which Philip of Macedon had caroused. Who else the wide world over would, to save life, cast away his all? Most of the cargo is thrown out without relief; as a last resort the master fells the mast to ease the vessel by crippling her to a hulk. Go now, commit your life to the winds, trust a drest plank, and live four, or at most seven, fingers' breadth from death: and with bread-sack and wine-flagons, be sure to pack up axes against storms.

17—19 ANTEMNAS dig. XIV 2 6 *navis adversa* tempestate *depressa* ictu fulminis *deustis armamentis et* arbore [Iuv. 32] *et* antemna.

17 ET X 354 n. 19 NUBE UNA Corte on Luc. VI 346. 21 ATTONITUS Sen. n. q. II 27 § 3 of the thunder-clap *hic proprie fragor dicitur, subitus et vehemens, quo edito concidunt homines et exanimantur, quidam vero vivi stupent et in totum sibi excidunt, quos vocamus* adtonitos, *quorum mentes sonus ille caelestis loco pepulit.* 23 TALIA TAM IM-

verted comparison as in Thuc. IV 64 § 1. VI 78 § 3.
SI QUANDO ['all things are such and as bad in a poet's storm (but nowhere else out of poetry).' H. A. J. M.]. **23 24** POETICA TEMPESTAS Lucian quom. hist. conscr. 45 ποιητικοῦ τινος ἀνέμου ἐπουρίσαντος τὰ ἀκάτια. Grang. cites Hom. Od. V IX XII. Aen. I. Ov. m. XI 478—565. tr. I 2. Luc. V. Stat. Th. V. VFl. I. Badham Tac. II 23. **24—29** K. F. Hermann and Lupus (24) cite exx. of like verbosity in detail, which injures the general effect e.g. I 40—44. 137 138. II 102—9. 143—8. III 12—20. 172—9. IV 48—56. 95—103. V 19—23. VII 189—202. VIII 54 55. 100—124. IX 79 80. X 95—98. XII 48 49. 57—61. 76—79. 106—110. XIII 2—4. 42—52. 130—4. 187—192. 199—208. XV 110—2. **25** Poeta, tanquam nimis graviter *miserere iterum* dixerit, haec, quae additurus est, de bonorum iactura, dira illa quidem ait esse, sed tamen partem et quasi appendicem eiusdem sortis, naufragii et periculi maritimi, multis notam. MADVIG. QUAMQUAM SINT XI 205 n. **27** VOTIVA TABELLA XIV 302 n. Hor. c. I 5 13—16 *me* tabula *sacer* | votiva *paries indicat uvida* | *suspendisse potenti* | *vestimenta maris deo.* id. S. II 1 33 34 votiva *pateat veluti descripta* tabella | *vita senis.* Cic. n. d. III § 89 Diagoras the atheist, when asked *tu qui deos putas humana neglegere, nonne animadvertis ex tot* tabulis pictis, quam multi votis vim tempestatis effugerint in portumque salvi pervenerint? replied *illi enim nusquam picti sunt, qui naufragia fecerunt in marique perierunt.* Others (DL. VI § 59) ascribed the saying to Diogenes. Ambrose de excessu Satyri I 17 attributes his brother's escape from shipwreck to his vows *apud sanctum martyrem Laurentium.* Aen. XII 768 769. Plut. Mar. 40 init. A like tablet was offered in other cases Apul. met. VI 29 Hildebrand: to Aesculapius Aristid. II 541[b] Jebb. Verg. catal. 6 5 6 *picta tua templa* tabella | *ornabo.* **28** PICTORES Sen. contr. 34 § 1 *nemo,* ut naufragium pingeret, *mersit hominem.* ISIDE (with the form cf. VI 270 and XV 163 *tigride.* Servius Aen. X 166. Neue I[2] 142—146). VI 489. 526—534. IX 22. XIII 93. Preller röm. Myth.[1] 723—733. Marquardt IV 85—89. 94 95. When Tibullus went on a voyage Delia made a vow to Isis I 3 23. 27 28 Broukh. *quid tua nunc* Isis *mihi, Delia?...* | *nunc, dea, nunc succurre mihi: nam posse mederi* | picta *docet* templis multa tabella tuis. Stat. S. III 2 103. anth. Pal. VI 231 Αἰγύπτου μεδέουσα μελαμβώλου, λινόπεπλε | δαῖμον... | εἰ δ' ὡς ἐκ πελάγους ἐρρύσαο Δαΐμιν, ἄνασα, | κἠκ πενίης, θύσει χρυσόκερων κεμάδα. Zeus commissions Hermes (Lucian dial. deor. 3 fin.) to take Io across seas into Egypt and make her into Isis: 'let her be a goddess of that country καὶ τοὺς ἀνέμους ἐπιπεμπέτω καὶ σωζέτω τοὺς πλέοντας.' Apul. met. XI 5. Hygin. fab. 27. See inscriptions to Isis (sometimes *salutaris*) *ex voto* Orelli 1871 seq. 2494. Marquardt IV 94—96. Friedländer III 147 148. At Salzburg I have seen an altar hung with wax models of legs, arms etc. and inscriptions *hilf, Maria! Maria hat geholfen,* ascribing cures to the Virgin.
PASCI III 141 n. VII 93. IX 136. **30** ALVEUS Verg. Prop. Ov. (in Forcellini). Amm. XXIV 4 § 8 *arborum cavatarum.* XXXI 4 § 5 *cavatis arborum* alveis. ET IAM in 6th foot also VI 574. IX 75. XIII 9. XV 62—64 *ergo acrior impetus* et iam | *saxa inclinatis per humum quaesita lacertis* | *incipiunt torquere.* cf. V 47 *quattuor* ac iam. **32** ARBORI Lachmann's conjecture for *arboris.* 'When now, the ship rolling from side to side, the helmsman could not save the tottering mast.' Lupus 7 objects that such a hiatus is unexampled in Iuv. He reads *arboris* and *cum ferret,*

making the construction 'cum alveus foret plenus fluctu et arboris incertae, a hull of tottering mast,' gen. qual. cf. Forcellini. Scheller. Ov. m. XI 476. 551. Luc. VIII 179 *descendit ab* arbore *summa*. Plin. ep. IX 26 § 4. Sil. III 129.

33 RECTORIS schol. 'gubernatoris.' Aen. V 161. Ov. m. XI 492 493 *ipse pavet nec se, qui sit status, ipse fatetur | scire ratis* rector, *nec quid iubeatve vetetve*. Censor. de die nat. 12 § 3.

DECIDERE the technical term for a bankrupt's composition, as for other settlements: here, to compound for life with loss of cargo. Mart. IX 3 5 6 cited XI 131 n. Sen. cons. Polyb. 12 (=30 fin.) § 1 *pro horum omnium salute* hac tecum portione fortuna decidit. dig. II 14 44 *tutor* cum *plerisque creditoribus* decidit, *ut certam portionem acciperent*. ib. VI 146 *transegisse enim* cum *eo et* decidisse *videor eo pretio, quod ipse constituit*. Quintil. decl. 12 § 23.

IACTU dig. XIV 2 *de lege Rhodia de* iactu. acts 27 38 Wetstein.

34 CASTORA schol. 'castorem bebrum [fibrum, Germ. *biber*, our *beaver*] dicit, qui cum viderit se obsideri et non posse evadere, testiculos suos morsu avulsos proicit: intellegit enim ob hanc rem posse capi.' Cic. p. Scaur. 2 § 7 (cf. Beier's note) redimunt se ea parte corporis, propter quam maxime expetuntur. [Ov.] nux 164—6 [utinam] *possem fructus excutere ipsa meos.* | sic ubi detracta est a te tibi causa pericli, | quod superest tutum, *Pontice* castor, habes. Sil. XV 486—490 *tenuitque moratas [praeda] | a caede, ut Libycus ductor providerat, iras.* | *fluminei veluti deprensus gurgitis undis* | avulsa parte inguinibus causaque pericli | enatat intento praedae fiber avius hosti. Ammian. XVII 5 § 7 letter of Sapor king of kings to Constantius: resign Armenia and Mesopotamia, that you may safely enjoy the rest of your empire, remembering that physicians amputate limbs to save the body; *hocque* bestias *factitare: quae cum advertant cur maximo opere capiantur*, illud propria sponte amittunt ut vivere deinde possint inpavide. schol. Nikand. ther. 565. alex. 307. Tert. adv. Marc. I 1 *quis enim tam* castrator carnis castor *quam qui nuptias abstulit?* (a passage which countenances Hertzberg's explanation; an etymological myth). Aesop. fab. 226 (p. 95 Lips. 1810). Phaedr. app. 28. Apul. met. I 9. Ariosto XXVII 57. Barth on Gul. Brito Philippis II 183. The fable was believed by Plin. VIII § 109. cf. XXXVII § 82 *cum etiam* ferae abrosa parte corporis propter quam periclitari se sciant relicta redimere se credantur. Serv. georg. I 58. Apul. met. I 9; rejected by Sestius ap. Plin. XXXII § 26 and Dioscorid. II 26. See Alciat. emb. 153 with n. (Padua 1621 pp. 651—4). Whitney's emblems p. 35. Sir T. Browne vulgar errors b. III c. 4. Z. Grey's n. on Hudibras I 2 34. Io. Jonston de quadrup. Frankf. 1650—3. p. 148. Fabricius bibliotheca Graeca ed. vet. IV 334. 341. H. E. Weber *Beiträge zur Anatomie u. Physiologie des Bibers* (in the *Berichte üb. d. Verhandl. d. kön. sächs. Gesellsch. d. Wissensch. zu Leipzig* II 1848 p. 185 seq.) gives an account of his dissection of several beavers. Cuvier (Pline VI 448) 'Le *castoreum* ne consiste point dans les testicules du castor; c'est une substance huileuse et fétide qui naît dans une glande adhérente au prépuce. Lorsque les conduits de cette glande sont gorgés du *castoreum*, il est possible que l'animal s'en debarrasse en se frottant contre des pierres ou des troncs d'arbres;' which may be the origin of the fable. The beaver seems not to have been hunted for its fur.

35 DAMNO Phaedr. III 11 3 a eunuch had a dispute *cum quodam improbo*, who, among other taunts, damnum *insectatus est amissi* roboris. Mart. IX 7 5 viri-

litatis damna *maeret ereptae.* [Quintil.] decl. 5 § 12 damna *corporum.*

36 TESTICULI ADEO the only example in Iuv. of hiatus in this place. L. Müller de re metr. 310 rejects it.

INTELLEGIT Plin. VIII § 7 of elephants praedam ipsi in se expetendam sciunt solam esse in armis suis, *quae Iuba cornua appellat, Herodotus tanto antiquior et consuetudo melius dentes.* quamobrem deciduos casu aliquo vel senecta defodiunt. § 8 *circumventique a venantibus* primos constituunt quibus sunt minimi, ne tanti proelium putetur, postea fessi inpactos arbori frangunt praedaque se redimunt. cf. what he says of *feles* X § 202. Ael. n. a. VI 34 the beaver knows the hunters' motive *καὶ ἐπικύψας καὶ δακὼν ἀπέκοψε τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ ὄρχεις καὶ προσέρριψεν αὐτοῖς,* like a *prudent man* fallen among robbers, who redeems his life by a ransom. If hunted a second time, he rears *καὶ ἐπιδείξας ὅτι τῆς αὐτῶν σπουδῆς οὐκ ἔχει τὴν ὑπόθεσιν, τοῦ περαιτέρω καμάτου παρέλυσε τοὺς θηρατάς.* In this way they often gull the hunters: hiding *τὸ σπουδαζόμενον μέρος πάνυ σοφῶς καὶ πανούργως ἐξηπάτησαν, ὡς οὐκ ἔχοντες ἃ κρύψαντες εἶχον.* This legend may have arisen from a peculiar property of the beaver: 'The animal has the power of retracting its testicles into the abdomen, where they abide as a rule, except in the season of sexual excitement. It never mutilates itself' (A. H. Garrod). Fr. Jacobs cites M. Glycas ann. 55^d. and the collections of Allatius on Eustath. hexa. p. 189. cf. Solin. 2 § 38. *intellegere* (cf. *intellegens,* 'a connoisseur') connotes technical knowledge, here a druggist's. see lexx. esp. Mühlmann 1221—2. Cic. Verr. IV § 33 *ego antea, tametsi hoc nescio quid nugatorium sciebam esse, ista* intellegere, *tamen mirari solebam istum in his ipsis rebus aliquem sensum habere.....ita studiosus est huius praeclarae existimationis, ut putetur in hisce rebus* intellegens *esse.* Ov. m. XIII 295 *arma.* Plin. ep. I 10 §§ 3 4 *nunc illas* (the virtues of Euphrates) *magis miror, quia magis* intellego. *quamquam ne nunc quidem satis* intellego. *ut enim de pictore sculptore fictore nisi* artifex *iudicare, ita nisi sapiens non potest perspicere sapientem.* III 6 § 1 n. Plin. XXXV §§ 88. 137. Vell. cited XI 100.

38 VESTEM collective Apul. met. XI 28 veste *ipsa mea quamvis parvula distracta sufficientem corrasi summulam.*

39 PURPUREAM I 27 n. TENERIS MAECENATIBUS I 66 n. Mart. X 73 2—4 he had received as a present *Ausoniae dona superba togae,* | *qua non Fabricius, sed vellet Apicius uti,* | *vellet* Maecenas *Caesarianus eques.* Sen. ep. 92 § 35 *diserte* Maecenas *ait: nec tumulum curo: sepelit natura relictos. alte cinctum putes dixisse. habuit enim ingenium et grande et virile, nisi illud secunda* discinxissent. comment. on Hor. s. I 2 25. Pedo Albin. in ob. Maec. 21. 25 26 (Wernsd. p. l. min. II 213 Lem.) *quod* discinctus *eras, animo quoque, carpitur unum:* | *invide, quid tandem* tunicae *nocuere* solutae? | *aut tibi ventosi quid nocuere sinus?*

41 PECUS 'other attire, dyed on the sheep's back by the nature of the herbage.' *Ipsum vestium pecus* the very sheep that yield the cloth. The pastures are the banks of the Baetis (*Guadalquivir*). Plin. VIII § 191 *quas* nativas [*oves*] *appellant, aliquot modis Hispania, nigri velleris praecipuas habet Pollentia...iam Asia rutili...item Baetica.* Mart. I 96 5 8 baeticatus...nativa *laudet.* XIV 133 'lacernae Baeticae' non est lana mihi mendax, nec mutor aeno; | *sic placeant Tyriae;* me mea tinxit ovis. id. V 37 7 *quae crine vicit* Baetici gregis vellus. VIII 28 5 6 *an Tartessiacus stabuli nutritor Hiberi* | Baetis in Hesperia te quoque lavit ove? IX 61 3—5 *qua dives placidum Cor-*

duba Baetin *amat,* | vellera nativo pallent ubi flava metallo, | et linit Hesperium brattea viva pecus. XII 63 3—5 of Corduba *albi quae superas oves Galaesi,* | nullo murice nec cruore mendax, | sed tinctis gregibus colore vivo. ib. 65 5. 98 1 2. Tert. pall. 3 Saumaise *nec de ovibus dico,...quis Tarentum vel* Baetica *cluet* natura colorante. Non. p. 549 fin. *pullus color est quem nunc* Spanum vel nativum *dicimus.* cf. Verg. ecl. 4 42—45. Marquardt V (2) 88.

SED ET XIII 102 n.

43 MITTERE Hor. c. III 24 47—50 *vel nos* in mare *proximum* | *gemmas et lapides, aurum et inutile* | ...mittamus.

44 PARTHENIO schol. 'caelatoris nomen.' He must have been a silversmith, as *lances* and *cratera* are in apposition to *argentum.* Parthenio dat. Zumpt § 419. Madvig § 250 a.

URNAE 24 *sextarii,* nearly 3 gallons.

45 CRATERA DIGNUM SITIENTE PHOLO Stat. Th. II 563 564 *qualis in adversos Lapithas erexit inanem* | *magnanimus* cratera Pholus. VFl. I 337 338 *signiferum* cratera *minantem* | *non leviore* Pholum *manus haec compescuit auro.* Theokr. VI 149 150 schol. ἆρά γέ πᾳ τοιόνδε Φόλῳ κατὰ λάϊνον ἄντρον | κρητῆρ' Ἡρακλῆϊ γέρων ἑστάσατο Χείρων; Ath. 499^{ab} Στησίχορος [fr. 7 Bergk] τὸ παρὰ Φόλῳ τῷ Κενταύρῳ ποτήριον σκύφειον δέπας καλεῖ...σκύπφειον δὲ λαβὼν δέπας ἔμμετρον ὡς τριλάγυνον | πῖεν ἐπισχόμενος, τό ῥά οἱ παρέθηκε Φόλος κεράσας. Lucian conviv. 14 the cynic Alkidamas scorning small cups, Aristaenetos beckoned to the waiter to bring εὐμεγέθη σκύφον. Alkidamas took it and threw himself half-naked on the ground πήξας τὸν ἀγκῶνα ὀρθὸν, ἔχων ἅμα τὸν σκύφον ἐν τῇ δεξιᾷ, οἷος ὁ παρὰ τῷ Φόλῳ Ἡρακλῆς ὑπὸ τῶν γμαφέων δείκνυται. On the cask which Pholos opened for his guest (Luc. VI 391) Hercules cf. Apollod. II 5 4. DS. IV 12; on the centaur himself Verg. g. II 456 Philargyr.

CONIUGE FUSCI schol. 'ebriosa fuit.' VI 425 426 *illa venit rubicundula, totum* | *oenophorum sitiens, plena quod tenditur* urna. cf. the drunken Saufeia VI 320. IX 116 117 *subrepti potare Falerni* | *pro populo faciens quantum Saufeia bibebat.* A Fuscus IV 112; another XVI 46.

46 BASCAUDAS schol. 'vasa, ubi calices lavabantur vel cacabus.' Rather our *basket.* Mart. XIV 99 *barbara de pictis veni* bascauda *Britannis:* | *sed me iam mavult dicere Roma suam.* ESCARIA dig. XXXIV 2 19 § 12 *si cui* escarium argentum *legatum sit, id solum debebitur, quod ad epulandum in ministerio habuit, id est, ad esum et potum. esc. vasa* in Paul. sentent. III 6 §§ 61. 67. 86 etc. Dirksen manuale.

47 CAELATI I 76 n. dig. XXXIV 2 19 § 11. Marquardt V (2) 276. BIBERAT QUO II 95 vitreo bibat *ille* Priapo. X 25. Verg. g. II 506 *ut* gemma bibat. Plin. VII § 12 *Anthropophagos* ...ossibus *humanorum capitum* bibere. CALLIDUS to Philip some ascribed the saying (Ael. v. h. VII 12 Perizonius) 'boys must be tricked by dice, men by oaths.' Lucian dial. mort. 14 § 3. Iustin. IX 8 § 7 seq. Hermann Staats-Alt. § 172 14. EMPTOR OLYNTHI Philip of Macedon took Olynthus B.C. 348, by the aid of Lasthenes and Euthykrates, two citizens of high station, whom he had corrupted A. Schäfer Demosthenes u. s. Zeit ind. 'Olynth.' DS. XVI 53 54. Dem. de Chers. p. 99. Phil. III pp. 125. 128. de cor. p. 241. de f. l. pp. 425 seq. 451. See generally Sen. ep. 94 § 62 *tot civitatium strage, quas aut vicerat* Philippus *aut* emerat. Cic. Att. I 16 § 12 Philippus *omnia castella expugnari posse dicebat,* in quae modo asellus onustus auro posset ascendere. Plut. II 177^{a}. 856^{b}. id. Paul. Aem. 12 § 6. Hor. c. III 16 13—15 diffidit urbium | portas vir Macedo *et* subruit aemulos \

reges muneribus. oracle given to Philip ἀργυρέαις λόγχαισι μάχου, καὶ πάντα κρατήσεις (paroem. Leutsch I 209 n. II 99 n.). On the venality of public men at the time see Demosth. passim; esp. de cor. p. 245 παρὰ γὰρ τοῖς Ἕλλησιν, οὐ τισίν, ἀλλ' ἅπασιν ὁμοίως, φορὰν προδοτῶν καὶ δωροδόκων καὶ θεοῖς ἐχθρῶν ἀνθρώπων συνέβη γενέσθαι...οὓς συναγωνιστὰς καὶ συνεργοὺς λαβὼν καὶ πρότερον κακῶς τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἔχοντας πρὸς ἑαυτοὺς καὶ στασιαστικῶς ἔτι χεῖρον διέθηκε. ib. pp. 240 fin. 324 (where a list of traitors is given; cf. Hermann Staats-Alt. § 72 8). The mines of Thrace (Thirlwall V p. 269 seq. Iustin. VIII 3 § 12 *auraria in Thessalia, argenti metalla in Thracia occupat.* DS. XVI 8 §§ 6 7. Sen. n. q. V 15 §§ 1. 3. cf. Hor. ep. II 1 234 *regale nomisma*, Philippos) supplied funds for these bribes, which even the Pythia did not refuse (Demosth. in Aesch. c. Ktes. p. 72 § 130 ἡ Πυθία φιλιππίζει). The cup would not only have an antiquarian value—(I 76 n. VIII 104 n. Berenice's ring VI 156. Hor. speaks jestingly of plate which had belonged to Evander and Sisyphus S. I 3 91. II 3 21 cf. 64. Plin. XXXVII § 4 the ring of Polycrates, *si credimus*, a sardonyx in the temple of Concord. cf. § 8. DCass. LIX 21 § 6 when Caligula sold by auction the imperial jewels, he forced up the biddings by comments; 'this my father bought, this my mother, this my grandfather, this my great-grandfather; this belonged to Antonius, this to Augustus'; ib. LXXVII 7 § 1 Caracalla used armour and drinking-cups which had belonged to Alexander the great; Stat. S. IV 6 59—88 *felix dominorum stemmate signum*, a Hercules of Lysippus had belonged to Alexander, Hannibal, Sulla; Lucian Philops. 19 a work of Daedalus: cf. Friedländer III[1] 214 215. on mythical relics seen by Paus. Thirlwall VIII[1] 468 and my first Gr. reader[3] xvi. 221: add Tanaquil's distaff and spindle and a robe spun by her for Servius Tullius Varro in Plin. VIII § 194. her miraculous girdle Festus s. v. praedia pp. 238. 241 M. Pelops' ivory shoulder Plin. XXVIII § 34. Becker—Hermann Charikles I 99. Hertzberg Griechenl. II 22. 25),—but be prized as a memorial of a famous boon companion (Karyst. in Ath. 435[d] ὅτε...μεθύειν προῃρεῖτο Φίλιππος, τοῦτ' ἔλεγε· χρὴ πίνειν, Ἀντίπατρος γὰρ ἱκανός ἐστι νήφων. cf. ib. 260. Iustin. IX 8 § 15. Plin. XXXIII § 50 *summa apud exteros licentiae fuerat* Philippum regem poculo aureo pulvinis subdito dormire solitum).

48 49 pessimism cf. I 147—150 n. **48** on double interrogations see Matthiä § 488 12 and obs. 2.

48—51 VIII 83 84. XI 11 n. XIV 273—283.

50 51 Bentley on Hor. a. p. 337 'video hic in mediam narrationem sententiolas has intrudi, putide prorsus et perquam inscite...quorsum enim hic *quidam?* cum iam dixerat, ne unum quidem ulla mundi parte vitam patrimonio praeferre. quale autem illud, *faciunt patrimonia?* quae scabies locutionis? quam alienum et pannosum illud *vitio caeci?* quod eo tantum assuitur, ut versiculi cento sarciatur.' Markland 'stultissimi duo versus: in qua sententia cum gaudio video summum quoque Bentleium.' cf. Lupus 31. FACIUNT PATRIMONIA XIV 326. Hor. ep. I 1 65 *rem.* so *divitias, pecuniam* Mühlmann 53. *patrimonia* not necessarily inherited VII 113. **52** RERUM UTILIUM *utensilia* provisions and furniture Tac. ann. I 70 Gron. NEC not even these sacrifices give any relief. **54** RECCIDIT Ov. met. X 180 reccidit *in solidam longo post tempore terram.* Corssen Aussprache II[2] 468. 'At last, as difficulties thickened upon him, he (the *rector* 33) was driven to cut down the mast, and so makes room to turn about in.' . MALUM FERRO SUMMITTERET dig. XIV 2 5 § 1 arbore caesa, *ut navis cum mercibus liberari possit.* **55** EX-

PLICAT SE dig. IX 2 29 § 3 *si cum vi ventorum navis impulsa esset in funes anchorarum alterius et nautae funes praecidissent, si nullo alio modo nisi praecisis funibus* explicare se *potuit.* ANGUSTUM = in angusto conclusum. DISCRIMINIS ULTIMA Holyday 'distress is desperate, when the help makes the ship less.' Iuv. XV 95 bellorumque ultima. Luc. VIII 665 666 *nihil* ultima mortis | *ex habitu vultuque viri mutasse.* X 24.

56 FACTURA Iuv. has a predilection for this partic. Lupus 39. Kiaer 185. IV 50. V 32. VI 426—8 *oenophorum...* | *...de quo sextarius alter* | *ducitur ante cibum, rabidam* facturus *orexim.* 605. X 8. 49. 144.

57 I NUNC ET X 165 n. Mart. II 6 1. Prop. IV = III 7 29 ite, *rates curvas et leti texite causas.*

VENTIS ANIMAM COMMITTE etc. Sen. Med. 304—8 animam levibus credidit auris | *dubioque secans aequora cursu* | *potuit* tenui fidere ligno, | inter vitae mortisque vias | nimium gracili limite ducto. Hor. c. I 3 10. DOLATO a smooth plank, a piece of joiner's work.

58 CONFISUS nomin. as IV 23 24 *tu* | succinctus. voc. in VI 276 277 *tu tibi tunc, Uruca, places ...* | *...quae scripta et quot* lecture *tabellas.*

DIGITIS etc. XIV 288. DL. I 103 Anacharsis *μαθὼν τέτταρας δακτύλους εἶναι τὸ πάχος τῆς νεώς, τοσοῦτον ἔφη τοῦ θανάτου τοὺς πλέοντας ἀπέχειν.* Sen. contr. 16 § 10 *scitis, nihil esse periculosius, quam etiam instructa navigia:* parva materia seiungit fata. Arat. phaen. 298 299 schol. *οἱ δ' ἔτι πύρσω* | *κλύζονται, ὀλίγον δὲ διὰ ξύλον ἴδδ' ἐρύκει,* as Longin. 10 § 6 remarks, from Hom. Il. XV 628. cf. Alkiphr. I 3. DChrys. or. 64 II 331 B (Valcken. diatr. p. 239 seq.) *οὐδὲ γὰρ πίττῃ τὴν ψυχὴν οὔτε σχοινίοις ἐπιτρέπουσιν, οὔτε τριδάκτυλον αὐτοὺς σώζει ξύλον πεύκινον.* Liban. progymn. (I 124° in Valck.) *οἱ πλωτῆρες πλησίον ἔχοντες τὸν θάνατον πλέουσι, λεπτὴν ἔχοντες εἰς σωτηρίαν ἐλπίδα τὰ ξύλα.* Sen. ep. 49 § 11 *erras, si* in navigatione *tantum existimas* minimum esse, quo a morte vita diducitur: *in omni loco aeque tenue intervallum est.* Ov. am. II 11 26 *et prope tam letum, quam prope cernit aquam.* cf. Aesch. Th. 762. Aen. IX 143. [Plat.] Axioch. 368^{b} Bias reckoned men at sea neither amongst the living nor amongst the dead.

59 TAEDA the fir-plank.

60 MOX when on board. CUM RETICULIS ET PANE Hor. S. I 1 47 reticulum panis, borne by a slave in a journey.

VENTRE LAGONAE IV 107 Montani venter. LAGONAM V 29 n. VIII 162.

61 ASPICE VIII 96 n. *circumspice.*

62—82 When the voyager's fate mightier than wind and sea proved prosperous, and the Parcae spun a white thread, the vessel ran under makeshift sails of clothes, and under the foresprit which alone remained. The sun brings back hope of life. Presently the white summit of Alba Longa comes in view, and the master brings his ship to anchor in the lee, behind the vast mole of Ostia's new harbour. The sailors offer their hair in gratitude for deliverance, and spin a merry yarn of the dangers of the deep.

62—66 repeat the same thought. cf. VII 41 42. 135—7. XVI 25—34.

62—64 POSTQUAM thrice III 26 27 *dum.* VII 53 54 *cui...qui...qui.*

63 PROSPERA common predicate to *tempora* and *f. v. e. et p.*; *vectoris* also belongs to both. The conj. of Vales. *vectori* is probable. FATUM XVI 1 n.

64 PARCAE III 27.

65 PENSA MANU Stat. Ach. I 260 261 *si Lydia dura* | pensa manu *mollesque tulit Tirynthius hastas.* STAMINIS ALBI 80 al. lina

nuptials of Peleus Catull. 63 305 seq. 318 319 *ante pedes autem* candentis *mollia lanae* | *vellera.* Sen. apocol. 4 3—6 *at Lachesis redimita comas, ornata capillos,* | *Pieria crinem lauro frontemque coronans,* | candida *de* niveo *subtemina vellere sumit,* | *felici moderanda manu.* Mart. VI 58 7 8 *si mihi* lanificae *ducunt* non pulla *sorores* | stamina. id. IV 73 3 4. Ov. Ibis 244 *stamina pulla.* id. tr. IV 1 64. V 13 24.

66 MULTUM FORTIOR X 197 n. Hand Tursell. III 669. Haase on Reisig 399. Iren. II 30 § 4 fin. 4 Esdr. 7 66 Bensly. Quintil. X 1 § 94 n.

68 VESTIBUS EXTENTIS Tac. II 24 *tandem relabente aestu et secundante vento claudae naves raro remigio aut* intentis vestibus... *revertere.* id. h. V 23. SUPERAVERAT had remained. So Plaut. Caes. Cic. Liv. Verg. (e.g. Aen. V 519 *amissa solus palma* superabat *Acestes*). Hor. Tib. Staveren on Nep. Them. 7 § 2. Sall. h. I 41 § 11 Dietsch *quid ultra? quaeve humana* superant *aut divina inpolluta sunt?* 69 VELO PRORA SUO schol. 'artemone solo velificaverunt.' Isid. XIX 3 3 dolon minimum velum, et ad proram defixum. cf. HSt. AUSTRIS 63 *euro.* V 100. XIV 268.

70 IULO VIII 42 n.

71 ATQUE joins *gr. I.* with *n. s. p. L.; subl. apex* is subject. NOVERCALI LAVINIO Liv. I 1 § 11 *oppidum condunt. Aeneas ab nomine uxoris* Lavinium *appellat.* ib. 3 § 3 Ascanius...*abundante* Lavinii *multitudine, florentem iam, ut tum res erant, atque opulentam urbem matri seu* novercae *reliquit, novam ipse* aliam sub Albano monte condidit; quae ab situ porrectae in dorso urbis Longa Alba appellata. Aen. I 267—271. XII 193 194 *moenia Teucri* | *constituent urbique dabit* Lavinia nomen. Varr. l. l. V § 144. Mart. XIII 109 of Alban wine *vindemia* | *misit,* Iuleo *quae sibi* monte *placet.* Tibull. II 5 50 Albaque ab Ascanio condita Longa *duce.* Schwegler bk. 6 esp. p. 337 and ind. Klausen Aeneas 1080 n.

LAVINIO on the rhythm cf. VI 82 *comitata est Eppia* ludium. L. Müller de re metr. 257 reads *Lavino,* and in Aen. I 2 Lavina*que litora* (see Forbiger). *ă* also Aen. I 258. 270. Tib. II 5 49. Ov. f. III 629. 633. cf. Klausen Aeneas 832 n. Lachmann Lucr. II 719. For the history cf. Schwegler ind. 72 APEX IV 145 n.

72 73 CUI CANDIDA NOMEN SCROFA hence scrofula, scurvy. VI 177 scrofa *Niobe* fecundior alba. Varro l. c. Prop. IV=V 1 35 *et stetit* Alba *potens,* albae suis omine nata. Aen. VIII 43—48 prophecy of Tiberinus *litoreis ingens inventa sub ilicibus* sus | triginta capitum fetus enixa *iacebit,* | alba *solo recubans, albi circum ubera nati:* | *is locus urbis erit, requies ea certa laborum,* | *ex quo ter denis urbem redeuntibus annis* | Ascanius clari condet cognominis Albam. ib. XII 134 135. Schwegler I 285 286. 321—3. 340. Klausen 974 seq. Lykophr. 1253 seq. Tatian apol. 34 of a statue of Eutychis (Plin. VII § 34) by Periklymenos *τί δέ μοι διὰ τὸν Περικλύμενον γύναιον, ὅτερ ἑκύησε τριάκοντα παῖδας, ὡς θαυμαστὸν ἡγεῖσθαι καὶ καταυοεῖν ποίημα; πολλῆς γὰρ ἀκρασίας ἀτενεγκαμένη τὰ ἀκροθίνια βδελύττεσθαι καλὸν ἦν, τῇ κατὰ Ῥωμαίους συὶ παρεικαζομένῃ, ἥτις καὶ αὐτὴ διὰ τὸ ὅμοιον μυστικωτέρας, ὡς φασιν, ἠξίωται θεραπείας.* He refers to (Non. p. 114) *Grundules lares...Romae constituti* ob honorem porcae quae triginta pepererat. Arn. I 28. Cass. Hemina fr. 11 p. 99 Peter (from Diom. I 384 K) *monstrum fit.* sus parit porcos triginta, *cuius rei fanum fecerunt laribus Grundilibus.* Compare the cow which guided Cadmus to the site of Thebes Ov. m. II 10—25. 73 PHRYGIBUS VII 236.

74 MAMILLIS the sow was kept in pickle as a relic Varro r. r. II 4 § 17

parere tot oportet porcos, quot mammas habeat:...si plures pariat, esse portentum. § 18 *in quo illud antiquissimum fuisse scribitur, quod* sus Aeneae Lavinii xxx porcos pepererit albos. *itaque quod portenderit, factum* xxx *annis, ut* Lavinienses condiderint oppidum Albam. *huius suis ac porcorum etiam nunc vestigia apparent Lavinii: quod et simulacra eorum ahenea etiam nunc in publico posita, et corpus matris ab sacerdotibus, quod in salsura fuerit, demonstratur.* id. in Serv. Aen. III 392.

75 INCLUSA PER AEQUORA MOLES cf. 80 n. schol. 'portum Augusti dicit sive Traiani; quia Traianus portum Augusti restauravit in melius et interius tutiorem sui nominis fecit.' Trajan 'added an inner basin or dock, of a hexagonal form, surrounded with quays and extensive ranges of buildings for magazines' (Bunbury). The original work does great honour to the emperor Claudius DCass. LX 11 § 3 'he conceived and carried out an achievement worthy of the enterprise (*φρονήματος*) and greatness of Rome.' Ostia lay on the left bank of the left (i.e. the broader southern) arm of the Tiber. Claudius dug a safer basin about two miles N. of Ostia communicating with the river by a new cut (afterwards enlarged by Trajan, *fossa Traiana*, now *Fiumicino*, the right arm). The port protected by two vast moles, right and left, with a breakwater surmounted by a lighthouse between them, was known as *portus Romanus* or *portus Augusti* (Apul. met. XI 26. coins of Nero in Eckhel VI 276. DCass. LXXV 16 § 5. cf. LX 11). The harbour and river's mouth being choked with sand, there was in Latium no safe port for the cornfleets; the magazines were at Puteoli (acts 28 13. Sen. ep. 77 § 1). Caesar (Suet. Claud. 20. Plut. 58 § 3) projected a new channel for the Tiber to Anxur, and docks at Ostia. Strabo 231 232 calls Ostia 'a city without a port, on account of the alluvial deposits continually brought down by the Tiber, which compelled the larger vessels to ride at anchor in the open roadstead at great risk, while their cargoes were unloaded into barges, by which they were carried up the river to Rome. Other vessels were themselves towed up the Tiber, after they had been lightened by discharging a part of their cargoes.' cf. DH. III 44. Suet. Claud. 20 *portum Ostiae exstruxit* circumducto dextra sinistraque bracchio *et ad introitum profundo iam sale* mole *obiecta; quam quo stabilius fundaret, navem ante demersit, qua magnus obeliscus ex Aegypto fuerat advectus, congestisque pilis superposuit* altissimam turrim in exemplum Alexandrini phari, *ut ad nocturnos ignes cursum navigia dirigerent.* DCass. LX 11 a new harbour was necessary because of the dependence of Rome on foreign corn for support, and the danger of entering Ostia in winter; Claudius undeterred by his engineers' estimates of the cost, dug out a large basin, faced it with masonry and let in the sea; again in the sea itself *χώματα ἑκατέρωθεν αὐτοῦ μέγαλα χώσας, θάλασσαν ἐνταῦθα πολλὴν περιέβαλε· καὶ νῆσον ἐπ' αὐτῇ πύργον τε ἐπ' ἐκείνῃ φρυκτωρίαν ἔχοντα κατεστήσατο.* ib. 31 § 4 Cl. goes to Ostia *πρὸς ἐπίσκεψιν σίτου.* Suet. 25 he established corps of firemen at Ostia and Puteoli. cf. Plin. IX § 14. XVI § 202 the vessel in which Caligula brought the obelisk from Egypt stretched nearly the whole length of the harbour of Ostia on the left; for there it was sunk in the reign of Claudius *cum tribus* molibus *turrium altitudine in ea exaedificatis ob id ex Puteolano pulvere advectisque.* XXXVI § 70 the towers were built on it at Puteoli, it was then towed to Ostia and sunk. ib. § 125. Henzen inscr. 5098. Prudent. perist. 11 48. Coins of Nero bear Aug. Port. Ost. with a figure of the harbour with ships (Cohen 1 Néron 91—93. 215—218. suppl. Néron n. 14). Here

were those magazines of corn, by seizing which Alaric (A.D. 409) compelled Rome to surrender (Gibbon, c. 31 n. 86 seq. Tillemont *Honore* art. 36). Philostorg. XII 3 'he seizes Portus, the chief naval station of Rome, encircled by three harbours and extending to the compass of a great city: here all the public corn was stored.' Gifford 'My curiosity led me also to Ostia (1789) and I walked between the piers, now covered with grass. The land has gained considerably on the west as well as the east coast of Italy; the bottom of the old harbour, on which we now walk, is therefore much raised: yet the arms are still so high above it, as to intercept the view of the adjoining country. The extremities of the old arms towards the sea must have fallen in; for, in their present state, they are but short, and a sandy coast stretches out far beyond them.' Merivale ch. 49. E. H. Bunbury in dict. geogr. who gives a plan. Visconti escavazioni di Ostia (annali d. inst. 1857 281—340), and i monumenti del metroon ostiense (ib. 1868 362—413). Lanciani ricerche topogr. sulla città di Porto (ib. 1868 144—195 with tav. 49 of the monumenti). O. Hirschfeld röm. Verwaltungsgesch. I 139—142. Marquardt röm. Staatsverw. II 130 131. Lehmann Claudius Gotha 1858 199 (another great work of Cl., the emissary of the lacus Fucinus, was originally designed to feed the new canal). 250 251. Schiller Nero 136 n. 4. 483. 641. Marquardt V (2) 16—18. Sil. IV 297 sq. MOLES 'moles carried out amidst enclosed seas.'

76 TYRRHENAM V 96. PHAROS VI 83. the lighthouse. Suet. DCass. Plin. cited 75. Plin. XXXVI § 83. VFl. VII 83—85 *non ita Tyrrhenus* stupet *Ioniusque* magister, | *qui iam te*, Tyberine, *tuens* clarumque serena | arce pharon. RUBSUM breakwaters stretching far into the sea, and then bending again towards the land.

78 NON SIC Hor. c. IV 14 25.

79 MAGISTER dig. XIV 1 1 § 1 magistrum navis *accipere debemus*, cui totius navis cura mandata est.

80 BAIANAE CUMBAE such as those which ply about in the harbour of Baiae III 4 n. XI 49 n. Plin. XIV § 61 *fossa Neronis quam a* Baiano *lacu* Ostiam *usque navigabilem incohaverat.* Prop. I 11 9 10 *atque utinam mage te remis confisa minutis* | *parvula* Lucrina cymba *moretur aqua.* Mart. III 20 19 20 *an aestuantes iam profectus ad* Baias | *piger Lucrino* nauculatur in stagno. Hertzberg from this line infers that the harbour and moles spoken of are those of Baiae, joined with the Lucrine lagoon and Avernian lake by Augustus, to form the *portus Iulius* (Strab. 245. Suet. Aug. 16. DCass. XLVIII 50. Plin. XXXVI § 125 *mare Tyrrhenum a Lucrino* molibus *seclusum.* Verg. g. II 160—4 Servius *an memorem* portus *Lucrinoque addita claustra* | *atque indignatum magnis stridoribus aequor*, | *Iulia qua ponto longe sonat unda refuso* | Tyrrhenus*que fretis immittitur aestus Avernis?* Aen. IX 707—9. Hor. a. p. 63—65. Prop. IV=III 18 1. cf. Vell. II 79 § 2). But the distance of Baiae from Alba (the *sublimis apex* of 72), the lighthouse, and the short-lived fame of the *portus Iulius* (see Bunbury dict. geogr. *Lucrinus*) confirm the traditional interpretation. The *interiora stagna* are Trajan's inner basin.

PERVIA in which pleasure-boats ride safe, to which even they find their way.

81 GAUDENT Sen. ep. 78 § 14 *quod acerbum fuit, rettulisse iucundum est: naturale est mali sui fine* gaudere. Macrob. VII 2 § 9 seq. citing Eur. Andromeda fr. 15 Dind. *ὡς ἡδύ τοι σωθέντα μεμνῆσθαι πόνων.* Aristot. rhet. I 11 § 8. Sen. Hf. 660 661.

VERTICE RASO Lucian merc. cond. 1 many who had escaped the parasite's life of slavery (sat. V) told me the tale of

their adventures; I listened diligently as to the survivors of a shipwreck, saved by miracle, *οἱοί εἰσιν οἱ πρὸς τοῖς ἱεροῖς ἐξυρημένοι τὰς κεφαλάς, συνάμα πολλοὶ τὰς τριχυμίας καὶ ζάλας καὶ ἀκρωτήρια καὶ ἐκβολὰς καὶ ἱστοῦ κλάσεις καὶ πηδαλίων ἀποκαυλίσεις διεξιόντες κ.τ.λ.* id. Hermotim. 86. Petron. 103 *notavit sibi ad lunam* tonsorem *intempestivo inhaerentem ministerio,* execratusque omen, quod imitaretur naufragorum ultimum votum. Artemidor. I 22 to seafaring men to dream that the head is shaven is a plain prognostic of shipwreck; *ναυαγήσαντες μὲν γὰρ ἢ ἐκ μεγάλης σωθέντες νόσου ξυρῶνται οἱ ἄνθρωποι.* Nonius p. 528 *qui liberi fiebant, ea causa* calvi *erant, quod* tempestatem servitutis videbantur effugere, ut naufragio liberati solent. anth. Pal. VI 164 Γλαύκῳ καὶ Νηρῇϊ καὶ Ἰνώῳ Μελικέρτῃ | καὶ βυθίῳ Κρονίδῃ καὶ Σαμόθρᾳξι θεοῖς | σωθεὶς ἐκ πελάγους Λουκίλλιος ὧδε κέκαρμαι | τὰς τρίχας ἐκ κεφαλῆς· ἄλλο γὰρ οὐδὲν ἔχω. Dempster on Rosin 786 787 on the dedication of the hair.

83—92 Go then, boys; in all religious stillness dress the shrines with garlands, sprinkle the sacrificial knives with meal, deck out the soft hearth of turf. I will presently follow, and after duly performing the main sacrifice will return home, where the little images wax-polished welcome their tribute of slighter chaplets. Here I will propitiate my guardian Iuppiter, give frankincense to the Lares of my fathers and fling abroad all hues of violet. All is gay, the gate has raised long boughs on high, and keeps holiday with morning lamps. **83** LINGUISQUE ANIMISQUE FAVENTES *εὐφημοῦντες* Ov. f. I 71 72 *prospera lux oritur:* linguisque animisque favete, | *nunc dicenda bono sunt bona verba die.* id. m. XV 677 *deus est! deus est!* linguis animisque favete. tr. V 5 5 6. Prop. V=IV 6 1. Tibull. II 2 1 2 Broukh. Hor. c. III 1 2. Aen. V 71 Servius. Plin. XXVIII § 11. Sen. vit. beat. 26 § 7 *quoties mentio sacra litterarum intervenerit,* favete linguis! *hoc verbum non, ut plerique existimant, a favore* [i.e. applause] *trahitur: sed* imperatur silentium, ut rite peragi possit sacrum nulla voce mala obstrepente. Stat. s. II 7 19. Brisson. de form. I 11 seq. Marquardt IV 465. **84** SERTA 91. 'festoons.' Aen. II 248 249 *nos* delubra *deum...*festa velamus fronde *per urbem.* ib. IV 457—9. Stat. s. III 3 23. IV 8 9. cod. Theod. XVI 10 12 pr. *nullus omnino...*Larem *igne, mero genium, Penates odore veneratus, accendat* lumina, *imponat* tura, serta *suspendat.* Rich. FARRA INPONITE CULTRIS Luc. I 609 610 Corte *iam fundere Bacchum* | *coeperat* obliquoque molas inducere cultro. Serv. Aen. II 133 *sal et* far *quod dicitur mola salsa, qua et frons victimae et foci aspergebantur et* cultri. Sen. Thyest. 688 *tangensve fusa victimam* culter mola. cf. Hor. s. II 3 200. VM. II 5 § 5. **85** MOLLIS FOCOS GLEBAMQUE VIRENTEM the three turf-altars 2. 94. Verg. ecl. 8 64. Prop. V=IV 6 6. Ov. m. III 751 of Perseus *dis tribus ille* focos *totidem* de caespite *ponit.* Here luv. to Iuppiter, Iuno, Minerva. cod. Theod. XVI 10 12 § 2 *erecta effossis ara* caespitibus. **86** QUOD PRAESTAT the nobler offerings 3—9. **87** CORONAS IX 137 138 *o parvi nostrique* Lares, *quos ture minuto* | *aut* farre *et* tenui *soleo exorare* corona. Cato r. r. 143 *kalendis, idibus, nonis,* festus dies cum erit, coronam in focum indat. *per eosdem dies* Lari *familiari pro copia supplicet.* Plaut. aul. 3. 383—5 on the marriage of a daughter. trin. 39 Larem corona nostrum decorari volo, at a house-warming. merc. 834 seq. on a departure. Stich. 534 on a return. Hor. c. III 23 15 16. IV 11 7. Tibull. I 10 15—30, where the

Lares are the guardians of homely virtues. II 1 59 60. Ov. tr. V 5 10 *et velet tepidos* nexa corona focos. ib. III 13 15. Plin. XXI § 11. Minuc. Fel. 3 § 1. Preller röm. Myth.[1] 488—92. Henzen inscr. 5770. *C. Salvius Eutychus* Lar(ibus) *Cas(anicis)* ob redit(um) *Retinae Nep. v. s.* cf. Orelli 1600 votive inscr. to Silvanus *pro salute et reditu L. Tursellii Maximi.* Tert. de cor. 7.

88 FRAGILI SIMULACRA NITENTIA CERA Prud. c. Symm. I 203 204 saxa inlita ceris | *viderat* unguentoque Lares umescere *nigros.* Hor. epod. 2 66 renidentes Lares. Plin. XXXIII § 122 *inlito* [*minio*] *solis atque lunae contactus inimicus. remedium, ut pariete siccato* cera Punica cum oleo liquefacta candens saetis inducatur *iterumque admotis galea carbonibus inuratur ad sudorem usque, postea candelis subigatur ac deinde linteis puris, sicut et* marmora nitescunt. Vitruv. VII 9 § 3. The wax then, thus prepared, was used as a varnish. schol. 'incerata signa deorum.' Silvestri, because of *fragili*, understands by *cera* a wax figure of the *Lar;* but the hearth is no safe place for such a figure. ['Cannot *fragili* refer to the wax which first crumbles away and then melts with the fire, before it is fit to be applied in the way mentioned?' H. A. J. M.] See Welcker in Müller Archäologie § 310 4, who cites γάνωσις (Plut. qu. Rom. 98) as the technical term for furbishing. 89 NOSTRUM the Iuppiter *of my house* (as Cicero had a household god, Minerva).

PATERNIS familiaribus. 90 TURA 87 n. Plaut. aul. 23—25 the Lar familiaris says of the daughter of the house *ea mihi cotidie* | *aut* ture *aut vino aut aliqui semper supplicat,* | *dat mihi* coronas. When Verres 'conveyed' Diana from Segesta, all the matrons and maidens of the town came together Cic. Verr. IV § 77 *unxisse unguentis, complesse* coronis et floribus, ture, *odoribus incensis usque ad agri fines prosecutas esse.* Arn. VII 32 *sed sit ut vultis honor in vino, sit in* ture, *immolatione et caedibus hostiarum irae numinum offensionesque placentur. etiamne di* sertis, coronis *adficiuntur et* floribus? Movers Phönizier III 100 on the traffic. Marquardt V (2) 364. Hier. ep. 14 § 5. VIOLAE Plin. XXI § 27 violis *honos proximus* [to lilies] *earumque plura genera,* purpureae luteae albae. *viola* is a diminutive of *ἴον,* and includes the stock *matthiola incana* and wallflower *cheiranthus cheiri* Hehn Kulturpfl.[2] 222. 91 EREXIT IANUA RAMOS X 65 n. Ov. m. IV 760. Luc. II 354 Corte. Stat. s. I 2 231 fronde virent postes, effulgent compita flammis. Namatian. I 423—5 *festa dies pridemque meos dignata penates* | postis coronato *vota secunda colat.* | *exornent* virides *communia gaudia* rami. Apul. met. IV 26 Hildebrand *domus tota* lauris obsita, taedis lucida *constrepebat hymenaeum.* Tert. apol. 35 *cur die laeto non* laureis postes obumbramus nec lucernis diem infringimus? id. idol. 12 '*luceant*' *inquit* (Matt. 5 16) '*opera vestra.*' *at* nunc lucent *tabernae et* ianuae nostrae: plures iam invenies ethnicorum fores sine lucernis et laureis quam Christianorum.....'*ergo*' *inquis* '*honor Dei est,* lucernae pro foribus et laurus in postibus?.....accendant igitur quotidie lucernas, *quibus lux nulla est,* affigant postibus lauros *postmodum arsuras, quibus ignes imminent...si templis renuntiasti, ne feceris templum ianuam tuam. minus dixi: si lupanaribus renuntiasti, ne indueris domi tuae faciem novi lupanaris.* id. de cor. 13 fin. Claud. nupt. Hon. et Mar. 208. rapt. Pros. II 320. Prudent. c. Symm. II 724—7. corp. iur. can. decr. II 26 7 13 (from conc. IX 858 Labbe) *non licet iniquas observationes agere kalendarum et otiis vacare gentilibus,* ne-

que lauro aut viriditate arborum cingere domos: *omnis enim haec observatio paganismi est.* **92** OPERATUR schol. 'sacrificat.' Verg. g. I 339 *laetis* operatus *in herbis.* Aen. III 136 *conubiis arvisque novis* operata *iuventus,* where Servius citing Iuv. *perfecit sacrificia propter conubia et novas sedes.*

LUCERNIS Tert. supra. id. apol. 35 *quam recentissimis et ramosissimis* laureis postes praestruebant, *quam elatissimis et clarissimis* lucernis *vestibula nebulabant.* ib. 46 *quis enim philosophum sacrificare aut deierare aut* lucernas meridie vanas prostituere *compellit?* Epikt. diss. II 17 §§ 37 38 *τέκνον, ἂν σωθῇς, ἄψω λύχνους· ταῦτ' ἐστὶ τὰ τοῦ φιλοστόργου. μέγα σοι ἀγαθὸν ἔσται σωθέντι· τοιούτῳ καὶ λύχνον ἅπτειν ἄξιον.* ib. I 19 § 24 'has he been made tribune? all who meet him congratulate him; one kisses his eyes, another his neck, the slaves his hands; when he comes home, he finds an illumination *λύχνους ἀπτομένους.*' Tac. III 9 Lipsius. Plut. Cic. 22 § 3. Mart. X 6 4. Stat. S. III 5 62 and 70. Apul. met. XI 9. DCass. LXIII 4 § 1. 20 § 4. LXXIV 1 § 4. Pacat. 37 fin. Greg. Naz. or. 5=4 (2 in Iul.) § 35 pr. Sozom. VI 2 § 15. Becker-Rein Gallus I 129 130. Marquardt V (1) 245. (2) 238 239. Friedländer II^3 283—5 on public illuminations. Forbiger I^3 165.

93—130 Do not set down my zeal as counterfeit, Corvinus. Catullus, for whose safety I rear three altars, has three heirs. On so barren a friend a sickly hen, even a quail, would be a bait wasted. With your Gallitta and your Pacius, your childless rich, it is another matter. Let them but begin to feel the heat, their whole porch is lined with votive tablets; men come forward to vow a hecatomb,—aye, of elephants, if they were not Caesar's drove, from the days of Hannibal and of Pyrrhus reserved to uses of state or war; so it is no fault of Hister's, if the 'ivory' is not led to the altars for Gallitta's health.—Another will offer his goodliest, his bondmen and bondwomen, even his own daughter in her prime, though no Diana will, as in the play, ransom his Iphigenia by a hind. My countryman for ever, say I: what is the Greek fleet of a thousand sail to a will? For if Pacius recover, entangled in the angler's weel, he may in a line make Pacuvius universal heir; no bad investment, you see, a daughter slain. Long live Pacuvius, even to Nestor's years; let him pile up plunder like Nero's, gold on gold, mountains high; and loving none, let him by none be loved.

93 SUSPECTA 98 n. 99 n. III 129 n. V 98 n. X 202 n. XVI 56. Even Pliny could urge, as a reason for refusing a request ep. V 1 § 3 non esse satis honestum dare et locupleti et orbo. ib. IX 30 § 1 *laudas...Nonium tuum, quod sit liberalis in quosdam: et ipse laudo, si tamen non in hos solos. volo enim eum, qui sit vere liberalis, tribuere... amicis, sed amicis dico pauperibus. non ut isti,* qui iis potissimum donant, qui donare maxime possunt. § 2 *hos ego* viscatis hamatisque muneribus *non sua promere puto, sed aliena corripere.* Tac. XIII 52 *reus ilico defendi postulabat. valuitque* pecuniosa orbitate et senecta, *quam ultra vitam eorum produxit, quorum ambitu evaserat.* Amm. XXX 4 § 9 viduarum postes et orborum limina deterentes. Marquardt V (1) 73 74. Friedländer I^4 394—400.

95 TRES HABET HEREDES V 137—145 n. IX 82—90 esp. 87—90 iura parentis habes, *propter me scriberis heres,* | *legatum omne capis, nec non et dulce caducum.* | *commoda praeterea iungentur multa caducis,* | si numerum, si tres implevero.

95 96 AEGRAM ET CLAUDENTEM OCULOS Malachi 1 8. Meineke com.

anon. fr. 41 *τίς ὧδε μῶρος καὶ λίαν ἀνειμένος | εὔπιστος ἀνδρῶν, ὅστις ἐλπίζει θεοὺς | ὁστῶν ἀσάρκων καὶ χολῆς πυρουμένης, | ἃ καὶ κυσὶν πεινῶσιν οὐχὶ βρώσιμα, | χαίρειν ἀπαρχαῖς καὶ γέρας λαχεῖν τόδε*; Lucian Iupp. trag. 15 when the skipper Mnesitheos sacrificed *τὰ σωτήρια* on his *escape from a storm* at Kaphareus, *ἑκκαίδεκα θεοὺς ἑστιῶν ἀλεκτρυόνα μόνον κατέθυσε, γέροντα κἀκεῖνον ἤδη καὶ κορυζῶντα.* Tert. apol. 14 pr. *non dico quales sitis in sacrificando, cum* enecta et tabidosa et scabiosa quaeque mactatis, *cum de opimis et integris supervacua quaeque truncatis, capitula et ungulas, quae domi quoque pueris vel canibus destinassetis.* ib. 30 I offer to God *opimam et maiorem hostiam quam ipse mandavit, orationem de carne pudica, de anima innocenti, de spiritu sancto profectam, non* grana turis unius assis, *Arabicae arboris lacrimas, nec* duas meri guttas, *nec* sanguinem reprobi bovis mori optantis. Arnob. VII 16. The pious Xen. ordered an old horse to be fattened up before it was sacrificed anab. IV 5 § 35.

96 GALLINAM XIII 233 Laribus cristam promittere galli. Porph. v. Pyth. 36.

INPENDAT Tert. idol. 6 *immo tu colis, qui facis, ut coli possint. colis autem non spiritu* vilissimi nidoris *alicuius, sed tuo proprio, nec* anima pecudis inpensa, *sed anima tua.*

97 STERILI VII 49 n. 203 n. Mart. X 18 *nec vocat ad cenam Marius, nec munera mittit, | nec spondet, nec vult credere, sed nec habet. | turba tamen non dest,* sterilem *quae curet* amicum. | *eheu, quam fatuae sunt tibi, Roma, togae!*

VERUM a hen, did I say? No, etc.

COTURNIX Varro r. r. III 5 § 7 *coturnices immani numero.* Plin. X § 69 quails are fond of poisonous seeds, *quam ob causam* eas damnavere mensae, also because they alone, with man, are subject to epilepsy *morbum despui suetum* (above VII 112 n.). On the quantity (*ŏ*) see Lachm. and Munro on Lucr. IV 641. Lachm. ib. I 360.

98 PATRE Plin. ep. VIII 18 § 1 *cum Domitius Tullus longe melior apparuerit morte quam vita.* § 2 *nam cum se* captandum *praebuisset,* reliquit filiam heredem. § 3 *ergo varii tota civitate sermones: alii fictum ingratum immemorem loquuntur seque ipsos, dum insectantur illum, turpissimis confessionibus produnt, ut qui de* patre *avo proavo, quasi de* orbo *querantur.* Stat. S. IV 7 33—40 orbitas *omni fugienda nisu,* | quam premit votis inimicus heres, | optimo poscens (pudet heu) propinquum | funus amico. | orbitas nullo tumulata fletu: | stat domo capta cupidus superstes | imminens leti spoliis, et ipsum | computat ignem. Lucian dial. mort. 6 § 3.

CADET 113. Mart. cited 100. Hor. c. III 18 5 *si tener pleno* cadit *haedus anno.*

CALOREM Nonius p. 46 *febris proprietatem... Varro Andabatis aperiendam putat; idque alterum appellamus a calendo* calorem, *alterum a fervore febrim.* cf. Lips. epist. quaest. II 6. Tibull. IV 11 2.

99 COEPIT sing. verb and plural *orbi;* so Caes. b. c. I 2 § 7 intercedit *M. Antonius, Q. Cassius,* tribuni *plebis.* [Plat.] Theag. 129^{b}. cf. Cic. Verr. IV § 92 Zumpt. Liv. XXII 47 § 3 *in directum utrinque* nitentes...*vir virum* amplexus detrahebat *equo.* XXV 19 § 6. Hor. a. p. 401. GALLITTA II 68 *Pollittas.* anth. Pal. VII 334 16 Πωλίττης. CIG 3098 Πωλλίττης. O. Jahn specim. epigraph. 90. It is a pet name. O. Jahn Hermes III 190 191 gives evidence for Bonitta, Iulitta, Livitta, Pollitta (and Pollittianus), and Salvitto; observing that these names seem not to have been used before the imperial times. For Gallitta he cites Plin. ep. VI 31 § 4. guida al mus. di Bologna p. 59 (Fabretti p. 172. 332) the daughter of *Aur. Gallus.* Gruter 75 5 Flavia Gallita. IRN 346 Fundania Gallitana.

The correct form (-tta) is often corrupted.

ORBI 93 n. Hor. ep. I 1 78 Obbar. Sen. ben. I 14 § 3 *ille accepit,...sed* cuius senectus et libera orbitas magna promittebat. *mihi plus dedit, quamvis idem dederit, quia sine spe recipiendi dedit.* Tac. III 22 *Lepida, cui super Aemiliorum decus L. Sulla et Cn. Pompeius proavi erant, defertur simulavisse partum ex P. Quirinio* divite *atque* orbo. ib. 23 she entered the theatre of Pompeius her ancestor with other noble ladies, and so moved the audience, that bursting into tears *saeva et detestanda Quirinio clamitarent, cuius* senectae atque orbitati *et obscurissimae domui destinata quondam uxor L. Caesari ac divo Augusto nurus dederetur.* ib. 25 proposal to mitigate the severity of the laws by which Augustus had sought to restrain celibacy. *nec ideo* (because of the laws) *coniugia et educationes liberum frequentabantur,* praevalida orbitate. Epikt. diss. IV 1 §§ 145—8. Lucian dial. mort. 9.

100 FIXIS the fall of votive offerings an evil omen Luc. I 557. Stat. Th. IV 332 333. LIBELLIS 27. X 55. Suet. Cal. 14 Casaubon *ut vero in adversam valetudinem incidit, pernoctantibus cunctis circa Palatium, non defuerunt, qui* pugnaturos se armis pro salute aegri, quique capita sua titulo proposito voverent. Caligula on his recovery enforced the fulfilment of these vows 27. DCass. LIX 8 § 3 names P. Afranius Potitus as swearing that he would die, if but Gaius might recover, and Atanius Secundus a knight as engaging to fight as gladiator, in hope of a reward from Gaius, *ὡς καὶ ἀντίψυχοι οἱ ἀποθανεῖν ἐθελήσαντες.* Suet. Cal. 15 Casaubon the common close of all oaths *neque me liberosque meos cariores habeo quam Gaium habeo et sorores eius.* Mart. XII 90 pro sene, *sed clare,* votum *Maro fecit* amico, | cui gravis et fervens hemitritaeus erat, | si Stygias aeger non esset missus ad umbras, | ut caderet magno victima grata Iovi. | *coeperunt medici certam spondere salutem.* | *ne votum solvat, nunc Maro vota facit.* Lucian dial. mort. 5 1 Pluto: 'You know the old man, the very very old man I mean, the rich Eukrates, who *has no children,* but 50,000 *who hunt for his fortune?*' Hermes: 'Yes, him of Sikyon you mean. What of him?' Pl. 'Hermes, if it can be managed, let him live, over and above the 90 years he has lived already, as many more, or even more than that: but his flatterers, young Charinos and Damon and the rest, draw down to the grave one after another.' H. 'That would seem strange.' Pl. 'Nay, you could not do a juster thing: for what has come to them that they pray for his death, or claim his money though no way related to him? and the most detestable thing of all is that though they pray thus *ὅμως θεραπεύουσιν ἔν γε τῷ φανερῷ· καὶ νοσοῦντος ἃ μὲν βούλονται, πᾶσι πρόδηλα, θύσειν δὲ ὅμως ὑπισχνοῦνται ἢν ῥᾳτσῃ.*'

101 PORTICUS of Gallitta or Pacius. HECATOMBEN Ath. 3d after his victory at Knidos and fortification of the Piraeus, Konon offered *τῷ ὄντι καὶ οὐ ψευδωνύμως* a hecatomb and feasted all the Athenians. Marius vowed a hecatomb to the gods, if they would grant him victory over the Cimbri Plut. 26 § 3. B.C. 217 300 oxen were vowed to Iuppiter Liv. XXII 10 § 7. Philo legat. II 598 M when Isidore charged the Jews with not sacrificing for Gaius, they replied that they offered hecatombs for him, and did not, as most, merely pour the blood of the victim on the altar and eat the meat, but burnt the entire flesh. Stat. S. II 7 16—18 on Lucan's birthday centum *Thespiacis odora lucis* | *stent* altaria victimaeque centum | *quas Dirce lavat aut alit Cithaeron.* Philostr. soph. II 1 § 5 the father of Herodes Atticus often offered a hecatomb of oxen to Athene. Capitolin. Max. et Balb. 11 Balbinus

was so overjoyed, that he offered a hecatomb, as soon as the head of Maximinus was brought to him. hecatombe *autem tale sacrificium est. centum arae uno in loco caespiticiae extruuntur et ad eas* centum sues centum oves *mactantur. nam si imperatorium sacrificium sit,* centum leones centum aquilae *et cetera huiusmodi animalia centena feriuntur. quod quidem etiam Graeci quondam fecisse dicuntur, cum pestilentia laborarent, et a multis imperatoribus id celebratum constat.* cf. id. Maximini 24. Treb. Poll. Gallien. 9 *confecto itinere celebratisque* hecatombis. Vopisc. Tac. 12 the senators were so overjoyed on recovering the right of election to the throne *ut et supplicationes decernerentur et* hecatombe promitteretur. Porphyr. ep. ad Marcell. 14 (and in almost the same words Demophil. sent. Pythag. 44 in Orelli opusc. sent. I 42) 'the lover of pleasure, though he slay *hecatombs*, and adorn the temples with countless offerings, is impious and godless and in intention sacrilegious.' Jewish exx. 1 k. 8 5 and 63 seq. 2 chr. 29 32 seq. 30 24. 35 7 seq. Grecian Hdt. VII 43. Xen. h. g. VI 4 § 29. cf. Soph. Tr. 762. Strabo 362. Iulian 396ᵃ. 416ᶜ.

102 QUATENUS they vow a hecatomb (not indeed of elephants), *since.* Plin. ep. III 7 § 14 quatenus *nobis denegatur diu vivere, relinquamus aliquid, quo nos vixisse testemur.* So Hor. s. I 1 64 Heind. Ov. m. VIII 786. XIV 40. Quintil. Suet. Cl. 26 Oud. Tac. Plin. ep. I 7 § 5. Flor. etc. in Hermas sim. V 5 = *ἐπειδή.* Arnob. VII 16 *quodsi animantium cruore honorari et adfici superorum animos existimatis, cur non eis et mulos et* elephantos *mactatis?* Ptolemy Philopator having offered four elephants for his victory over Antiochus, alarming dreams threatened him with divine vengeance for so strange a sacrifice; he made amends by setting up four elephants in bronze (Iuba in Plut. II 972ᶜ who has many wonderful stories of elephants. See ind. ed. Didot). Philo de animal. 27 elephants sent to Germanicus, trained to act a feast, drunkenness etc. 28 one taught to write 'I myself wrote this.' 89 that Aiax, an elephant at Antioch, fell mad when deprived of the supreme rank, is past belief: he may have been more daintily fed and so jealousy may have sprung up.

NEC...NEC partitively used, after the general *non* Hand Turs. IV 131. Zumpt § 754. Cic. p. Mur. § 61. Liv. praef. § 11. I 26 § 12. 36 § 3. II 49 § 3. Aen. IX 426 427 nihil *iste* nec *ausus* | nec *potuit.* id. ecl. 5 25 Forbiger. Sen. const. sap. 9 § 2 of the sage nescit nec *in spem* nec *in metum vivere.* cons. Helv. 8 § 4 *mundus hic quo* nihil neque *maius* neque *ornatius rerum natura genuit.* We should expect *nec venales, nec concepti,* but the construction is varied cf. Hdt. IX 3 *ἅμα μὲν ὑπ' ἀγνωμοσύνης, ἅμα δὲ πυρσοῖσι διὰ νήσων ἐδόκεε* (for *δοκοῦντι*). id. I 14 § 1. 19 Krüger. 85 § 1 *ἄλλα τε ἐπιφραζόμενος καὶ δὴ καὶ...ἐπεπόμφεε.* VIII 54 Krüger. 116 *ἀλογήσαντες ἢ...ἐγένετο.* IX 5 *εἴτε δὲ δεδεγμένος...εἴτε...ἐάνδανε.* 104. Matthiä § 631 4. Krüger § 59. Kühner Gr. Gr. II² 657. Schäfer Dem. app. cr. II 75.

ELEPHANTI on the form L. Müller de re metrica 390.

103 SIDERE Plin. pan. 12 *eo ipso tempore,...cum ferae gentes non telis magis quam suo caelo, suo* sidere *armantur.* 15 *diversam aquarum caelique temperiem ut patrios fontes patriumque* sidus *ferre consuesti.* 29.

104 CONCIPITUR otherwise Colum. III 8 § 3 *India perhibetur molibus ferarum mirabilis: pari tamen in hac terra vastitate beluas progenerari quis neget? cum* intra moenia nostra natos animadvertamus elephantos. Elephants do not *breed* in captivity, as Iuv. accurately says; that an elephant, taken pregnant, will bear for that time, is true, but Colum. must have meant more. Plin. VIII § 27 *circa*

coitus maxime efferantur et stabula Indorum dentibus sternunt. quapropter arcent eos coitu *feminarumque pecuaria separant.*

FURVA GENTE XI 124 125 elephant's teeth, *quos mittit porta Syenes* | et Mauri celeres et Mauro obscurior Indus. Plin. VI § 10. Flor. II 34=IV 12 § 62 of embassies to Augustus *Seres etiam habitantesque* sub ipso sole *Indi, cum gemmis et margaritis* elephantos *quoque inter munera trahentes, nihil magis quam longinquitatem viae inputabant—quadriennium impleverant; et iam* ipse hominum color ab alio venire caelo *fatebatur.* Friedländer I⁴ 48. For the abl. cf. Hor. epod. 11 10 latere petitus *imo spiritus.* see lexx. under *promo* (Verg. Hor. Tac.).

105 ARBORIBUS RUTULIS ET TURNI PASCITUR AGRO I 162. VI 637. Turnus was king of Ardea among the Rutuli. Here then were stables for the elephants which the emperors kept for exhibition in the theatre and amphitheatre. As the poets (Prop. V=IV 7 82. Mart. IV 62. VII 13. VIII 28 12. Sil. XII 229 230 *quale micat semperque novum est, quod* Tiburis aura | pascit ebur) state that faded ivory regained its whiteness by exposure to the air at Tibur, Vales. infers, perhaps hastily, that elephants were kept there also.

106 CAESARIS IV 135 *Caesar.* Ios. ant. VIII 6 § 2, who compares Pharaoh as a dynastic title with Ptolemy and Caesar. Clem. recogn. I 45.

CAESARIS ARMENTUM IV 50—52 *non dubitaturi fugitivum dicere piscem* | *depastumque diu vivaria* Caesaris, *inde* | *elapsum, veterem ad* dominum *debere referri.* Orelli inscr. 2951 *procurator ad* helephantos. Hirschfeld röm. Verwaltungsgesch. I 178. anth. Pal. IX 285 *οὐκέτι πυργωθεὶς* [infra 109 110] *ὁ φαλαγγομάχας ἐπὶ δῆριν* | *ἅσχετος ὁρμαίνει μυριόδους ἐλέφας,* | *ἀλλὰ φόβῳ στείλας βαθὺν αὐχένα πρὸς ζυγοδέσμους,* | *ἄντυγα διφρουλκεῖ Καίσαρος οὐρανίου.* | *ἔγνω δ' εἰρήνης καὶ θὴρ χάριν· ὄργανα βίψας* | *Ἄρεος, εὐνομίης ἀντανάγει πατέρα,* where the former and present employments of the animal are seriously, as here satirically, contrasted. L. Cornificius, whenever he dined abroad, returned home on an elephant (DCass. XLIX 7 § 6 where it is mentioned as exceptional). Suet. Claud. 11 *aviae Liviae divinos honores et* circensi pompa currum elephantorum Augustino similem *decernenda curavit.* Capitol. Maximini 26 principibus nostris *Maximo Balbino et Gordiano statuas cum* elephantis *decernimus.* Gord. 27. Elephants are frequently seen on imperial coins.

NULLI SERVIRE PARATUM PRIVATO among omens of Aurelian's future greatness Vopisc. 5 fin. he received from the king of the Persians a state elephant, which he offered to the emperor, solusque omnium privatus Aurelianus elephanti dominus fuit. Ael. n. a. X 1 took out a licence (*δύναμιν*) from the emperor to hunt them.

107 PRIVATO VI 114. XIII 41 n.

TYRIO Carthage being a colony of Tyre, the very names *Poenus, Punicus* mere corruptions of Phoenician. In Silius Hannibal and the Carthaginians are *Tyrius* (*-i*), *Sidonius* (*-i*), *Agenoreus* (*-idae*) etc.

108 HANNIBALI X 158 n. thus he employed forty B.C. 218 against the Carpetani (Liv. XXI 5 §§ 10. 15), and at the Trebia (ib. 55 §§ 2. 7. 9—11), at Zama B.C. 202 he had 50 in his van, the largest number that he ever led to battle (XXX 33 § 4). cf. ind. Liv. and Polyb.

NOSTRIS DUCIBUS REGIQUE MOLOSSO Plin. VIII § 16 the Romans first met with elephants in the war with Pyrrhus in Lucania B.C. 281, whence (from Plautus and Naevius to Claudianus Mamertus cent. 5 after Chr.) they were called *Lucae boves* Lucanian oxen (cf. Varro l. l. VII § 39. Lucr. V 1302 Munro). M.' Curius Dentatus exhibited some at his

triumph B.C. 275 (Sen. brev. vit. 13 § 3. Eutr. II 14=8). More than a hundred were led in triumph by L. Caecilius Metellus B.C. 250 (Plin. VII § 139. VIII § 16. XVIII § 17. Sen. ib. § 8. Oros. IV 9). The Romans first employed them in battle in the war against Philip B.C. 200 (Liv. XXXI 36 § 4). B.C. 190 in the battle of Magnesia L. Cornelius Scipio could oppose 16 African elephants to 54 Indian elephants of Antiochus (Liv. XXXVII 39 § 13). The elephants in the campaign of Q. Marcius Philippus against king Perses B.C. 190, took fright on a march (ib. XLIV 5 § 2). They did good service at Vindalium B.C. 121, when Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus defeated the Allobroges (Oros. V 13). A team was first yoked in Rome to the car of Pompeius in his African triumph B.C. 81 (Plin. VIII § 4). In Caesar's Gallic triumph B.C. 46 elephants bearing torches were led (Suet. 37). In his African campaign B.C. 46 the soldiers of the fifth legion demanded to be led against the elephants in L. Scipio's army, which had at first caused great alarm: from their success in the battle that legion afterwards bore the figure of an elephant on their standards (App. b. c. II 96. cf. Hirt. bell. Afric. 81—84). In the imperial times they were employed chiefly to draw the emperor's chariot in triumphs and processions Friedländer II^3 372—5. 524 525. Niebuhr R. h. III 505. 520. 572. 590. 597 seq. ind. to Sillig's Pliny. Lipsius ep. misc. I 1.

REGI MOLOSSO XIV 161 162 Punica *passis | proelia vel* Pyrrum *inmanem gladiosque* Molossos. The most famous city of the Molossi Dodona Plin. IV § 2. Liv. perioch. 13. Flor. I 13=18 § 6. Veget. III 24 who shews how they may be overcome. Ael. n. a. I 38. Eutr. II 11=6. How Pyrrhus endeavoured to frighten Fabricius by suddenly exposing to his view an elephant, has often been told (Plut. Pyrrh. 20). In the wars also with Antiochus and Iugurtha the Romans had to encounter many elephants.

109 DORSO FERRE COHORTES 1 Macc. 1 6 and 35 where each elephant carries thirty-two soldiers in a tower, beside the Indian driver! see Bochart hieroz. II c. 27. Philostr. Apoll. II 12 § 1 puts the number at 12 or 15. Plin. VIII § 22 'twenty tower-bearing (*turriti*) elephants *cum sexagenis propugnatoribus* were pitted against 500 horse and 500 foot,' must mean that each elephant bore three fighting men, as Ael. XIII 9 says. For Pliny uses distributives for cardinals as freely as the poets cf. Iani ars poët. 275.

110 PARTEM ALIQUAM BELLI I 74 n. *aliquid.* III 230 n. Aen. X 426 427 *Lausus,* | pars *ingens* belli. ib. 737 pars belli *haut temnenda, viri, iacet altus Orodes.* Pliny cited below. Ov. m. XI 217.

BELLI ET hiatus in same place XIII 65 *hoc monstrum* puero et *miranti sub aratro.* III 70. VI 274. 468. VIII 105? X 54? 281. XIV 49. XV 126.

EUNTEM IN PROELIA TURRIM Veget. III 24 p. m. Lucr. V 1302. Liv. XXXVII 40 § 4. Plin. VIII § 27 *domiti militant et* turres armatorum in hostes ferunt, magnaque ex parte orientis bella conficiunt. ib. XI § 4 turrigeros elephantorum *miramur* umeros. Sil. III 601 *vis* elephantorum turrito *concita* dorso. IX 239—241 turritae *moles ac* propugnacula dorso | belua nigranti gestans ceu mobilis agger, | *mutat et erectos attollit ad aethera muros.* cf. Forcellini *turriger. turritus.* Bochart c. 25 'of the use of elephants in war' and c. 27. He quotes from Basil 'living towers and hills of flesh.'

111 MORA NULLA PER HISTRUM QUIN VI 333. dig. XXXII 30 § 5 *sin autem* per *mulierem* mora non est, quo minus *cum filio habitet, legata ei deberi.*

NOVIUM HISTRUM fortune-hunters. Hister II 58.

112 PA-

CUVIUM sometimes Pacvius L. Müller de re metr. 251 252. Lachmann Lucr. p. 306. EBUR i.e. the elephant; cf. 4 *vellus.* 13 *sanguis.* DUCATUR AD ARAS x 66. Heins. on Ov. m. xv 114. 113 GALLITTAE to be taken with *Lares.* 114 DEIS Laribus.

HORUM Larium, as representing the living family.

115 ALTER Pacuvius 125. 115 seq. VI 388—392 quid faceret plus | aegrotante viro? medicis quid tristibus erga | filiolum? *stetit ante aram, nec turpe putavit | pro cithara velare caput, dictataque verba | pertulit, ut mos est, et aperta palluit agna.* A week after the death of Marcus Aurelius the archigallus issued orders to his sect to bleed themselves for his recovery (Tert. apol. 25 who cannot refrain from sarcasm: *o nuntios tardos! o somniculosa diplomata!* cf. Minuc. 24 § 6). Cries of the people to the emperor Tert. apol. 35 de nostris annis tibi Iuppiter augeat annos. id. ad nat. II 9.

SI CONCEDAS, VOVEBIT x 339 n. 340 n. 116 on expiatory sacrifice see VIII 257 n. VI 652—4 *spectant* [in the theatre, cf. XII 120 tragicae] subeuntem fata mariti | Alcestim et, similis si permutatio detur, | morte viri cupiant animam servare catellae. ib. 551 552 *pectora pullorum rimabitur, exta catelli,* | interdum et pueri. 118 VITTAS XIII 63 n. Verg. g. III 486 487 *stans victima ad aras,* | *lanea dum nivea circumdatur infula* vitta. Aen. II 136. 156. Ov. Ibis 103. Pont. III 2 75.

118 119 SI QUA EST NUBILIS ILLI IPHIGENIA DOMI I 161 n. IV 133 n. XII 127 Mycenis. VI 566 Tanaquil *tua.* Aeneas for son V 138 139 *nullus tibi parvolus aula* | *luserit* Aeneas *nec* filia *dulcior illo.* Markland adds V 141 *tua nunc* Mycale. VI 236 (cl. XIII 98. XIV 252) *advocat* Archigenen. 660 Atrides (for husband, but IV 65 for monarch). NUBILIS Iphigenia was led to the altar Lucr. I 98 nubendi *tempore in ipso.* Eur. IA. 100. 123.

119 120 IPHIGENIA...CERVAE Prokl. epit. of the cyclic poem Kypria p. 475 Gaisford (Mure bk. II c. 19 § 9) 'the fleet again assembles at Aulis. Agamemnon on a hunting party, elated by an expert shot at a deer, boasts that he surpasses Artemis herself in her own art. As a punishment for his impiety, the goddess detains the fleet windbound. Kalchas declares that she can only be appeased by the sacrifice of Iph., who is accordingly brought from home, under pretext of betrothal to Achilles. Artemis snatches her from the altar, leaving a fawn in her stead, makes her immortal, and conveys her to Tauri.' Hegesias (or Stasinos) is followed by Eurip. IA. 1587. IT. 28 ἀλλ' ἐξέκλεψεν ἔλαφον ἀντιδοῦσά μου | Ἄρτεμις Ἀχαιοῖς. 783. Prop. IV=III 22 34. Ov. m. XII 34 Heins. tr. IV 4 67. Mart. III 91 11. Nonn. XIII 104—119. Hygin. 98 Muncker. 261. Serv. Aen. II 116. See other legends in Tzetzes on Lyk. 183. A hackneyed topic in the schools Sen. suas. 3 title 'deliberat Agamemnon an Iphigeniam immolet negante Calchante aliter navigari fas esse.' Aug. civ. Dei XVIII 18 § 3 where he discusses the possibility of lycanthropy and Circean metamorphoses, with the saving clause 'si tamen factum est' explains the story of the *Diomedeae volucres,* by this: men were not changed into birds, but by legerdemain birds were substituted for men; *sicut* cerva pro Iphigenia. By divine permission such *praestigiae* would not be difficult; because that virgin was afterwards found alive, it was readily understood suppopositam pro illa cervam esse. A like spiriting away of a victim at Caesarea said by Eus. h. e. VII 17 to have been revealed in answer to a

Christian's prayers. DABIT HANC ALTARIBUS Lucr. I 84—100. Hor. s. II 3 199—201 *tu cum pro vitula statuis dulcem Aulide natam | ante aras spargisque mola caput, inprobe, salsa, | rectum animi servas?* Mühlmann col. 498 has many exx. of *dare focis tura liba* etc. 120 XV 116—9. XIII 84 85 of the perjurer, swearing by all the armoury of heaven *si vero et* pater *est*, 'comedam' *inquit* 'flebile nati | sinciput elixi Pharioque madentis aceto.' 121 LAUDO MEUM CIVEM IV 18 19 *consilium* laudo *artificis*, si munere tanto | praecipuam in tabulis ceram senis abstulit orbi. Holyday 'my citizen has brain! what is a fleet, | to a rich will?' Tert. apol. 14 'I do not speak of your cheating Hercules of more than two-thirds of his tithe: laudabo *magis sapientiam, quod de perdita aliquid eripitis.*' ib. 16 laudo *diligentiam.*

122 MILLE Varro r. r. II 1 § 26 numerus non est, ut sit ad amussim, ut non est cum dicimus, mille naves isse ad Troiam. The number of ships in the Homeric Catalogue (Il. II) is 1186, but the poets (Aesch. Ag. 45 Blomf. Eur. Andr. 106 Barnes. Or. 352 Klotz. Plaut. Bacch. 928. Aen. II 198 Heyne. IX 148. Prop. III = II 26 38. Sil. III 229 Drak. cf. Sen. contr. 35 § 2. [Sen.] Agam. 39. Stat. Ach. I 35. Duker on Thuc. I 10 § 4. Eust. Il. II 760 p. 338) generally speak of a thousand only. Cic. Verr. I § 48 gives 1000 also as the number of Xerxes' fleet. LIBITINAM III 32 n. Hor. c. III 30 6 7 *non omnis moriar, multaque pars mei* | vitabit Libitinam. id. s. II 6 19 Heind. Plut. Num. 12 § 1 some identified with Proserpina, the more learned with Venus, Lib. *ἐπίσκοπον τῶν περὶ τοὺς θνήσκοντας ὁσίων θεὸν οὖσαν.* id. qu. rom. 23. Servius Tullius appointed that for every death a sum of money should be paid into the treasury of Venus Libitina in the grove (Piso in DH. IV 15. Varro in Non. p. 64 *lucus* Veneris Lubentinae), from which biers and fuel for funerals were brought Mart. X 97 1. id. VIII 43 *effert uxores Fabius, Chrestilla maritos,* | *funereamque toris quassat uterque facem.* | *victores committe, Venus: quos ista manebit* | *exitus, una duos ut* Libitina *ferat.* Hence the mention of Libitina in pestilences (Liv. XLI 21 § 6. Suet. Nero. 39), the terms *Libitinam facere, exercere,* the *Libitinensis porta* at the amphitheatre. Orelli inscr. 3349 lucar Libitinae. Preller röm. Myth.[1] 387. Marquardt V (1) 380 381. 123 DELEBIT TABULAS if the patient recovers he will ascribe all to the vow of Pacuvius, and erase in his favour all other names from the waxen tablets of his will I 68 n. II 58. IV 19. XIV 55 tabulas mutare parabis.

NASSAE a weel Festus p. 169 a 19 M. Sil. V 47—52 *vitreas sollers piscator ad undas* | *ore levem patulo texens de vimine* nassam, | *cautius interiora ligat mediamque per alvum* | *sensim fastigans compressa cacumina nectit,* | *ac fraude arctati remeare foraminis arcet* | *introitu facilem, quem traxit ab aequore, piscem.* met. also in Plaut. mil. 579. Cic. Att. XV 20 § 2. so *κύρτος* in Lucian Hermot. 59. cf. Hor. s. II 5 25. 44. ep. I 1 79 Obbar. Mart. IV 56. VI 63. Plin. ep. IX 30 cited 93 n. Sen. const. sap. 9 § 2 *est et illa iniuria frequens, si lucrum alicuius excussum est aut praemium diu* captatum, si magno labore adfectata hereditas aversa est et quaestuosae domus gratia erepta. ben. IV 20 § 3 *ingratum voco, qui aegro adsedit, quia testamentum facturus est, cui de hereditate aut legato vacat cogitare. faciat licet omnia, quae facere bonus amicus et memor officii debet, si animo eius obversatur spes, si* lucri captator est et hamum iacit. Lucian dial. mort. 8 a *captator* dead *before* his victim complains: 'As the proverb is, the fawn has caught the

lion. I courted the rich and childless Hermolaos and thought it a stroke of policy to deposit in a public place my will, in which I have bequeathed to him my all, that he might do the like by me... and now by a fall of the roof I am dead on the sudden and Hermolaos has my estate, having like some sea-wolf swallowed bait and hook.' 'Not only so, but you the fisherman too, so that your plan has recoiled upon yourself.' 'So it seems; more's the pity.' ib. 6 § 4 Terpsion a man of 30 had sent many costly presents to Thukritos, an old man past 90, with three teeth in his head, who seemed to have one foot already in his coffin. Terpsion complains to Pluto: 'after swallowing so large a bait of mine the day before yesterday he attended my funeral and crowed over me.' Pluto: 'Bravo, Thukritos! Long life and prosperity to you; may you live to bury all your flatterers.' id. Tim. 22 cited 126.

124 SOLI II 58 59 *cur* solo *tabulas impleverit Hister* | *liberto.* VI 601. Hor. s. II 5 54 solus, *multisne coheres.* 125 BREVITER I 68 n. *exiguis tabulis.*

125 126 SUPERBUS INCEDET Hor. epod. 15 17 18 *et tu, quicumque es felicior atque meo nunc* | superbus incedis *malo.*

126 INCEDET 'stalk,' 'strut,' connotes a stately consequential movement Aen. I 146 *divom* incedo *regina*, where Servius 'incedere proprie est nobilium personarum; hoc est, cum aliqua dignitate ambulare.' Sall. Iug. 31 § 10 incedunt *per ora vestra magnifici, sacerdotia et consulatus, pars triumphos suos ostentantes.* Liv. II 6 § 7. Sen. tranq. 1 § 9. ep. 76 § 31. 80 § 7. 115 § 9 *omnium istorum, quos* incedere altos *vides, bratteata felicitas est.* Amm. XXII 14 § 3 grandia*que* incedens *tamquam Oti frater et Ephialtis.* cf. Mühlmann.

VICTIS RIVALIBUS Lucian Tim. 22 the successful fortune-hunter, when the will is open, 'carries me [Plutos] off, will and all, styles himself instead of Pyrrhias, Dromo or Tibios (his name to that moment) Megakles or Megabyzos or Protarchos, *τοὺς μάτην κεχηνότας ἐκείνους ἐς ἀλλήλους ἀποβλέποντας καταλιπὼν ἀληθὲς ἄγοντας τὸ πένθος, οἷος αὐτοὺς ὁ θύννος ἐκ μυχοῦ τῆς σαγήνης διέφυγεν, οὐκ ὀλίγον τὸ δέλεαρ καταπιών.*

127 you see then how well he is repaid for the sacrifice of his Iphigenia.

IUGULATA MYCENIS the same use in principle as *ab urbe condita* 'from the foundation of Rome.' When Ribbeck asks (x 108 summus *nempe* locus *nulla non arte* petitus) 'wie kann der höchste Stand oder der Gipfel der Macht Jemanden zu Boden stürzen? Das Streben danach wohl,' he has yet to learn that *summus locus petitus* = *petitio summi loci.* Nägelsbach § 30 2 cites e. g. Cic. fam. IV 13 § 2 *quorum benevolentiam nobis conciliarat per me quondam te socio* defensa res publica. MYCENIS Agamemnon was king of Mycenae. Aen. XI 266 *ipse* Mycenaeus *magnorum ductor Achivom.* Sil. I 27 *ante* Agamemnoniam *ditissima tecta* Mycenen. Ov. m. XII 34 *supposita fertur mutasse* Mycenida *cerva.* Pacuvius's *Mycenis* is his daughter, whom he is ready to offer as Agamemnon did Iphigenia (119).

128—130 may Pacuvius be curst (x 7 seq.) by the fulfilment of his desires: attain Nestor's age and mountains of gold, but know nothing of that friendship which he counterfeits.

VIVAT NESTORA 4 n. X 246—255. 'May he live a Nestor,' i.e. Nestor's age, compared by Wytt. on Plut. II 150^{b} with *Cyclopa moveri*, etc. Mart. X 24 9—11 *vitae tribus areis peractis* | *lucos Elysiae petam puellae.* | *post hunc* Nestora *nec diem rogabo.* (Ribbeck, 'correcting' Ruperti, strangely renders 'after this day I will not ask Nestor for one day more'). The comparison of the attribute of one person (or

thing) to another person or thing (III 74 n. add Schäfer on Plin. ep. I 16 § 3. on schol. Ap. Rh. II 477. Heinichen n. cr. on Eus. h. e. VI 3 § 13) is in principle the same. cf. Mentor (VIII 104 n.) = a work of Mentor's. XIV 326 *sume* duos equites. Mart. II 29 3 *quaeque* Tyron (Tyrian dye) *totiens epotavere lacernae.* Sen. apocol. 4 14 *vincunt Tithoni, vincunt et* Nestoris *annos.* It was a common prayer for a friend that he might attain Nestor's years. Stat. s. I 3 110 *finem* Nestoreae *precor egrediare* senectae. II 2 107 108 *sis felix, tellus, dominis ambobus in annos* | *Mygdonii* Pyliique senis. III 4 103 104 *eat, oro, per annos* | *Iliacos* Pyliosque *simul.* IV 3 149 150 to his 'god' Domitian *annos perpetua geres iuventa,* | *quot fertur placidos obisse* Nestor. V 3 255—7 to his father *o* Pylias *aevi transcendere metas* | *et Teucros aequare senes, o digne videre* | *me similem!* Ov. Pont. II 8 41.

129 QUANTUM RAPUIT NERO VIII 100—123 n. On Nero's wholesale robberies in Greece and elsewhere cf. Tac. XV 45 *interea conferendis pecuniis pervastata Italia, provinciae eversae sociique populi et quae civitatum liberae vocantur.* inque eam praedam etiam di cessere, spoliatis in urbe templis egestoque auro, quod triumphis, quod votis omnis populi Romani aetas prospere aut in metu sacraverat. enimvero per Asiam atque Achaiam non dona tantum sed simulacra numinum abripiebantur, *missis in eas provincias Acrato ac Secundo Carrinate.* ib. XVI 23. id. Agric. 6. Plin. XXXIV § 84 works of art restored by Vesp. to the temple of Pax (Nero had collected them for his golden house). DCass. LXIII 11. 12 § 3. Suet. 26 (his shoplifting in Rome). 32 (temples in Rome, e.g. of the Penates; Suet. is silent as to his robberies in Greece). DChrys. or. 31 I 644 R. to the Rhodians 'the Romans who often plundered temples and palaces, have never stirred any of yours; Nero himself, who did not spare even the statues of Olympia and Delphi, and removed most of those of the Athenian acropolis and many from Pergamum, left yours alone undisturbed.' Pausan. V 25 § 8. 26 § 3. IX 27 §§ 3 4 (Nero's incests and adulteries were instigated by an Eros, enraged at being removed from Thespiae!). 7 § 1 (five hundred statues were removed from Delphi alone). Höck röm. Gesch. I (3) 399. Thus he injured the Greeks by his taste for the fine arts more than Xerxes had done by his conflagrations Philostr. Apoll. V 7 § 3 sq. Hertzberg Gesch. Griechenl. II 97—99. 110 111. Schiller (Nero 247—250) gives reasons for reducing the amount of these depredations.

129 130 MONTIBUS AURUM EXAEQUET Ter. Ph. 68 *modo non* montes auri *pollicens.* Pers. III 65 Jahn *et quid opus Cratero magnos promittere* montes? Hier. in Rufin. III 39 montes aureos *pollicitus.* VM. II 9 pr. *partarum rerum* caelo *cumulus* aequatus, *sedem stabilem non habebit.*

130 Ov. Ibis 117—122 e.g. *sisque miser semper,* nec sis miserabilis ulli. Hor. s. I 1 80—91. e.g. 86 87 *miraris, cum tu argento post omnia ponas,* | *si nemo praestet, quem non merearis, amorem?* See Lasaulx der Fluch bei Griechen u. Römern (Studien Regensb. 1854 155—177).

NEC NEC = neu 93. III 302. VI 450. VIII 188. IX 99. XI 186. XIV 201. XVI 9. *neu* only once XIV 203 (Lupus).

QUEMQUAM ULLO VIII 177 178 *lectus* | *non alius* cuiquam *nec mensa remotior* ulli.

XIII

A 'consolatio' (παραμυθητικός cf. Sen. cons. ad Polyb. ad Helv. ad Marc. Plut. cons. ad Apollon. ad uxor. a beautiful tribute to his daughter's memory) addressed to Calvinus, who had been cheated of ten sestertia.

Guilt meets its due punishment, if not from corrupt judges, yet from the conscience of the sinner and the reprobation of honest men (1—6). But there are other considerations, Calvinus, which should mollify your wrath. True, the friend whom you trusted has defrauded you; but your fortune can well support so trifling a loss. Look about you, and see how rife such crimes are. In the golden days of Saturn's rule falsehood was unknown, but now it is honesty that is the prodigy (7—85). Never was perjury so universal: for, while many believe in no God, others hope for a long reprieve, if not a final pardon (86—119). To raise an outcry then, as though your case were hard and strange, is as unreasonable as to wonder at blue eyes in a German, the goître among the Alps, dwarfs in the land of pygmies (120—173). Are you then to look for no redress? Philosophy will teach you that none but little minds delight in revenge: but, in any case, you may be well content to leave the delinquent to his own remorse and to that law by which crime breeds crime. If such be your desire, you may yet see him condemned to exile or to death (174—249).

cf. Quintil. decl. 314.

This satiré was written in the year 127 A.D. 17 n. Its lofty Stoicism has made it a favorite with moralists; many of the lines are as vigorous as any in Iuv., but the effect is marred by verbosity. The aged poet forgets the caution: *manum de tabula.* Recitations had spoilt taste; the sense of proportion was lost; the whole was sacrificed to the parts. It is true, not only of Seneca, but of all silver age writers, that they 'look best in quotations.' The epigrams of Martial are the most perfect works of silver age art, because in them *point* is in place, and there is no temptation to digress. In 1575 Muretus spent at Rome three lectures on this satire vol. II or. 12 'et iucunda autem et utilis illius evolutio futura est. continet enim multas graves et utiles senten-

tias, optimis verbis et genere quodam dicendi salso festivo hilari et, ut ita dicam, vivido, quod huic poetae proprium ac perpetuum est, explicatas.' This is all: 'die hohen Lobsprüche,' of which Düntzer talks, do not exist. Verses 39—52, 64—70, 78—85, extracts from a common-place book on mythology and portents, remind one of Lucan's misplaced encyclopaedic learning e.g. on Thessalian witchcraft (VI 630—829), on Antaeus (IV 590—655), portents (V 540—556), the battle of the winds (V 598—612). cf. Stat. Th. VI 88—117 with his prototype Aen. VI 180—182.

1—22 Sin stands condemned by the sinner: he may bribe the praetor's court, but he cannot silence the judge within. What says the world, Calvinus, to this breach of trust? Your estate can bear it; it will not sink you; 'tis a hackneyed, every day mishap, a 'stale trick of chance.' Play the man then, and stifle your sobs. Scorn to wince at a trifling wound. What, born under Fonteius, with sixty years behind your back, and yet startled and fuming at perjury and fraud? Wisdom, by her heavenly maxims, enables men to master fortune. Even experience, that mistress of fools, might have enured your shoulders to the yoke.

1 EXEMPLO MALO Petr. 104 *illi qui sunt, qui nocte ad lunam radebantur* pessimo *medius fidius* exemplo. Mühlmann col. 954.

2 DISPLICET AUCTORI 192 n. IV 8. Sen. ep. 42 § 2 *nec ulla maior poena nequitiae est, quam quod* sibi ac suis displicet. ib. 97 § 11. Macrob. comm. I 10 § 12. ULTIO Aus. VII sap. sent. 'Thales' *turpe quid ausurus te sine teste time.*

2 3 SE IUDICE NEMO NOCENS ABSOLVITUR not like the following passages from Plaut. Cic. Nep. Plaut. mil. 559 *si ego* me sciente *paterer vicino meo inferri apud me iniuriam*; for here the construction is *infertur vicino meo me sciente iniuria.* Cic. in Pis. § 23 *quae omnia ornamenta etiam in Sex. Clodio* te consule *esse* voluisti. p. Scaur. § 34 se consule *neque repelli fratrem* volebat. Nep. Paus. 2 § 4 *Graeciam sub tuam potestatem* se adiuvante *te redacturum* pollicetur. Compare rather Ov. amor. II 12 13 me duce *ad hunc voti finem,* me milite veni. Quintil. VIII 2 § 2 *ille, qui in actione 'hibericas herbas,'* se solo nequiquam intellegente, dicebat. Suet. Tib. 31 Burm. Oud. negante eo...impetravit. *iterum* censente...*optinere non potuit.* Cal. 35 edente se *munus*...animadvertit. Censorin. 17 § 11 *sextos autem [ludos] fecit Ti. Claudius Caesar* se *IIII et Vitellio III* coss..., *septimos Domitianus* se *XIIII et L. Minucio Rufo* coss. Aus. id. 2 14 *ipse mihi numquam* iudice me placui. Symm. laud. in Val. sen. Aug. I 13 *nec quisquam* se ipso iudice *impune* laedatur. id. in Gratian. 8 me ipso principe militavi. Scribon. 97 *ne hic quidem ulli* se vivo *compositionem* dedit. Many exx. in Sanctii Minerva II 7. Duker on Florus IV 12 § 28. Haase on Reisig 760. Kühner gr. Gr. II² 666. *se iudice* = 'at the bar of his own conscience,' and the abl. is necessary. Dräger II 779 780. 3 IV 8. 192—239. Publil. Syr. 259 Sp *illo nocens se damnat quo peccat die.* Philo II 635. 642. 649. Sen. de ira III 26 § 2 *'quid ergo' inquis 'impune illi erit?' puta te velle, tamen non erit.* maxima est enim factae iniuriae poena fecisse, *nec quisquam gravius adficitur quam qui ad supplicium paenitentiae traditur.* ib. II 30 § 2 *iam sibi dedit* [poenas], *qui peccavit.* id. Hippol. (or Phaedra) 164—9 Peiper e.g. *scelus aliqua tutum, nulla securum tulit.* Ambr. in ps. I § 20 *etiamsi hominem fefellit, testem refugit, accusatorem evasit;* se *tamen* sui accusatorem vitare non poterit, *quem maxime debet timere; quia et accusatorem habebit et confitentem reum.*

4 FALLACI PRAETORIS VICERIT URNA Cic. fin. II § 54 of L. Tubulus: *qui, cum* praetor *quaestionem inter sicarios exercuisset, ita aperte* cepit pecunias ob rem iudicandam. The *iudices* in criminal causes were generally appointed by *sortitio:* that is, the president of the *quaestio* drew out of an urn containing the names of all his *iudices* (*selecti*) the number necessary for the trial: the parties were allowed to challenge a certain proportion, in whose place other names were drawn (*subsortitio*). In this ballot the praetor had opportunities for foul play (Geib Criminal-process 184—6). dig. XLVIII 8 1 pr. *lege Cornelia de sicariis et veneficis tenetur, qui,.....cum magistratus esset publicove iudicio praeesset, operam dedisset, quo quis falsum indicium profiteretur, ut quis innocens conveniretur condemnaretur.* The praetor's *urna* here may be that used for this purpose or rather that in which the tablets A (*absolvo*), C (*condemno*), or N L (*non liquet*) were thrown. Geib 365 366. If the first, the praetor has packed the jury. cf. Aen. VI 431—3 (where Servius quotes Iuv.) *nec vero hae sine sorte datae, sine iudice sedes:* | *quaesitor Minos* urnam *movet, ille silentum* | *conciliumque vocat vitasque et crimina discit.* If the latter, he has in the course of the proceedings won their votes. cf. Cic. Att. I 16. Apul. met. X 8 *cum iam sententiae pares, cunctorum stilis ad unum sermonem congruentibus, ex more perpetuo in* urnam *aeneam deberent conici, quo semel conditis calculis iam cum rei fortuna transacto nihil postea commutari licebat.* Cic. ad Qu. fr. II 4 § 6 Baiter (=II 6 fin.). Prop. V=IV 11 19. 49. Ov. met. XV 44. Hor. c. II 3 26. III 1 16. s. II 1 47. Sil. IX 26 27 *qui te* | *legibus atque* urnae *dira eripuere minanti.*

7 TENUIS III 163 n. Cic. inv. I § 35 *pecuniosus an* tenuis.

8 MERGAT X 57 n. Pers. III 34. Amm. XXXI 9 § 5. Vell. II 91 § 3 Heins. NEC RARA VIDEMUS 16. 126—173. Menand. fr. inc. 2 (in Plut. II 103d) if, Trophimos, you alone of all mankind had been born to unbroken prosperity, *ὀρθῶς ἀγανακτεῖς· ἔστι γάρ σ' ἐψευσμένος* | *ἄτοπόν τε πεποίηκ',* but if you drew the common air by the same laws with us, you must bear this loss better. *σὺ δ' οὐθ' ὑπερβάλλοντα, Τρόφιμ', ἀπώλεσας* | *ἀγαθά, τὰ νυνὶ δ' ἔστι μέτρια σοι κακά.* | *ὥστ' ἀνὰ μέσον που καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν δὴ φέρε.* Gataker on Antonin. VII § 58. Hamlet I 2 72—106 'thou know'st 'tis common.'

9 COGNITUS XII 26. 10 71 seq. MEDIO i.e. drawn at random. Plin. ep. IX 13 § 13 *omnes Certum nondum a me nominatum ut nominatum defendunt crimenque quasi in* medio *relictum defensione suscipiunt.*

11 PONAMUS XI 191 192.

12 VIRI Hor. epod. 10 17 *illa* non virilis eiulatio.

13 QUAMVIS *however* light. MINIMAM EXIGUAMQUE MALORUM PARTICULAM 189 190. Cic. fin. V § 78 *ea nos* mala *dicimus, sed* exigua *et paene* minima. acad. II § 127 *ut* exigua et minima. Lucr. V 591=595 exigua *maioris* parte brevique.

14 SPUMANTIBUS Sen. Oed. 362 Peiper *felle nigro tabidum* spumat *iecur.*

15 SACRUM 72 sacrilega.

16 DEPOSITUM 60. cf. 71 seq. dig. XVI 3 ('depositi vel contra') 1 pr. depositum *est, quod custodiendum alicui datum est.* cod. IV 34. Hor. s. I 3 94 95 *quid faciam, si* [amicus] *furtum fecerit aut si* | prodiderit commissa? Sen. ben. IV 26 § 3 the good man will not trust him with a deposit, depositum *committet ei, qui iam pluribus abnegavit.* VI 5 § 5. 6 § 1. The Christians in Bithynia, a few years before the date of this satire (Plin. ep. X 96=97 § 7) took a mutual oath *ne furta, ne latrocinia, ne* adulteria committerent,

ne fidem fallerent, ne depositum appellati abnegarent.

STUPET HAEC IV 119 n. Plin. pan. 31 fin. stupebant *agricolae plena* horrea, *quae non ipsi refersissent.*

17 FONTEIO CONSULE NATUS 28 n. 157 n. Clinton (f. R. ann. 118) and Lipsius (quaest. epist. IV 20) understand C. Fonteius Capito cos. A.D. 59. Tac. XIV 1. Plin. II § 180. IRN 3067. But this Capito stands second to his colleague C. Vipstanus Apronianus, and therefore Borghesi (oeuvres V 74—76) understands the Fonteius Capito of A.D. 67, who is named before his colleague Iunius Rufus. This is the legatus of lower Germany, who was put to death B.C. 68 with the connivance of Galba (Tac. h. I 7. 37. 52. 58. III 62. IV 13). When a single consul is named to date a year, the first is regularly named, except when that first is Caesar or emperor. Thus the date of this satire, like that of the 15th (XV 27 n.) is 127 A.D.

18—25 126—173. XV 106—9. 18 IN MELIUS Luc. VI 60 Corte. Plin. ep. IV 18 § 1 Corte *in deterius.* ib. 28 § 3 *longe difficillima est imitationis imitatio. a qua rogo ut artificem...ne* in melius *quidem sinas aberrare.* IX 39 § 1 *reficienda est mihi aedes Cereris in praediis* in melius et in maius. X 70=75 § 1 *quae sunt vetustate sublapsa relaxentur* in melius. Tac. IV 20 in melius *flexit.* Flor. IV 7 § 9 Duker. Hand Turs. III 331. PROFICIT USUS ['experience helps on to something better.' H. A. J. M.]

19 ['MAGNA QUIDEM (sunt) *praecepta* agrees more closely with *vita didicere magistra* of 22 than *magna* (est) *sapientia.*' H. A. J. M.] SACRIS Sen. ep. 14 § 11 *numquam in tantum convalescet nequitia, numquam sic contra virtutes coniurabitur, ut non* philosophiae nomen venerabile et sacrum *maneat.* 55 § 4. Cic. Tusc. I §§ 64 65.

20 VICTRIX FORTUNAE SAPIENTIA X 52. 363—6 n. Hor. s. II 7 83—88. Sen. ep. 71 § 30 sapiens *quidem* vincit *virtute* fortunam. 82 § 5 philosophia *circumdanda est:* inexpugnabilis *est murus, quem* fortuna multis machinis lacessitum non transit. cons. Helv. 13 § 2. const. sap. *passim* e.g. 5 § 4. 6 § 8 the *munimenta* of the sage *et a flamma et ab incursu tuta sunt, nullum introitum praebent, excelsa, inexpugnabilia, dis aequa.* 8 § 3 fortune, *quoties cum virtute congressa est, numquam par recessit.* 22 IACTARE IUGUM to fret under)(VI 207 208 of the patient husband *summitte caput cervice parata | ferre* iugum. VITA MAGISTRA in the school of life ['with reference to the special use of *magister* as a trainer.' J. C.] cf. *experientia stultorum magistra.* Cic. Tusc. V § 5 of philosophy magistra *morum et disciplinae.* Sil. IV 121.

23—37 No day too sacred to discover thieves, treachery, embezzlement, gain gotten by the dagger or the bowl. Good men are scarce, scarce as gates of Thebes or mouths of Nile. 'Tis Rome's ninth century, sunk below the iron age; Nature's self, baffled, has no metal to express the baseness of the times. We cry to men and gods for mercy, with a din deafening as the applause sold to Faesidius for a dole. Dotard, know you not the charms of a neighbour's gold? know you not, how the world flouts your innocence, who bid any man eschew perjury for fear of some avenger watching in temples and blood-stained altars?

23 seq. I 112 seq. QUAE TAM FESTA DIES, UT CESSET PRODERE FUREM Suet. Tib. 61 *nullus a poena hominum* cessavit dies; ne religiosus quidem ac sacer. Markland 'FESTA vel *fausta.* non enim tam festi habendi sunt dies in quibus haec scelera non occurrunt, quam *fausti.*'

24 25 OMNI EX CRIMINE LUCRUM QUAESITUM Nägelsbach § 30 2 (Weidner). **25** PUXIDE I 70 n. 158 n. II 41 *pyxide* medicine box. VIII 17 n. Cic. p. Cael. § 65 veneni pyxidem. Corvus was ridiculed for a sentence (in a *controversia* Sen. suas. 2 § 21 'de ea quae apud matronas disserebat liberos non esse tollendos') *inter* pyxides *et redolentis animae medicamina constitit mitrata contio.* Sen. ep. 95 § 18. ben. V 13 § 3 *quaedam, etiamsi vera non sunt, propter similitudinem eodem vocabulo comprensa sunt. sic* pyxidem [properly of *box*] *et argenteam et auream dicimus.* id. ap. Lact. III 15 § 13 of some philosophers, who need to apply their own rebukes of vice to themselves *quos non aliter intueri decet quam medicos, quorum tituli remedia habent,* pyxides venena. Plin. XXIX § 20 of the medical profession *quid enim* venenorum *fertilius aut unde plures testamentorum insidiae?* Hermas vis. 3 § 9 *nolite similes fieri maleficis et malefici quidem* venena sua in pixides [sic] *baiulant. vos autem venenum vestrum et medicamentum in corde continetis.*

26 rhythm as 35. 225. RARI BONI Porphyr. vit. Pythag. 42 maxim of Pythagoras, 'avoid the beaten path,' τὰς λεωφόρους μὴ βαδίζειν (cf. Rittersh. p. 229 Kiessling. Matt. 7 13 14 the broad way). Theogn. 150. Bias in DL. I § 87 Menage φιλεῖν ὡς μισήσοντας· τοὺς γὰρ πλείστους εἶναι κακούς. Xen. Kyrop. II 2 § 24. DL. VI §§ 27. 32. 40 41 Menage the lantern of Diogenes, and his frequent complaints that he could not find 'men.' Sen. vit. beat. 2 § 1 *cum de beata vita agetur, non est quod mihi illud discessionium more respondeas: 'haec pars* maior *esse videtur.' ideo enim* peior *est. non tam bene cum rebus humanis agitur, ut meliora pluribus placeant:* argumentum pessimi turba est. id. ben. I 10 § 3 *idem semper de nobis pronuntiare debebimus,* malos esse nos, malos fuisse, *invitus adiciam et* futuros esse. id. n. q. IV praef. § 19 with citations from Verg. Ov. Menander. id. ep. 42 § 1 the *vir bonus* is a phoenix, born once in 500 years. Plut. II 413d. Plin. ep. VIII 22 § 3 maxim of Thrasea *qui vitia odit, homines odit.* Hor. s. I 3 68 69. Lucian Tim. 25 Plutos complains that Zeus has sent him, blind as he is, to find an honest man, δυσεύρετον οὕτω χρῆμα καὶ πρὸ πολλοῦ ἐκλελοιπὸς ἐκ τοῦ βίου, which even Lynkeus could not easily find, ἀμαυρὸν οὕτω καὶ μικρὸν ὄν. As then the good are few, and crowds of bad fill all the streets in the cities, I more readily light upon these latter in my roamings. Philo I 84. 255. 316 M. Chrys. hom. 10=9 in Rom. (IX 517b) πολλοῖς τῶν ἀνθρώπων, κατὰ τὴν παροιμίαν, ἀρέσκει τὰ χείρω, καὶ ταῦτα αἱροῦνται, τὰ ἀμείνω παρατρέχοντες. Nägelsbach nachhomer. Theol. 322—4. Aus. id. 16 1 2 vir bonus *ac sapiens,* qualem vix repperit unum | milibus e multis hominum *consultus Apollo.* paneg. 11 19 (259 17 B). **27** THEBARUM PORTAE Thebes in Boeotia, called ἑπτάπυλος by Hom. Il. IV 406. Od. XI 263. Hes. op. 162. scut. 49. The seven heroes each assailed a separate gate (Aesch. Th. Eur. Ph. 287. Ov. tr. II 320 septem portas *sub duce quamque suo*). Book 3 pp. 251—345 of Unger's learned paradoxa Thebana is 'de Thebarum portis.'

DIVITIS XV 123. cf. its epithets πυροφόρος, πιότατος, γόνιμος, *pinguis, fecundus* etc. OSTIA NILI reckoning from W. to E. Plin. V § 64 the Canopic, Bolbitine, Sebennytic, Phatnitic, Mendesic, Tanitic, Pelusiac. cf. Hdt. II 17. Strabo 801. Mel. I 9 § 9 (see Tzschucke V 316). Hence the epithets ἑπτάπορος (Mosch. 2 51). *septemplex* (Ov. m. V 187). *septemfluus* (ib. XV 753). *septemgeminus* (Catull. 11 7. Verg. Stat.). *septeno gurgite* (Cl. in Ruf. I 185. Luc.).

28 degeneracy of the age I 147—150 n. XII 48 49. NONA AETAS (so p ω) the ninth century of the city (Borghesi

oeuvres v 72). *nunc* (P. Jahn) is vapid. x 246 n. 249 n. Varro l. l. VI § 11 saeculum *spatium* annorum centum *vocarunt*. Serv. ecl. 4 5. Censorin. 17 § 15 was writing in the tenth *saeculum*. On the Etruscan doctrine of the world's ages Suid. Σύλλας (=DCass. fr. 102 Bekker). Plut. Sulla 7. Serv. ecl. 9 47 on 'Dionaei Caesaris astrum' *Vulcatius haruspex in contione dixit cometen esse, qui significaret exitum* noni saeculi *et ingressum decimi*. Varro's work *de saeculis* (Serv. Aen. VIII 526) is unhappily lost. Preller röm. Myth.[1] 472—8. ['Greswell origines Italicae II 633.' J. C.] cf. ind. s. v. *nona*. AETAS SAECULA TEMPORIBUS x 9 n. 29 SCELERI abstract Halm on Cic. p. Sest. § 86. Nägelsbach § 17 1 (Weidner).

30 METALLO VI 23 24 *omne aliud crimen mox* ferrea *protulit* aetas: | *viderunt primos* argentea saecula *moechos*. XV 70 n. According to Hesiod there were five ages: the golden (op. 109—126), the silver (127—142), the brazen (143—155), heroes or demi-gods (156—173), the iron (174—201). Aratus mentions three: the golden (phaen. 100—114), the silver (115—128), the brazen (129—134): Ovid, four: the golden (m. I 89—112), the silver (113—124), the brazen (125—127), the iron (127—150). Claud. laud. Stil. II 446—50 *hic habitant* vario faciem distincta metallo | saecula *certa locis: illic glomerantur* aena, | *hic* ferrata *rigent, illic* argentea *candent;* | *eximia regione domus, contingere terris* | *difficiles, stabant rutili, grex* aureus, *anni*. Serv. ecl. 4 4 *ultima Cumaei venit iam carminis aetas:* 'Sibyllini, quae Cumana fuit, et saecula per metalla divisit: dixit etiam quis quo saeculo imperaret et solis ultimum, id est decimum, voluit.' Sibyll. I 22—86 first race; 87—103 second; 104—108 third; 109—119 fourth; 120—282 fifth, the giants, who refuse to repent at Noah's preaching; 283—305 sixth, golden or heavenly; 306—319 Titans. II 15 16 δὴ τότε καὶ γενεὴ δεκάτη μετὰ ταῦτα φανεῖται | ἀνθρώπων, when the Thunderer, who shakes the earth, shall break idolatry. 17—19 λαόν τε τινάξει· | Ῥώμης ἐπταλόφοιο, μέγας δέ τε πλοῦτος ὀλεῖται | δαιόμενος πυρὶ πολλῷ ὑπὸ φλογὸς Ἡφαίστοιο. (Here however the *tenth generation* A.D. is meant). There shall be wars, plagues and dearths 161 162 ὦ μέγα δειλοὶ | ὑστατίης γενεῆς φῶτες, κακοεργέες, αἰνοί. Macrob. comm. II 10 § 6 who can believe that the world has existed for ever, remembering the late discovery of many arts, even of agriculture, *cumque ita exordium rerum et ipsius humanae nationis opinemur, ut* aurea primum fuisse saecula credamus, *et inde* natura per metalla viliora degenerans ferro saecula postrema foedaverit? Hakewill apology IV 3 § 1.

31 HOMINUM DIVUMQUE FIDEM *di immortales, obsecro vestram fidem. di vestram fidem. tuam fidem, Venus. pro deum atque hominum fidem* (Brisson de formulis I 132. VIII 20 21). Plaut. Men. V 8 4. aul. 297—9 *quin* divom atque hominum clamat continuo fidem, | suam rem perisse seque eradicarier, | *de suo tigillo fumus si qua exit foras*. ib. 684 Wagner. Joined with *auxilium, clientela; in fidem accipere* etc. Mühlmann 276 277.

CIEMUS Liv. XXII 14 § 7 *modo Saguntum oppugnari indignando* non homines tantum, sed foedera et deos ciebamus.

32 QUANTO i.e. tanto, quanto III 225. X 14 n.

FAESIDIUM LAUDET SPORTULA III 87—91. VII 106—136. schol. 'ut ostendat Faesidium conductos habuisse, qui eum agentem causas magna voce laudarent.' see Plin. cited on VII 44. Hor. ep. I 19 37 38 Obbar. II 2 87—89. Mart. VI 48 quod tam grande sophos *clamat* tibi turba togata, | non tu, Pomponi, cena diserta tua

est. anth. Pal. XI 394 *ποιητὴς πανάριστος ἀληθῶς ἐστιν ἐκεῖνος,* | *ὅστις δειπνίζει τοὺς ἀκροασαμένους.* | *ἦν δ' ἀναγιγνώσκῃ καὶ νήστιας οἴκαδε πέμπῃ,* | *εἰς αὐτὸν τρεπέτω τὴν ἰδίαν μανίην.* Gell. cited on 220.

AGENTEM XVI 49. 33 SPORTULA I 128 n. X 46 n. As it is only for the sake of the dole that the clients applaud, the dole itself is called *vociferous.* cf. III 20 *silva.* XIV 14 *culina.* X 45 n. *officia.* SENIOR 17 n. see lexx. and Stat. s. III 3 43 senior *placidissime.* 208. Pers. I 22 *vetule.*

BULLA V 164 n. XIV 5. The *bulla* was dedicated to the Lares on the assumption of the *toga virilis.* Prop. V=IV 1 131. 132 *mox* ubi bulla rudi dimissa est aurea collo, | *matris et ante deos libera sumpta toga.* Pers. V 31 bulla*que succinctis Laribus donata pependit.* VM. III 1 § 1 to Aemilius Lepidus a *statua* bullata *et incincta praetexta* was set up in the capitol, because when a boy he had slain an enemy, saved a countryman. schol. Cruq. on Hor. s. I 5 65. Becker Gallus II 55. SENIOR BULLA DIGNISSIME schol. 'ex proverbio Graecó *δὶς παῖδες οἱ γέροντες.*' 34 VENERES charms Sen. ben. II 28 § 1 *ille non est mihi par virtutibus nec officiis, sed* habuit suam venerem. The plur. also in Quintil. (of style).

36 Xen. anab. II 6 § 22 the Thessalian Menon thought perjury, lying, fraud, the shortest way to his ends; simplicity and truth he held to be all one with folly. § 25 perjurers he feared as men well armed.

PUTET 91. 37 75—89. II 149—153. Tibull. I 3 51 52 timidum non me periuria terrent, | non dicta in sanctos inpia verba deos. ARAE RUBENTI Pollux I 27 *αἱμάσσειν τοὺς βωμούς.* The blood was poured on the altar from a vessel (*σφάγιον*) Eust. Od. III 445.

38—59 In such honest sort lived the first-born of earth before Iuppiter had driven Saturn, resigning his crown for a sickle, to fly for his life, while Iuno was a girl and Iuppiter still lived in the nursery of Ida's caves, when as yet were no feasts in heaven, no Ganymedes or Hebe to fill the cups, no Vulcan when the nectar is racked off scouring his arms dingy from the smithy of Lipara. Each god dined apart, and the crowd of gods was less. The stars satisfied with few divinities weighed but slightly on poor Atlas. Not as yet had the gloomy realm of the deep been by partition-treaty made over to one brother; grim Pluto as yet had no Sicilian wife; Ixion's wheel was not, nor Furies, nor stone of Sisyphus, nor vulture preying on Tityus; the ghosts made merry, for they owned no king or queen of hell. Dishonesty was a portent in that age, when it was counted a deadly sin not to rise before your elders, though you might boast more strawberries or larger hoards of acorns. Such reverence was accorded to four years' precedence. 'And children, in the springing down, revered | the sacred promise of a hoary beard.' With the scoffing tone cf. I 10 n. 84 n. 38 INDIGENAE *αὐτόχθονες* Aen. VIII 314. On the golden age when Saturn ruled in heaven, cf. sat. VI 1—24. Verg. ecl. 4 6. g. I 125—8. II 536—540. Aen. VIII 319—325. Tibull. I 3 35—50 Broukh. Prop. III=II 32 52 *hic mos* Saturno regna tenente *fuit.* Ov. her. 4 131—3 *ista vetus pietas, aevo moritura futuro,* | rustica Saturno regna tenente *fuit.* | *Iuppiter esse pium statuit, quodcumque iuvaret.* Aetna 9—15. Preller röm. Myth.[1] 408—418, who accepts Varro's derivation from *satio* (*Saeturni pocolom* is found in an inscription; thence Sāturnus). Marquardt IV 10. 15. Praises of earlier times sat. III 67 n. 137 seq. 312. IV 103. V 57. 110. VI 1—20. 45. 164. 287—91. 342—6 et quis tunc hominum contemptor numi-

nis? etc. VII 207—12. VIII 12. 98 99. X 79. XIV 160—89. 239. esp. of country life III 2. 190—2. 223—31. VI 55. X 299 n. XI 143—161.

39 DIADEMATE VIII 259 n. Aetna 9 *aurea securi quis nescit saecula* regis? FALCEM Verg. g. II 406 curvo Saturni dente. Ov. f. I 233—6 where *falcifer*. V 627. Ibis 214. Mart. XI 6 1. Macrob. Sat. I 7 § 24 Jan 'Janus ordered that Saturn should be worshipt as the founder of a better life, of which the sickle, borne by his statue, is an emblem.' cf. 8 § 9. The sickle fell to earth in Sicily; hence its fertility (ib. § 12). cf. Ap. Rh. IV 984. Pausan. VII 23 § 4. Arn. III 29 Hildebrand *procreatorem deorum vitisatorem* falciferum. Aug. civ. Dei VII 19. de cons. evang. I § 34 of Saturn *nonne ipsis ostendit agriculturam, quod* falce *demonstrat?* Schwegler I 223—5. comm. on Fulgent. myth. I 2 p. 628 Staveren. The *falx* is also an attribute of Priapus Verg. Tib. Ov.

40 SATURNUS FUGIENS Aen. VIII 319 320 *primus ab aetherio venit* Saturnus *Olympo,* | *arma Iovis* fugiens *et regnis exul ademptis.*

41 PRIVATUS I 16 n.)(imperial. add to lexx. Tac. XI 31 where)(*imperii potens.* id. h. I 49 fin. of Galba *maior* privato *visus, dum* privatus *fuit.* Suet. Aug. 28. Plin. ep. II 1 § 2. Eutr. I 9. 11. VII 16. 17. 19. VIII 1 saying of Trajan *talem se imperatorem esse* privatis, *quales esse sibi imperatores* privatus *optasset.* 8. IX 13 fin. 27. 28. X 2. 6.

PRIVATUS ADHUC IUPPITER XII 107. VI 14—16 *multa pudicitiae veteris vestigia forsan* | *aut aliqua exstiterint vel sub Iove, sed* Iove nondum | barbato. IDAEIS IUPPITER ANTRIS Ap. Rh. III 132—4 the beautiful toy of Zeus, which his dear nurse Adrasteia made for him ἀντρῳ ἐν Ἰδαίῳ ἔτι νήπια κουρίζοντα. Markland 'expressum videtur ex Ap. Rh. I 508 509 ὄφρα Ζεὺς ἔτι φρεσὶ νήπια εἰδὼς | Δικταῖον ναίεσκεν ὑπὸ σπέος.' Claud. 4 cons. Hon. 197 *ab* Idaeis *primaevus* Iuppiter antris. IDAEIS the Cretan Ida (XIV 271. Aen. III 104 105. Ov. met. VIII 99 Iovis incunabula Creten. id. amor. III 10 20), not the Phrygian Prop. IV=III 1 27 Idaeum *Simoenta* Iovis. Jahn's Florus p. XLII l. 15 Creten, patriam tonantis. schol. Ap. Rh. III 134. Steph. Byz. Σκῆψις.

42 CONVIVIA 46 n. I 141 n.

43 PUER ILIACUS V 59 n. IX 47. X 171 n. From Ov. tr. II 405 406 *huc* Herculis uxor, | *huc accedat Hylas* Iliacusque puer. Cic. Tusc. I § 65 *non enim ambrosia deos aut* nectare *aut* Iuventa tepocula ministrante *laetari arbitror, nec Homerum audio, qui* Ganymeden ab dis raptum ait propter formam, ut Iovi bibere ministraret: *non iusta causa cur Laomedonti tanta fieret iniuria. fingebat haec Homerus et humana ad deos transferebat; divina mallem ad nos.* cf. n. d. I § 112. Mart. II 43 13 14 *grex tuus* Iliaco *poterat certare cinaedo:* | *at mihi succurrit pro* Ganymede *manus.* Hom. Il. XX 232—5 ἀντίθεος Γανυμήδης, | ὃς δὴ κάλλιστος γένετο θνητῶν ἀνθρώπων· | τὸν καὶ ἀνηρείψαντο θεοὶ Διὶ οἰνοχοεύειν | κάλλεος εἵνεκα οἷο, ἵ' ἀθανάτοισι μετείη. Serv. Aen. I 28. Lucian dial. deor. 4 and 5. HERCULIS UXOR Hom. Od. XI 602 603 of Herakles αὐτὸς δὲ μετ' ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσιν | τέρπεται ἐν θαλίῃς καὶ ἔχει καλλίσφυρον Ἥβην. Il. IV 2 3 μετὰ δέ σφισι πότνια Ἥβη | νέκταρ ἐφυνοχόει. Ov. Pont. I 10 11 12.

44 AD CYATHOS Prop. V=IV 8 37 *Lygdamus* ad cyathos. Auson. idyll. 12 'de histor.' 19 *stat Iovis* ad cyathum, *generat quem Dardanius Tros.* Hand (Turs. I 120 seq.) compares Aen. IX 648 ad limina *custos.* Liv. XXXIV 6 § 13 *servos* ad remum. ET 55. XV 125 n. *nec* would *be more regular*, but it is not necessary. Ov. m. X 92 *nec tiliae molles*

nec fagus et *innuba laurus*. ib. III 492 Burman. ' Obbar in Philologus VI 162. Aen. IV 236 Forbiger. Hand Tursell. II 499. 536.

IAM SICCATO NECTARE [" comparing in Forcell. or Freund the medical use of *sicco;* and *exsiccatus* in Cicero as explained by Forcell. and compared by him with what precedes; from which it seems that the word means 'to do away with the bad humours in the blood and body,' and hence is metaphorically applied to other similar effects, I cannot help thinking the scholiast explains these words rightly 'exsiccato faeculento, aut liquefacto (nectare):' 'after he has first racked off,' 'cleared away the dregs of the nectar,' and prepared it for drinking. the Spanish 'seco' and our 'dry' applied to sherry is not less curious, though the force is different." H. A. J. M.]. **44 45** TERGENS BRACCHIA in Homer when visited by Thetis Il. XVIII 414 *σπόγγῳ δ' ἀμφὶ πρόσωπα καὶ ἄμφω χεῖρ' ἀπομόργνυ*. It was only by way of exception that he acted as cup-bearer (Il. I 596—600) and provoked inextinguishable laughter in Olympus. **45** BRACCHIA LIPARAEA NIGRA TABERNA X 130—2. Stat. S. I 5 6 7 *regemque corusci | ignis adhuc fessum* Siculaque incude rubentem. VFl. II 96. Lucian deor. dial. 5 § 4 Hera having cast Ganymedes in the teeth of Zeus, he retorts: 'I suppose your son Hephaestos ought to pour out our wine, limping, still *all over sparks from the forge,* just after he has laid aside the tongs; and from those his fingers we ought to take the cup, and draw him to us now and then for a kiss, whom even you his mother would not care to kiss with his face *all begrimed with the soot.*' Hera replies § 5 '*now* Zeus, Hephaestos is lame, and his fingers unworthy of your cup, and he is covered with *soot,* and you sicken at the sight of him, since Ida bred up for us *τὸν καλὸν κομήτην τοῦτον*. but you used not to see all this, nor did the *ashes* or the *forge* prevent you from drinking at his hand.' ib. 15 § 1, where Hermes asks Apollo how this limping smith has married the fairest of the fair, Aphrodite and Charis. 'It is luck, Hermes.' Claud. rapt. Pros. II 174 175. LIPARAEA I 8 n. X 132. VFl. II 96. Kallim. Dian. 46 seq. Theokr. II 133 134 *Λιπαραίω...Ἡφαίστοιο*. Strabo 275 cl. 246. **46** PRANDEBAT SIBI QUISQUE)(42 *convivia*. Quintil. VI 3 § 16 sibi *ludentium*. TURBA DEORUM Cic. n. d. II § 84 *numerus...deorum...*innumerabilis. Plin. II § 16 maior caelitum populus etiam quam hominum intellegi potest, *cum singuli quoque ex semetipsis totidem deos faciant, Iunones geniosque adoptando sibi.* Petron. 17 *nostra regio tam praesentibus* plena *est* numinibus, ut facilius possis deum quam hominem invenire. Sen. ep. 110 § de superstitione fr. 33 Haase (in Aug. civ. Dei VI 10) *quid ergo tandem? veriora tibi videntur T. Tatii aut Romuli aut Tulli Hostilii somnia? Cloacinam Tatius dedicavit deam, Picum Tiberinumque Romulus, Hostilius Pavorem atque Pallorem, taeterrimos hominum adfectus, quorum alter mentis territae motus est, alter corporis ne morbus quidem sed color: haec numina potius credes et caelo recipies?* fr. 39 omnem istam ignobilem deorum turbam, quam longo aevo longa superstitio congessit, *sic adorabimus, ut meminerimus cultum eius magis ad morem quam ad rem pertinere.* Aug. ib. III 17 § 3 fin. tantae numinum turbae *diu frustra fuerat supplicatum.* IV 8 *quaeramus, si placet, ex* tanta deorum turba, *quam Romani colebant, quem potissimum vel quos deos credant illud imperium dilatasse atque servasse.* In this one ch. he names Cloacina, Volupia, Lubentina, Vaticanus, Cunina, Rusina, Iugatinus, Collatina, Vallonia, Segetia, Tutilina, Proserpina, Nodutus, Volutina, Patelana, Hostilina, Flora, Lacturnus, Matuta, Runcina (here Aug. re-

marks *nec omnia commemoro, quia me piget quod illos non pudet*). Men place one porter at the gate, *et quia homo est, omnino sufficit: tres deos isti posuerunt, Forculum foribus, Cardeam cardini, Limentinum limini. ita non poterat Forculus simul et cardinem limenque servare.* Tert. apol. 10 *nunc ergo per singulos decurram,* tot ac tantos, *novos, veteres, barbaros, Graecos, Romanos, peregrinos, captivos, adoptivos, proprios, communes, masculos, feminas, rusticos, urbanos, nauticos, militares?* ib. 25. Arn. III 38. IV esp. 3 *quod nobis* catervas ignotorum alias *inducitis* deorum, *existimare non possumus, utrumne istud serio atque ex rei compertae faciatis fide an fictionibus ludentes cassis ingeniorum lasciviatis per luxum.* Prud. c. Symm. II 343—67 e.g. *sed quia Romanis loquimur de cultibus, ipsum | sanguinis Hectorei populum probo, tempore longo |* non multos coluisse deos rarisque sacellis | contentum paucas posuisse in collibus aras. Marquardt IV 18. 38. 41. 82—92. Boissier la religion romaine d'Auguste aux Antonins (Paris 1874 2 vols) book II c. 2 'les religions étrangères' (I 374—450). Friedländer III[1] 444—58. There may be a sarcastic allusion to the *consecratio principum*, but chiefly to (Lucian Icaromen. 27) τοὺς μετοίκους τούτους καὶ ἀμφιβόλους θεούς, the Korybantes, Attis, Sabazios, Isis, Osiris, Anubis, Serapis etc. id. Iupp. trag. 7. 13 (where Hermes proposes to make proclamation by signs to the gods, as he is not linguist enough to make himself understood by 'Skythians and Persians and Thrakians and Kelts'). id. deorum concilium e.g. 9 seq. 14 15 speech of Momos against the new comers: Mithras who knows no Greek; the dog-headed Anubis; the steer Apis; there is already a scarcity of nectar and ambrosia; he proposes a commission of seven established gods to examine the credentials of all the gods. cf. Sen. apocol. 9. Lobeck Agl. 626. **48** ATLANTA VIII 32. Aen. IV 247 Atlantis *duri* caelum qui vertice fulcit. Hes. th. 517. Hygin. fab. 150. **49** PROFUNDI the sea schol. (whose view is confirmed by *aliquis* cf. X 171 n. and *aut*); others (less probably, unless indeed with Hertzberg we omit *aut*, cl. Hor. c. III 4 46 *regnaque* tristia) 'the abyss'=hell. **50** AUT the negation is carried on cf. Verg. g. IV 9—11 *neque...neque...aut.* R. Johnson (Bentley's enemy) additions to the grammatical comm. (Nottingham n. d.) praef. has many exx. from Caes. Hor. Iustin. Hand I 544 seq. So in verse 51. SICULA CUM CONIUGE Proserpina (X 112), who having been carried off by Pluto from the fields of Henna (Claud. rapt. Pros. Ov. f. IV 421 seq.) is named *Hennaea* (Sil. XV 245) or *Aetnaea* (id. XIII 431. Firm. Matern. 7). **51** Lucian de luctu 8 of the wicked in hell ὑπὸ γυπῶν ἐσθιόμενοι καὶ τροχῷ συμφερόμενοι καὶ λίθους ἀνακυλίοντες. ROTA Ixionis. Sen. ep. 24 § 18 *non sum tam ineptus, ut Epicuream cantilenam hoc loco persequar et dicam vanos esse inferorum metus* nec Ixionem rota volvi nec saxum umeris Sisyphi trudi in adversum nec ullius viscera et renasci posse cotidie et carpi. *nemo tam puer est, ut Cerberum timeat.* FURIAE Lucr. III 1011 Munro. Aen. VI 570—2. 605—7. SAXUM of Sisyphus or Tantalus ib. 602 603 Heyne. VULTURIS ATRI of Tityus ib. 595—600. Hor. c. III 4 77—9 *incontinentis nec* Tityi *iecur | reliquit* ales *nequitiae additus | custos.* Sen. Thyest. 9 10 *aut poena* Tityi, *qui specu vasto patens | visceribus* atras *pascit effossis aves.*

52 REGIBUS Lucian de luctu 6. king and queen XI 105 n. Drakenb. on Liv. I 39 § 2 and II 2 fin. Liv. XXXVII 3 §§ 9 10. Sen. cons. Marc. 19 § 4 *cogita nullis defunctum malis adfici, illa quae nobis inferos faciunt terri-*

biles, fabulam esse, nullas inminere mortuis tenebras neq carcerem nec flumina igne flagrantia nec oblivionis amnem nec tribunalia et reos et in illa libertate tam laxa ullos iterum tyrannos. *luserunt ista poetae et vanis nos agitavere terroribus.*

53 INPROBITAS ADMIRABILIS)(62 *prodigiosa fides.*

55 ASSURREXERAT Levit. 19 32. Hdt. II 80. Aristoph. nub. 994. Xen. mem. II 3 § 16. Cic. Cat. mai. § 63 (and from him VM. IV 5 E § 2). Cic. invent. I § 48 *commune est, quod homines vulgo probarunt et secuti sunt, huius modi: ut* maioribus natu assurgatur. Sen. de ira II 21 § 8 *longe itaque ab adsentatione pueritia removenda est. audiat verum et timeat interim, vereatur semper.* maioribus adsurgat. Sulla (Plut. II 806[f]) used to rise before the young Pompeius and uncover. Tac. III 31 A.D. 21 *Domitius Corbulo praetura functus de L. Sulla nobili iuvene questus est apud senatum, quod sibi inter spectacula gladiatorum* loco non decessisset. *pro Corbulone* aetas, patrius mos, *studia seniorum erant....memorabantur* exempla maiorum, qui iuventutis irreverentiam *gravibus decretis notavissent.* Capitolin. Maximini 28 (=Maximin. iun. 2) *adulescens autem ipse Maximinus superbiae fuit insolentissimae ita ut etiam, cum pater suus homo crudelissimus plerisque honoratis* adsurgeret, *ille resideret.* Ael. n. a. VI 61. Winer Realwörterb. *Alter.* Schwartz on Plin. pan. 54 § 2 p. 240. Lips. electa I 10. II 3. lexx. *assurgo.* It was usual to rise at the approach of a magistrate (Becker röm. Alt. II (2) 74. 76. Liv. IX 46. Suet. Caes. 78). On the reverence for old age in early times, see VII 209 (teachers). Gell. II 15. VM. II 1 § 9. Ov. f. V 65—70. Plin. ep. VIII 23 § 3 *nam quotus quisque vel* aetati *alterius vel auctoritati ut minor* cedit? ET SI supply *non assurrexerat.* 56 CUICUMQUE = cuilibet x 359 n. 57 money did not then make the man, as now III 140. 207—212. In the Golden Age Ov. m. I 102—6 *per se dabat omnia tellus:* | *contentique cibis nullo cogente creatis* | *arbuteos fetus montanaque* fraga *legebant* | *...et quae deciderant patula Iovis arbore* glandes. Plin. XXI § 86 *fraga* among the few *herbae sponte nascentes* used for food in Italy though *verius oblectamenta quam cibos.* cf. Sen. Hippol. 516. GLANDIS VI 10. XIV 184 n. Lucr. V 1415. Verg. g. I 148. ['ib. IV 81 sing. as a noun of multitude.' J. C.] culex 134—6. Ov. f. IV 399—402. Plin. VII § 191 *Ceres frumenta* [*invenit*], *cum ante* glande *vescerentur.* id. XVI § 15 glande opes nunc quoque multarum gentium...constant. cf. Mühlmann. 59 ADEO so entirely equal 183.

60—70 As the world is now, if a friend does not forswear a trust, if he restores the old money-bag with all its rust, 'tis a portent of honesty, worthy of record in the Etruscan calendar, needing a lamb's blood to expiate it. Shew me a man pure and upright, and I stare as at some freak of nature, at a child half-man, half-brute, at fish found beneath the wondering plough, at a mule with foal; startled as at a shower of stones, a swarm of bees clustered on a temple's roof, or at a river running with milk. Marquardt IV 361—9. As here virtue is a portent, so vice II 121—3 *o proceres, censore opus est an* haruspice *nobis?* | *scilicet* horreres maioraque monstra putares, | si mulier vitulum vel si bos ederet agnum?

60 SI DEPOSITUM NON INFITIETUR AMICUS Ter. Ph. 55 56 Davus repays Geta what he owes; Geta thanks him. Davus: *praesertim ut nunc sunt mores: adeo res redit:* | siquis quid reddit, magna habendast gratia. Cic. de or. I § 168 infitiator. Mart. I 103 11 *in ius, o fallax atque* infitiator, *eamus.* Sibyll. II 278 ἠδ' ὅτοσοι πίστεις τε ἀπηρνήν-

σαντο λαβόντες. Sen. de ira cited 135 n. **61** CUM TOTA AERUGINE FOLLEM rust and all. schol. 'aeris vitium aerugo dicitur, ferri rubigo.' Erasmus compares Plaut. Truc. pr. 19 *quo citius rem ab eo averrat* cum pulvisculo. id. rud. 815. cf. ind. *aer.* FOLLEM XIV 281 n. **62** PRODIGIOSA a prodigy, foreboding some misfortune and needing to be expiated (*procurari*). Livy apologises for the insertion of prodigies in his history XLIII 13 § 1 *non sum nescius, ab eadem neglegentia, qua nihil deos portendere vulgo nunc credant, neque nuntiari admodum nulla prodigia in publicum neque in annales referri.* and Iuv. (here and II 121—158) speaks scoffingly on the subject. They were very frequently observed in the second Punic war (Liv. XXII 1 §§ 8—20. XXIV 10 §§ 6—13. XXVI 23 §§ 4 5 which may be compared with Iuvenal's list). TUSCIS from the Tuscans the Romans borrowed almost all ceremonials of religion or state (v 164 n. X 35 n. 38 n. XI 155 n. Schwegler I 277 278) esp. expiations Liv. I 34 § 9 of Tanaquil (sat. VI 566) perita ut vulgo Etrusci, caelestium prodigiorum *mulier.* ib. 56 § 5 *cum ad publica prodigia* Etrusci *tantum vates adhiberentur.* id. V 15 § 1 *hostibus Etruscis, per quos ea [prodigia] procurarent, haruspices non erant.* XXVII 37 § 6. VM. I 1 the ancients were so religious *ut florentissima tum et opulentissima civitate decem principum filii senatus consulto singulis* Etruriae *populis percipiendae sacrorum disciplinae gratia traderentur.* Cic. de divin. I §§ 3. 35. 92. II § 75. n. d. II § 10 Davies. Catil. 3 § 19. de legg. II § 21 prodigia, portenta ad Etruscos haruspices, *si senatus iussit,* deferunto; Etruriaeque principes disciplinam doceto. *quibus divis creverint, procuranto idemque fulgura atque obstita pianto.* harusp. resp. §§ 18. 20. 25. 37. Lucan I 584—638 a full account of a *lustratio.* Gell. IV 4. Claud. in Eutr. I 12—23. DIGNA this general term may include: worthy to be recorded among the portents in annals (Schwegler I 7—12); worthy of a special treatment, with special remedies, in technical treatises; requiring the study of such treatises, for its interpretation and expiation. LIBELLIS the *Etruscorum scripta* (Cic. harusp. resp. § 25), *Etruscorum libri haruspicini et fulgurales* (de divin. I § 72), *chartae Etruscae* (ib. § 20): *Etruscae disciplinae volumina* (Plin. II § 199. cf. § 138. X § 37 illustrated works). Lucr. VI 86. 381 Munro. Sen. n. q. II 32 § 2 *Tuscos, quibus summa est fulgurum persequendorum scientia.* All these works professed to contain the doctrines of *Tages* Cic. de divin. II § 50 p. 378 seq. Creuzer. Ov. m. XV 553—9. Arn. II 62. Ammian. XVII 10 § 2. Macr. III 7 § 2 Ian *liber Tarquitii transcriptus ex* ostentario Tusco. V 19 § 13. Festus rituales p. 285 a 25 M. Serv. Aen. I 2. 42. III 537. VIII 398. Müller Etrusker II 22 seq. 280 seq. Marquardt IV 363. Forbiger II 128. Oud. on Cic. ep. p. 143. **63** CORONATA AGNA XII 118 n. Eur. IA. 1477. 1512 both the sacrificers and victims were crowned; Plin. XVI § 9. Acts 14 13 Wetstein. Ov. m. XV 131. Tertull. cor. 10 fin. *ipsae* hostiae *et arae, ipsi ministri ac sacerdotes eorum* coronantur. Lucian sacrif. 12. Prudent. psych. 30. apoth. 463. perist. X 1022. Tzetz. Lyk. 527. Winer Realwörterb. *Kränze. Opfer* (p. 180 n. 3). Paschalius de coronis L.B. 1681 p. 200 seq. Minuc. 37 § 8. **64 65** EGREGIUM VIRUM MONSTRUM Cic. de divin. II § 61 *si, quod raro fit, id portentum putandum est,* sapientem esse portentum est. *saepius enim* mulam peperisse *arbitror, quam sapientem fuisse.* BIMEMBRI Liv. XXVII 11 § 5 cum elephanti capite puerum natum. XLI 21 § 12 biceps puer. Cic. de divin. I § 121. *Bimembris* is applied

to Centaurs. Tac. XII 64 biformes *hominum partus*. Hier. ep. 72 2 n.

65 MIRANTI ARATRO Verg. g. II 82 of the grafted tree miraturque *novas frondes et non sua poma*. Aen. VIII 91 92 mirantur *et undae*, | miratur *nemus*. Ov. amor. II 11 1 of the Argo mirantibus *aequoris undis*. Sil. X 498 Dr. ARATRO Liv. XLII 2 § 5 *in Gallico agro, qua induceretur* aratrum, *sub existentibus glebis* pisces *emersisse*. Theophrastus speaks of certain kinds of fish, which had been dug up in Paphlagonia and elsewhere I 825 Schneider. Plin. IX §§ 175—8. Aristot. mir. ausc. 72 seq. Beckmann. Sen. n. q. III 16 § 5—17 § 3 *inde, ut Theophrastus affirmat*, pisces quibusdam locis eruuntur. *multa hoc loco tibi in mentem veniunt, quae urbane ut in re incredibili dicas: non cum retibus aliquem aut cum hamis, sed cum dolabra ire piscatum...hi sunt qui fabulas putant*, piscem vivere posse sub terra et effodi, non capi? On the significance of these discoveries see Lasaulx die Geologie der Gr. u. Römer (Studien Regensb. 1854) 4 5. Eudoxos in Strabo 562 563.

66 FETAE MULAE Hdt. III 151 §§ 3 4 'you will take us, when mules bear young'; so said a Babylonian *οὐδαμὰ ἐλπίζων ἂν ἡμίονον τεκεῖν*. ib. 153 § 1. VII 57 § 3. Liv. XXVI 23 § 5. XXXVII 3 § 3. Plin. VIII § 173 *observatum*...mulas non parere. est in annalibus nostris peperisse saepe, verum prodigii loco habitum. Arist. mir. ausc. 70 p. 142 Beckmann. Ael. n. a. XII 16 Jacobs. Suet. Galba 4 *avo...summum sed serum imperium portendi familiae responsum est. et ille irridens 'sane' inquit 'cum mula pepererit.' nihil aeque postea Galbam temptantem res novas confirmavit quam* mulae partus, *ceterisque ut obscenum ostentum abhorrentibus, solus pro laetissimo accepit*. cf. DCass. LXIV 1 § 3. Plut. plac. phil. V 14 'why are mules sterile?' Aug. de doctr. Christ. II § 36 fin. *multi multa humanis suspitionibus, quasi regulariter coniectata, litteris mandaverunt, si forte insolite acciderint, tamquam si* mula pariat, *aut fulmine aliquid percutiatur*. Several modern naturalists (in Beckmann and Jacobs) allow the credibility of these accounts. Berg: 'I remember the late famous Link saying in his lectures, that he had seen in Portugal a mule which had foaled.'

67 LAPIDES Anaxagoras predicted the day on which a stone fell from the sun; some such stones were worshipt Plin. II §§ 149 150. cf. XXXI § 2. Liv. XXVI 23 § 5. XXXIV 45 § 8. XXXV 9 § 4. XXXVI 37 § 3. XXXVIII 36 § 4. XXXIX 22 § 3. XLII 2 § 4. XLIV 18 § 6 etc. Claud. in Eutr. I 5 lapidum diras hiemes. Such a phenomenon was expiated by a *novendiale sacrificium*. See any cyclopaedia s.v. *aerolite*.

68 EXAMEN APIUM Plin. XI § 55 of bees ostenta *faciunt privata ac publica*, uva *dependente in domibus* templisque, *saepe expiata magnis eventibus*. Bees on the lips of the infant Plato were an omen of his eloquence; bees in the camp of Drusus, before a victory: *haudquaquam perpetua haruspicum coniectura, qui dirum id ostentum existimant semper*. id. VIII § 158 a swarm on the mane of Dionysius' horse. Sil. VIII 637 Heins. Cic. harusp. resp. § 25. de divin. I § 73 a swarm on a horse's mane an omen of success to Dionysius. Aen. VII 64—70. Liv. XXI 46 § 2 Weissenborn. XXIV 10 § 11. XXVII 23 § 2. XXXV 9 § 4 (wasps). Tac. XII 64 examen apium. Luc. VII 161. VM. I 6 § 12. Flor. IV 2 § 45 Freinsheim. Plut. Dion 24. App. b. c. II 68 fin. DCass. LX 35 § 1. Capitol. Antonin. 3. Amm. XVIII 3 § 1. On the gen. *apium* cf. Serv. Aen. I 430. Drak. on Liv. IV 33 § 4. Ov. m. XV 383. Voss de arte gr. IV 4 14 p. 626 Eckst. Freund. s.v. esp. Neue I² 259.

UVA so of bees Verg. g. IV 558 uvam *demittere ramis*. Servius 'in morem uvae, id est botryonis, defluere; quod Graeci βοτρυδὸν [Hom. Π.

II 89] dicunt.' Colum. IX 9 § 7 *animadvertito, an totum examen in speciem unius* uvae *dependeat.* In Greg. Tur. glor. mart. I 104 (837ᵉ Paris 1699) *uva* is the bunch, *grana* the grapes: *de sente, quae erat proxima* uvam pendentem *admiratur, de qua* granis *in os confessoris expressis, paulum senior refocillatus erectus est.* 69 CULMINE DELUBRI cf. Liv. XLIV 10 § 6 *Lanuvii* in aede *intus Sospitae Iunonis corvos nidum fecisse.* 70 LACTIS Plin. II § 147 *in inferiore caelo relatum in monumenta est* lacte *et sanguine pluvisse.* Liv. XXVII 11 § 5. XXXIV 45 § 7 *nuntiatum est* Nare amni lac fluxisse. Heyne opusc. III 265 266.

71—85 You complain that your 10,000 sesterces have been embezzled by fraud and perjury: what if your neighbour have lost twenty times that sum confided without witness (*arcana*); another, a yet larger amount, for which the wide chest, packed in every corner, scarce had room? So easy is it to slight heaven's witness, if no mortal eye is upon us. See, with what a set look and bold tone he denies the trust. By Sol's beams he swears and the bolts of Tarpeian Iove, by Mars' javelin, and the shafts of Cirra's seer, by Diana's arrows and quiver, by thy harpoon, Neptune sire of the Aegean; he throws in the bow of Hercules and Minerva's lance, the whole artillery stored in the arsenal of heaven. If he be a father, he invokes on himself the doom of Thyestes: 'If I had the money, be my meat my son's head, boiled, soused with Egyptian pickle.' 71 FRAUDE without this an action would not lie against the *depositarius* Gaius III § 207 *is, apud quem res deposita est, custodiam non praestat,* tantumque in eo obnoxius est, si quid ipse dolo malo fecerit. 72 SACRILEGA 15.

74 ANGULUS ARCAE the chest (I 90 n. XI 26 n.) filled in every cranny. 75 FACILE ET PRONUM EST IX 43 *an* facile et pronum est...*agere?* Stat. V 3 141 sit pronum vicisse *domi.* Luc. VI 619 620 pronum...attollere. see lexx. Sil. XIII 185.

SUPEROS CONTEMNERE TESTES III 144—6 iures *licet et Samothracum* | *et nostrorum aras,* contemnere fulmina pauper | creditur atque deos, dis ignoscentibus ipsis. VI 342—5 e.g. *sed quis tunc hominum* contemptor numinis? 393—5. Hor. ep. I 16 57—62 Obbar. Pers. II 3—40. Sen. ep. 10 § 5 cited X 289 n. id. ben. VI 38 § 5 *omnium tamen istorum tam nota sunt vota quam* impunita. *denique se quisque consulat et in secretum pectoris sui redeat et inspiciat, quid tacitus optaverit: quam multa sunt vota, quae etiam sibi fateri pudet!* quam pauca, quae facere coram teste possimus! Lucian Timon 2 a perjurer would sooner fear an expiring wick than τὴν τοῦ πανδαμάτορος κεραυνοῦ φλόγα. Tert. apol. 28 citius denique apud vos per omnes deos, quam per unum genium Caesaris peieratur. Minuc. Fel. 29 § 5. Marquardt IV 80 complaints of the decay of religion from Catull. Prop. Liv. DH. Grangaeus 'nostrates exemplo pessimo, cum aliquod crimen volunt patrare, iudicum metu retenti: *Si je ne craignais autre, que Dieu.*' 76 SI MORTALIS IDEM NEMO SCIAT Plin. ep. IV 25 § 4 *tantum licentiae pravis ingeniis adicit illa fiducia,* quis enim sciet? Obbar l. l. p. 324. 77 FICTI CONSTANTIA VULTUS Ov. am. V 4 70 *cras mihi* constanti *voce dedisse nega.*

78—83 cf. the inventories in Ov. amor. III 3 27—30 where he complains that the gods wink at perjury in the fair; if men forswear themselves, their weapons are at once busy *nobis fatifero* Mavors *accingitur ense:* | *nos petit invicta* Palladis hasta *manu.* | *nobis flexibiles curvantur* Apollinis arcus: | *in nos alta* Iovis *dextera*

fulmen *habet.* Luc. VII 145—150 *non aliter Phlegra rabidos tollente gigantes* | Martius *incaluit Siculis incudibus* ensis | *et rubuit flammis iterum* Neptunia cuspis | spiculaque *extenso* Paean *Pythone recoxit,* | Pallas *Gorgoneos diffudit in aegida crines,* | *Pallenea* Iovi *mutavit* fulmina *Cyclops.* Vespae iudicium coci (anthol. 199 R) 11 *numina per Cereris iuro,* per Apollinis arcus.

78 on the most usual adjurations see Brisson de form. VIII 11 seq. TARPEIA XII 6. Sil. XVII 267. FULMINA III 145. Plin. II § 21 *alii in* Capitolio *fallunt ac* fulminantem peierant Iovem. Ζεὺς ὅρκιος bore thunderbolts in either hand (Pausan. V 24 § 9). cf. Aen. XII 200. 79 FRAMEAM Tac. G. 6 *hastas, vel ipsorum vocabulo* frameas *gerunt.* Isidor. orig. XVIII 6 § 3 and Aug. ep. 140=120 § 41 make it a sword. so gen. 3 24 vulg. vers. vet. in Aug. de gen. c. Manich. II § 35 seq. CIRRAEI VII 64 n. VATIS Luc. VII 85 *incubuitque adyto* vates *ibi factus* Apollo. 80 PER CALAMOS VENATRICIS PUELLAE Tibull. I 4 25 26 *perque suas* inpune *sinit* Dictynna sagittas | affirmes *crines perque* Minerva *suos.* Ov. f. II 157 158 oath of Callisto by Diana's bow *illa deae tangens* arcus '*quos tangimus* arcus, | *este meae testes virginitatis*' *ait.* id. amor. III 3. Minuc. Fel. 22 § 5 Diana *interim est alte succincta* venatrix. Ἄρτεμις ἀγροτέρα, ἐλαφηβόλος, θηροκτόνος, θηροφόνος Preller gr. Myth. I[1] 236. Ov. m. II 454. 81 AEGAEI maris Aen. XII 365 366 *cum spiritus alto* | *insonat* Aegaeo. ib. III 74 Neptuno Aegaeo. At Aegae in Euboea Neptune dwelt beneath the sea (Hom. Il. XIII 21, where however the Achaean Aegae may be meant), and between Imbros and Tenedos he had a grotto (ib. 33). Bursian Geogr. v. Griechenl. II 411 412. TRIDENTEM VIII 203 n. Fr. Wieseler comm. de vario usu tridentis apud populos veteres, imprimis apud Graecos et Romanos. Göttingen 1872. 4to. 82 ARCUS the fatal bow without which Troy could not be taken. See Soph. Philokt. 83 QUIDQUID when a list of particulars is closed by *omnia, cetera,* etc., these words are added without a conjunction x 79 n. The same principle applies to relative clauses (VIII 27. 36. XV 99). *Quidquid hominum erat, quod agri erat,* and similar expressions (equivalent to *omnes homines,* etc.), are very frequent. Cic. Tusc. II § 9. Hor. epod. 5 1 *at o* deorum quicquid *in caelo regit.* id. s. I 6 1 Heindorf. Liv. XXII 4 § 4. XXIII 9 § 3 iurantes per quicquid deorum est. Tac. II 38 quantum pauperum est. Quintil. decl. 11 § 10. 84 FLEBILE taken by some with *inquit* as VI 64 65 *gannit* | longum et miserabile. Stat. Th. XII 426 flebile gavisae. VFl. VII 215 flebile gaudens. Claud. rapt. Pros. II 8 flebile...gemuit. But qu. whether the parenthetic *inquit* ever has such an adj.? 84—85 NATI SINCIPUT XII 120 n. fathers often swore by the head (cf. VI 16. Aen. IX 300 Gossrau. Dem. in Con. p. 1269 19 κατὰ τῶν παίδων ὀμνύοντος) or safety of their sons. Plin. ep. II 20 §§ 5 6 *clamat moriens* hominem nequam perfidum ac plus etiam quam periurum, qui sibi per salutem filii perierasset. *facit hoc Regulus non minus scelerate quam frequenter, quod* iram deorum, quos ipse cotidie fallit, in caput infelicis pueri detestatur. Quintil. V 6 § 1 for one of the parties to offer himself to be sworn *sine illa condicione, ut vel adversarius iuret, fere improbum est.* Here the father pledges himself to eat (like Thyestes) his son's head, if he breaks his faith.

85 PHARIO schol. 'Aegyptio, forti.' VI 83 *ad* Pharon et Nilum.

67c Chrysippos said that the best vinegar came from Egypt and Knidos. Cic. Hortens. in Nonius p. 240 *alterius ingenium, sicut* acetum Aegyptium, *acre.* Mart. XIII 122 *amphora* Niliaci *non sit tibi vilis* aceti. | *esset cum vinum, vilior illa fuit.*

86—119 Some make chance all in all, and believing in no ruler of the world, swear without a shudder by any altar you please. Another believes that there are gods, and yet forecasts thus with himself. 'With my body let Isis deal as she will, and with angry rattle strike blindness upon my eyes, if only even sightless I may clutch the foresworn coin. 'Tis worth while to buy wealth by consumption, rotten sores and a crippled thigh. Let Ladas, if not stark-mad, (needing hellebore of Anticyra or prescriptions of Archigenes) not hesitate in his need to pray for the rich man's gout: for what is he the better for the fame of fleetness and the hunger-starved branch of Olympia's olive-wreath? Can he feast on praise? The wrath of the gods may be heavy, it is assuredly tardy: if they are concerned to punish all the guilty, when will my turn come round? Besides I may perchance, as some do, appease their wrath; if one man's crimes bring him to a cross, another's win a crown.' Thus the perjurer steels his heart against fear, nay drags you to the temple to hear his oaths: acting a farce all the time, like the runaway buffoon in Catullus. You shout like Stentor or Mars in Homer: 'Iuppiter, dost thou hear and yet not move the lip, when thou should'st speak even though of stone or brass? Else why do we drop incense and offer heifer's liver and hog's caul on thy altar? For aught I see, choice there is none between the images of you gods and the statue of Vagellius.' Tac. XIV 12.

86 seq. Luc. VI 445—55 *sunt nobis nulla profecto* | *numina: cum caeco rapiantur saecula* casu, | *mentimur regnare Iovem...* | *...mortalia nulli* | *sunt curata deo.* Claud. in Rufin. I 1—3 (cf. Barth. pp. 1077—94) *saepe mihi dubiam traxit sententia mentem,* | *curarent superi terras, an* nullus *inesset* | rector *et incerto fluerent mortalia* casu, etc. Sen. de provid. 1 § 2 *ostendere non sine aliquo* custode *tantum opus stare, neque hunc siderum certum discursum* fortuiti *impetus esse,* etc. Plin. II § 21 seq. (partly cited X 366 n.) Gieseler ch. hist. introd. § 13. Minuc. Fel. 5 § 7 seq. Friedländer III[1] 489 490. SUNT QUI etc. with conj. IV 70. V 73. VI 73. 480. VIII 36. IX 112. with ind. V 130 (*plurima sunt, quae*). VI 259 (*hae sunt, quae*). XIII 223 (*hi sunt, qui*). In these latter exx. the subject is expressed, which makes the difference (Kiaer). 87 NULLO RECTORE cf. *me duce* Madvig § 277. On this Epicurean denial of Providence, see Quintil. V 6 § 3 the party who declines to receive his adversary's oath *et iniquam condicionem* et a multis contemni iuris iurandi metum dicet, cum etiam philosophi quidam sint reperti, qui deos agere curam rerum humanarum negarent. Plin. II § 19 *agere curam rerum humanarum illud quidquid est summum? anne tam tristi atque multiplici ministerio non pollui credamus? dubitemusne?*

88 VICES ET LUCIS ET ANNI Claud. in Ruf. I 5 6 anni*que meatus* | *et* lucis *noctisque* vices.

89 QUAECUMQUE=quaelibet X 359 n. Some altars, e.g. the ara maxima Herculis, were specially sacred DH. I 40 fin. ALTARIA XIV 219 n. VM. III 9 E § 3 Hannibal's oath. cf. Nep. Hann. 2 §§ 3 4. Liv. XXI 1 § 4. Mart. IX 43 9 *hunc puer ad Libycas* iuraverat *Hannibal* aras. Hence Prop. IV=III 20 25 *qui pactas in foedera ruperit* aras. Arguments on the removal of the altar of Victory from the curia: Symm. ep. X 54=61 ubi *in leges vestras et verba* iurabimus? *qua religione mens falsa ter-*

rebitur, ne in testimoniis mentiatur?...illa ara fidem convenit singulorum, neque aliud magis auctoritatem facit sententiis nostris, quam quod omnia quasi iuratus *ordo decernit.* Ambr. ep. 17 § 9 A.D. 384 *si...in ea curia sententiam diceret, ubi* iurati ad aram simulacri *in sententiam cogerentur: propterea enim interpretantur* aram *locatam, ut eius* sacramento, *ut ipsi putant, unusquisque conventus consuleret in medium...te ergo imperatore Christiani* in aram iurare *cogentur?* Greg. Tur. hist. Franc. III 14. IV 47 *quem* ad altarium *clam adductum iurare fecit ac dicere 'per hunc locum sanctum et relliquias martyrum beatorum.'* V 33. Lasaulx der Eid bei den Griechen (Studien 1854) 188. 195. Hermann gottesd. Alterth. § 22 9. Charlemagne A.D. 786 required the Thuringian conspirators to go to Rome or to various sanctuaries in Neustria and Aquitaine, to swear upon the relics of each saint (Sismondi hist. des Franc. Brux. 1849 I 414). So in prayer Macrob. Sat. III 2 §§ 7—9. On the mediæval custom of swearing by the altar and the relics of saints under it see Ducange s. vv. *iurare in altari. iurare positis manibus super altare.* A famous instance is the oath taken by Harold to William of Normandy, A.D. 1065. TANGUNT XIV 219 n.

Nep. Liv. ll. cc.

91 PUTAT ESSE DEOS Sen. contr. 2 § 8 *tu, cum tam innocens quam dicis vixeris, ista passa* credis deos esse? Ennius in Cic. de divin. II § 104 *ego* deum genus esse semper dixi *et dicam caelitum,* | *sed eos non curare opinor, quid agat humanum genus.* Cic. de inv. I § 46 probable opinions: *impiis apud inferos poenas esse praeparatas; eos, qui philosophiae dent operam,* non arbitrari deos esse. ET VII 124 n. Tert. apol. 2 p. m. *Christianum hominem omnium scelerum reum, deorum, imperatorum, legum, morum, naturae totius inimicum existimas,* et *cogis negare.* ib. 37 *hesterni sumus* et *vestra omnia implevimus.* Nägelsbach § 192 1 b. Cic. Tusc. I § 6 Kühner. PEIERAT Liv. III 20 § 5. Minuc. Fel. 7 § 6 *etiam per quietem deos videmus, audimus, agnoscimus, quos impie per diem negamus, nolumus,* peieramus. Cic. de inv. I § 46 *in eo genere, quod fere fieri solet, probabile huiusmodi est...:...*'si avarus est, neglegit ius iurandum.'

92 CORPORE *per salutem meam, per caput* (Liv. XXVI 48 § 12), *per oculos,* were usual forms of oaths.

93 ISIS on the worship of this Egyptian goddess in Rome cf. XII 28 n. Boissier la religion romaine bk. II c. 2 'les religions étrangères' (I 374—450). L. Georgii in Pauly IV 276—300. Plin. II § 21 *externis famulantur sacris.* C. Reichel de Isidis apud Romanos cultu Berol. 1849. in Greece Hertzberg II 267—75. 485. LUMINA on which a curse may have been invoked Prop. I 15 33—38. Ov. amor. III 3 9—14. id. Pont. I 1 51—54 *vidi ego linigerae numen violasse fatentem* | Isidos *Isiacos ante sedere focos.* | alter ob huic similem privatus lumine culpam | *clamabat media se meruisse via.* anthol. Pal. XI 115 *ἦν τιν' ἔχῃς ἐχθρόν, Διονύσιε, μὴ καταράσῃ* | *τὴν Ἶσιν τούτῳ, μηδὲ τὸν Ἀπτοκράτην,* | *μηδ' εἴ τις τυφλοὺς ποιεῖ θεός.* Hermes in Aug. civ. Dei VIII 26 § 3 Isin *vero uxorem Osiris quam multa bona praestare propitiam,* quantis obesse *scimus* iratam! Georgii l. c. 285. Apul. met. VIII 25 *at te...omnipotens et omniparens dea Syria et Sanctus Sabadius et Bellona...*caecum reddant. Compare the legends of Tiresias, Stesichorus and Appius Claudius Caecus. SISTRO (*σεῖστρον σείω*). Ov. amor. III 9 33 34 *quid nunc Aegyptia prosunt* | sistra? Pers. V 186 187 *tum grandes galli et cum* sistro *lusca sacerdos* | *incussere deos inflantis corpora.* Luc. VIII 831 832 *nos in templa tuam Romana accepimus* Isin | ...*et* sistra *iubentia luctus.* id. X 63 of Cleopatra

terruit illa suo, si fas, Capitolia sistro; cf. Prop. IV=III 11 43. Sen. vit. beat. 26 § 8 *cum* sistrum *aliquis concutiens ex imperio mentitur,... cum aliquis genibus per viam repens ululat laurumque linteatus senex et medio lucernam die praeferens conclamat* iratum *aliquem deorum, concurritis et auditis et divinum esse eum, invicem mutuum alentes stuporem adfirmatis.* VFl. IV 418. anthol. Lat. 462 4 R. Apul. met. II 28. Florus Vergilius orator an poeta (in O. Jahn's Florus p. XLII 18 19) *ut ora Nili viderem et populum semper in templis otiosum peregrinae deae* sistra *pulsantem.* Plut. Is. et Osir. 63 (cf. Parthey pp. 256 257) *τοῦ δὲ σείστρου περιφεροῦς ἄνωθεν ὄντος ἡ ἀψὶς περιέχει τὰ σειόμενα τέτταρα.* Auson. epist. 25 22 Isiacos *agitant Mareotica* sistra *tumultus.* Serv. Aen. VIII 696 *Isis autem est genius Aegypti, qui per* sistri motum, quod gerit in dextra, *Nili accessus recessusque significat.* See Forbiger II 189. Rich. Forcellini. HSt. Hildebrand. Apul. II 614—51. also the figures on the walls of the temple of Isis (in Donaldson's Pompeii I or Overbeck or Dyer.) Several are in the British museum, at Naples, and at Berlin (Wilkinson anc. Egyptians II 323—5).

94—95 VEL CAECUS...DIMIDIUM CRUS contrast Matt. 18 8.

95 PHTHISIS Scribon. 186 *minutatimque per tabem quasi* phthisici *consumuntur.* Cael. Aur. tard. II 14. ind. Plin.

VOMICAE Forcellini. Sen. ep. 68 § 8.

96 TANTI X 97 n. 'et phthisin et cetera ea condicione (ut lucrum faciam) subire operae pretium est.' MADVIG comparing Ov. m. II 424 *aut si rescierit, sunt o sunt iurgia* tanti 'i.e. subeantur iurgia, non recuso in hac causa.' Mart. I 12 11 12 *nunc et damna iuvant, sunt ipsa pericula* tanti: | *stantia non poterant tecta probare deos.* Plin. VIII § 8 of elephants *circumventique a venantibus primos constituunt quibus* [*dentes*] *sunt minimi, ne* tanti *proelium putetur* 'i.e. ut venatores operae pretium ne putent tantillae praedae spe proelium inire.' Add Sen. contr. 9 § 11 *an ut convivia populis instruantur et tecta auro fulgeant,* parricidium tanti fuit? Sen. ben. VI 22 fin. is it worth while that the world should go to ruin, merely to refute you? est tanti, *ut tu coarguaris,* ista concidere? ep. 68 § 11. 81 § 2 est tanti, *ut gratum invenias,* experiri et ingratos. 101 § 12 est tanti volnus suum premere et patibulo pendere districtum, *dum differat id, quod est in malis optimum, supplicii finem?* est tanti *habere animam, ut agam?* VFl. VIII 191—3 sint *age* tanti, | *Aesonide,* quaecumque morae *quam saeva subire* | *saxa iterum.* Fronto ad M. Caes. II 14 p. 37 Naber tanti *est* minus lucubrare, *ut te maturius videam.* Sulp. Sev. dial. II=III 17 § 3 *non tamen tibi* tanti sint *vel magnarum morarum ulla dispendia, quin illic adeas illustrem virum.*

LOCUPLETEM PODAGRAM cf. 99 *esuriens ramus.* 93 *irato sistro.* Aristoph. Plut. 560 schol. Poverty boasts that she turns out better men, mind and body, than Plutos: *παρὰ τῷ μὲν γὰρ ποδαγρῶντες.* Mart. XII 17 you complain, Lucrinus, that fever will not quit you; it takes the air with you, bathes with you, dines on oysters, truffles, sow's paunch, boar; is often drunk on Setine and Falernian, and drinks only Caecuban in iced water: *circumfusa rosis et nigra recumbit amomo,* | *dormit et in pluma purpureoque toro.* | cum recubet pulchre, cum tam bene vivat apud te, | ad Damam potius vis tua febris eat? Lucian gallus 23 after setting forth the uses of poverty: it hardens you against the weather; none of these severe diseases approaches you; if ever a slight fever fastens on you, you soon recover, and it takes to flight in terror, seeing you drenched with cold water *καὶ μακρὰ οἰμώζειν λέγοντα ταῖς*

ἰατρικαῖς περιῤῥοις. οἱ δὲ ὑπ' ἀκρασίας ἀθλιοι τί τῶν κακῶν οὐκ ἔχουσι, ποδάγρας καὶ φθόας (consumptions) *καὶ περιπνευμονίας καὶ ὑδέρους* (dropsies)? for these are the issue of those costly feasts. id. Saturnal. 28 contrasts the effects on health of plain diet (cress, thyme and onions) and dainties (pork and cakes); the self-indulgent fall into consumption, inflammation of the lungs, dropsy; they are pale as a corpse; when they come to old age, they must be carried on men's shoulders, for their legs will not support them. You poor may never taste fish, but then you are free from *gout.* id. epigr. 35 = 47 (anthol. Pal. XI 403) to gout *μισόπτωχε θεά, μούνη πλούτου δαμάτειρα, | ἡ τὸ καλῶς ζῆσαι πάντοτ' ἐπισταμένη, | εἰ δὲ καὶ ἀλλοτρίοις ἐπιῤῥιζομένη ποσὶ χαίρεις, | πιλοφορεῖν τ' οἶδας καὶ μύρα σοι μέλεται, | τέρπει καὶ στέφανός σε καὶ Αὐσονίου πῶμα Βάκχου. | ταῦτα παρὰ πτωχοῖς γίγνεται οὐδέποτε. | τοὔνεκά νυν φεύγεις πενίης τὸν ἀχάλκεον οὐδόν, | τέρπει δ' αὖ πλούτου πρὸς πόδας ἐρχομένη.* id. tragoedopod. 110 111 *τὰν δ'* [Ποδάγραν] *εὐγλαγέτοις ἐνὶ μαζοῖς | εὔολβος ἐθρέψατο Πλούτων.* ib. 194 *ὀλβιόφρον* Ποδάγρα.

97 LADAS there were two Olympic victors of this name: one probably an Argive, victor in the *δόλιχος* (near the Eurotas Paus. III 21 § 1 *Λάδα μνῆμά ἐστιν ὠκύτητι ὑπερβαλλομένου ποδῶν τοὺς ἐφ' αὑτοῦ*); the other an Achaean of Aegium, victor in the *στάδιον* (ib.), in the 125th Ol. B.C. 281 (id. X 23 § 14). The more famous Argive had a statue in the temple of the Lykian Apollo at Argos (id. II 19 § 7). another by Myro is celebrated in the anthol. (cited on 99). In Arkadia, near Petrosaka, was shewn (Paus. VIII 12 § 5) *Λάδα στάδιον, ἐς ὃ ἐποιεῖτο Λάδας μελέτην δρόμου.* Benndorf and Overbeck (Schriftquellen zur Gesch. der bildenden Künste Leipz. 1868 101) suppose that Myro's statue was in Olympia, but removed to Rome before the time of Paus. which would account for his silence respecting it and for the familiarity of Roman writers with the name. His fleetness became proverbial. Catull. 55 24 25 *non si Pegaseo ferar volatu. | non* Ladas *ego pinnipesve Perseus.* anthol. Pal. XVI 53 *Λάδας τὸ στάδιον εἴθ' ἥλατο, εἴτε διέπτη, | δαιμόνιον τὸ τάχος, οὐδὲ φράσαι δυνατόν.* Plut. II 804e. ad Herenn. IV § 4. Mart. II 86 8. X 100 5 6 *habeas licebit alterum pedem* Ladae, *| inepte, frustra crure ligneo curres.* Sen. ep. 85 § 4. Solin. I 96 (p. 26 22 M). Friedländer II^3 612 thinks that a contemporary of Martial's may have assumed the name. Ariosto XXXIII 28 (Düntzer).

ANTICYRA a poor man though fleet of foot as Ladas, unless he be crazy (needing therefore the hellebore of Anticyra) will pray for riches even with the gout. Two towns of this name produced hellebore: one in Phokis on a bay (*sinus Anticyranus*) of the Corinthian gulf (Strabo 418 Antikyra, bearing the same name with that on the Maliac gulf and mount Oeta; here they say *τὸν ἑλλέβορον φύεσθαι τὸν ἀστεῖον, ἐνταῦθα δὲ σκευάζεσθαι βέλτιον, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ἀποδημεῖν δεῦρο πολλούς, καθάρσεως καὶ θεραπείας χάριν.* cf. Pausan. X 36 § 7: black hellebore still grows in profusion on the hill above the site Bursian Gesch. v. Griechenl. I 182—3), the other on the Maliac gulf, near the mouth of the Spercheus (Hdt. VII 198. Steph. Byz. Strabo 418. 428). cf. Hor. s. II 3 83. 166. a. p. 300. Pers. IV 16 Jahn. epist. Socrat. 8 p. 15 Orelli. Ptol. Heph. ap. Phot. 190 (p. 147a Herakles cured of madness by a Phokian, who first discovered hellebore). Hellad. ib. 279 p. 534a 31. Plut. de coh. ira 13 (end) Antikyra taken neat *αὐτὴ καθ' αὑτήν, cures madness,* but when mixt with anger *τραγῳδίας ποιεῖ καὶ μύθους.* Lucian dial. mort. 17 2. Suet. Cal. 29 *praetorium virum ex secessu* Anticyrae *quam valetudinis causa petierat, propagari sibi commeatum saepius desiderantem cum mandasset interimi, adiecit 'necessariam esse sanguinis missionem, cui tam diu* non *prodesset*

helleborum.' On the medical uses of hellebore cf. Plin. xxv §§ 47—61 and Sillig's ind. under *helleborum. veratrum.* Benseler Eigennamen s. v. *Ἀντικύρα.* De Vit onomasticon s. v. Anticyra. Gell. xvii 15. esp. Paul. Aegin. Eng. transl. iii 107. 504—510. Sprengel-Rosenbaum Gesch. d. Arzneikunde i⁴ ind. *helleborus.*

98 ARCHIGENE xiv 252 n. cf. xii 119 n. He cured his teacher Agathinos of a delirious fever by fomentations of warm oil (Sprengel Gesch. d. Artzn. 5ter Abschn. c. 6 §§ 55—58 from Aëtios). A work of his *περὶ τῆς δόσεως τοῦ ἑλλεβόρου* is quoted by Galen; to which Oribasios, the fullest and most accurate of the ancient authorities on the mode of administering hellebore, was much indebted (Adams on Paul. Aegin. iii p. 507). On the form of the abl. cf. *Achate* (Aen. i 312 cited by Priscian vii 2 § 8). *Sophiste* (Quintil. iii 4 § 10). *Aeacide Nestorideque* (Ov. Pont. ii 4 22). Neue i² 33—5.

99 ESURIENS vii 7. 35. 81. PISAEAE Pisa, which gave name to *Pisatis*, a district of Elis, lay to the east of the Olympian plain; by the poets it is identified with Olympia. Pind. Ol. xiii 28 29 *δέξαι δέ οἱ στεφάνων ἐγκώμιον τεθμόν, τὸν ἄγει πεδίων ἐκ Πίσας,* | *πεντάθλῳ ἅμα σταδίου νικῶν δρόμον.* (so Pindar often. cf. Böckh's index). anthol. Pal. xvi 54 *οἷος ἔης φεύγων τὸν ὑπήνεμον, ἔμπνοε Λάδα,* | *Θῦμον, ἐπ' ἀκροτάτῳ νεύματι θεὶς δυνχα,* | *τοῖον ἐχάλκευσέν σε Μύρων, ἐπὶ παντὶ χαράξας* | *σώματι Πισαῖον προσδοκίην στεφάνου.* Verg. g. iii 180. Sen. Thyest. 123. Agam. 996=938. Stat. s. i 3 8. Th. i 421. vi 5. Auson. eclogar. de locis agonum *prima Iovi magno celebrantur* Olympia Pisae. Bursian Geogr. v. Griechenl. ii 273 274. 286—300. The excavations now in progress will throw much light on the Olympic games.

OLIVAE viii 226 n. Pind. Ol. iv 12=20 *ἐλαΐᾳ στεφανωθεὶς Πισάτιδι.* cf. Böckh ind. s.v. *ἐλαία.* schol. Pind. p. 102. Eurip. in Plut. Alkib. 11. Aristot. mir. ausc. 52 p. 106 Beckmann. The *κότινος* or wild olive is also spoken of as the Olympic prize Artemidor. iv 59 Zoilos taking his own sons as combatants to Olympia *ἔδοξε ἑστεφανῶσθαι τὰ σφυρὰ ἐλαΐᾳ καὶ κοτίνῳ· καὶ σφόδρα μὲν ἦν εὔθυμος ὡς ἱερῶν ὄντων καὶ ἐπινικίων τῶν στεφάνων καὶ 'Ολυμπιάσι διδομένων.* Pausan. v 7 § 4. Spanheim, Bergler etc. on Aristoph. Plut. 586. Stat. Th. vi 7. Plin. xv § 19. xvi § 240. Stark in Sitzungsber. d. sächs. Ges. d. Wiss. 1856 i 102—112.

100 UT though x 240 n. Ov. tr. i 2 73 74. MAGNA, TAMEN LENTA IRA DEORUM Plato legg. 899ᵉ seq. Soph. OC. 1536. Eur. Ion 1615. Theodektes fr. 8 Nauck. Liv. iii 56 § 7. Tibull. i 9 4. Hor. c. iii 2 32 Orelli. VM. i 1 E § 3 fin. Sen. contr. x praef. § 6 *sunt* di *immortales* lenti *quidem* sed certi vindices *generis humani.* Pers. ii 24—30. paroem. gr. i 444 Leutsch (cf. Plut. ii 549ᵈ) *ὀψὲ θεῶν ἀλέουσι μύλοι, ἀλέουσι δὲ λεπτά.* ib. 87 *Ζεὺς κατείδε χρόνιος εἰς τὰς διφθέρας.* The cranes of Ibykos. Plat. de sera num. vind. Staveren on Nep. xvii 2 § 5.

101 Ov. tr. ii 33 34 *si, quotiens peccant homines, sua fulmina mittat* | *Iuppiter, exiguo tempore inermis erit.*

102 Plat. legg. 902ᵈ. Cic. n. d. ii § 167 if a man's crops are injured by a storm, we must not suppose *eum, cui quid horum acciderit, aut invisum deo aut neglectum a deo; magna di curant,* parva neglegunt. ib. iii § 79 heaven's neglect of man is proved from the verse: *nam si curent, bene bonis sit, male malis, quod nunc abest.* Plin. ii § 26 *deos agere curam rerum humanarum ex usu vitae est,* poenasque maleficiis aliquando seras occupato deo in tanta mole, *numquam autem inritas esse, nec ideo proximum illi genitum hominem ut vilitate iuxta beluas esset.* Timon in Lucian 1—6 reproaches Zeus with his

sloth: 'you are so sound asleep from an opiate that you have no ear for perjuries, no eye for injustice. When you were young, your lightnings were never at rest. Now you let things take their own course, and no one, except from habit, makes the smallest offering to you. Soon you will go the way of Kronos; already men plunder your temple, and you don't even dare to wake the dogs or rouse the neighbours. You have already outslept Epimenides. Take the bellows and kindle a thunderbolt, or borrow fire from Oeta: else we may believe the Cretan story of your tomb.' Zeus c. 9 confesses that owing to pressure of business, the increase of perjury, robbery and sacrilege, he has not had time lately to look at Attica; and the bawling of the philosophers drowns all sounds of prayer; one's only chance, if one would not be worried to death, is to stop one's ear and sit still.

103 HIS such perjuries. cf. XI 114 his *monuit nos.*

105 ILLE CRUCEM SCELERIS PRETIUM TULIT, HIC DIADEMA Cato in Gell. XI 18 § 18 fures privatorum furtorum in nervo atque in compedibus aetatem agunt, fures publici in auro atque in purpura. Sen. ep. 87 § 23 sacrilegia minuta puniuntur, magna in triumphis feruntur. Sen. Phaedra 606 Peiper *honesta quaedam scelera successus facit.* id. Hf. 255 256 prosperum ac felix scelus | virtus vocatur. Cypr. ad Donat. 6 *homicidium cum admittunt singuli, crimen est: virtus vocatur, cum publice geritur. inpunitatem sceleribus adquirit non innocentiae ratio, sed saevitiae magnitudo.* Aug. civ. Dei IV 4 *remota igitur iustitia,* quid sunt regna, nisi magna latrocinia? *quia et* ipsa latrocinia quid sunt, nisi parva regna? answer of a pirate to Alexander, who asked him, *quid ei videretur, ut mare haberet infestum. ille libera contumacia 'quod tibi' inquit 'ut orbem terrarum.* sed quia id ego exiguo navigio facio, latro vocor; quia tu magna classe, imperator' which is from Cic. rep. III § 25 when asked *quo scelere inpulsus mare haberet infestum uno myoparone 'eodem' inquit 'quo tu orbem terrae.'*

CRUCEM a slave's punishment VI 219 220 *'pone* crucem servo.' *meruit quo crimine* servus | *supplicium?* Hor. s. II 7 47.

PRETIUM TULIT Vell. II 45 2 *conservatae patriae* pretium *calamitatem exilii* tulit. Sen. Phoen. 590 *ille* praemium scelerum feret.

TULIT VIII 119. IX 39. Plaut. merc. II 3 106 *quod posces,* feres. Phaedr. IV 18=17 30 *sed hoc* feretis *pro iudicio praemium.* Burman (ed. 1727) ib. 4 16. Mühlmann 209—211.

DIADEMA VIII 259. Rich. Flor. II 21=IV 11 § 3 of Antonius, who had thrown off the very garb of a Roman diadema *deerat, ut regina rex et ipse frueretur.*

107 AD DELUBRA VOCANTEM XV 135 ad iura vocantem.

108 IMMO or rather, Plin. ep. VI 13 § 4. *Rufus et cum eo septem an octo, septem* immo. VEXARE *ἐνοχλεῖν,* to press.

109 NAM he is thus eager to appeal to the gods, *because* effrontery is mistaken by many for the security of innocence.

MAGNA MALAE SUPEREST AUDACIA CAUSAE 237 *cum scelus admittunt,* superest constantia. **110** FIDUCIA Tac. Agr. 1 fiduciam morum. schol. 'audacia creditur innocens, ut mimum urbani scurrae agere hac irrisionis audacia videatur: talis est enim mimus, ubi servus fugitivus dominum suum trahit. Catullus mimographus fuit.' Sen. ep. 87 § 32. MIMUM V 157. VI 608. VIII 185—198.

ILLE the false swearer. **111** URBANI witty.

FUGITIVUS the runaway slave who, as the schol. says, dominum trahit,

perhaps to the altar, to receive his oath that he was free-born.

CATULLI VIII 186 n. **112** STENTORA Hom. Il. v 785 786 *Στέντορι εἰσαμένη μεγαλήτορι χαλκεοφώνῳ, | ὃς τόσσον αὐδήσασχ' ὅσον ἄλλοι πεντήκοντα.* Aristot. pol. VIII 4 § 11. Lucian de luctu 15. He challenged Hermes, the crier of the gods, to a contest and so met his death (schol. Il. cf. *vincere* here). DChrys. or. 32 II 31 R we need not this slack and weak consolation, but rather *Στέντορός τινος χρεία φθεγγομένου χάλκεον ἢ σιδήρεον.* Benseler Eigennamen.

VINCERE Hor. s. I 6 44. Stat. s. I 1 65 Markland.

113 GRADIVUS HOMERICUS II 128. Il. v 859—61 *ὁ δ' ἔβραχε χάλκεος Ἄρης, | ὅσσον τ' ἐννεάχιλοι ἐπίαχον ἢ δεκάχιλοι | ἀνέρες ἐν πολέμῳ.* On the quantity (ă in Ov. m. VI 427. ā Verg. Luc.) see L. Müller de re metr. 352. The solemn appellation is used in banter. From the long ā Haupt (on Ov. l. c.) favours the derivation from *gravidivus*, rather than that from *gradior*. Preller röm. Myth.[1] 308. 312. Liv. I 20 § 4 of Numa *Salios item duodecim* Marti Gradivo *legit*. V 52 § 7 Camillus after naming the Capitol and the hearth of Vesta, asks *quid de ancilibus vestris* Mars Gradive *tuque, Quirine pater?*

113 114 AUDIS, IUPPITER, HAEC cf. 119 n. and the address to Mars II 130—2 *nec galeam quassas, nec terram cuspide pulsas | nec quereris patri? vade ergo et cede severi | iugeribus campi, quem neglegis!* also Timon's to Zeus Lucian 1 *ποῦ σοι νῦν ἡ ἐρισμάραγος ἀστραπὴ καὶ ἡ βαρύβρομος βροντὴ καὶ ὁ αἰθαλόεις καὶ ἀργήεις καὶ σμερδαλέος κεραυνός; ἅπαντα γὰρ ταῦτα λῆρος ἤδη ἀναπέφηνε ... τὸ δὲ ἀοίδιμόν σου καὶ ἐκηβόλον ὅπλον καὶ πρόχειρον οὐκ οἶδ' ὅπως τελέως ἀπέσβη καὶ ψυχρόν ἐστι μηδὲ ὀλίγον σπινθῆρα ὀργῆς κατὰ τῶν ἀδικούντων διαφυλάττον.* ib. 2—6. Aen. IV 206—18. Pers. II 23—30. Ath. 253[c]. **114** LABRA MOVES Hor. ep. I 16 60. cf. s. I 1 20—22. Pers. V 184 labra moves *tacitus.*

MITTERE VOCEM *ἀφιέναι* or *λέναι φωνήν* Censorin. 10 § 3. Duker on Flor. IV 10 § 7. Burman on Phaedr. IV 10 4. in Sen. n. q. IV 2 § 23 Haase has altered *fabulas mittere* into *miscere*. Liv. III 50 § 4 of Verginius *quaerentibus, quid rei esset, fiens diu* vocem *non* misit. Hor. a. p. 390 *nescit* vox missa *reverti*. Prop. V=IV 7 11. Curt. IV 6 § 28. **115** MARMOREUS VIII 55. Mart. XI 60 7 8 *nec vocibus ullis | adiuvat, absentem* marmoreamve *putes.*

AUT else = *ἐπεί* Nägelsbach § 194. Hand I 538—540.

116 CARBONE in thy censer.

CHARTA Hor. ep. II 1 269 270 lest *deferar in vicum vendentem* tus *et odores | et piper et quidquid* chartis *amicitur ineptis*. Pers. I 43 *nec scombros metuentia carmina* nec tus. Mart. III 2 5 to his book: to whom shall I address you? quick, name an advocate. lest turis piperisve sis cucullus. PIA TURA Mart. VIII 8 3 to Ianus *te primum* pia tura *rogent*. XIII 4 that Germanicus (Domitian) may late rule the court of heaven, and long rule earth, *da* pia tura Iovi. **117** IECUR VI 392. X 355. PORCI X 255.

118 Aldhelm ad Acircium in Migne LXXXIX 172[ab] *licet synaloephārum velut quaedam conglutinatio et explosa conglutinationis additamenta crebro apud poetas lyricos et satiricos necessitate mētri interponantur, quae maxime ex vocalibus litteris vel syllabis semivocali terminatis gignuntur. has utrasque Iunius Iuvenalis quinto satirarum libro unius versus tenore semel elisit dicens: omenta ... scanditur* OMEN *spondaeus,* TUT VIDE *dactylus per synaloephām,* O NUL *spondaeus,* LUM DIS *spondaeus,* CRIMEN HA *dactylus,* BEND EST *spondaeus per synaloephām.*

OMENTA Catull. 90 5 6 *natus ut accepto veneretur carmine*

divos | omentum *in flamma pingue liquefaciens.* Pers. II 47 *tot tibi cum in flammas iunicum* omenta *liquescant.* add to lexx. Levit. 3 4. 14 14 Ashb. UT VIDEO for the satirical tone cf. 39—45. 147—153. I 84 n. II 31. IV 36. VI 15. 619. X 314 n. XIV 261 262 n. VI 393—5 *dic mihi nunc, quaeso, dic, antiquissime divum,* | *respondes his, Iane pater?* magna otia caeli; | non est, quod video, non est quod agatur apud vos.

119 VAGELLI XVI 23 *declamatoris mulino corde* Vagelli. Others of the name Sen. n. q. VI 2 § 9. Ritschl in Reifferscheid Suet. rel. 530 cites IRN 11. 15. 53. Borghesi (oeuvres V 534) inferring from this verse that this Modenese orator had the *ius imaginum*, identifies him with L. Vagellius cos. suff. under Claudius, probably 47 A.D. named in a s. c. in Reines. inscr. VII 11. Haubold monum. legal. p. 197. Possibly the statue of Vagellius (cf. VII 125—8) was mutilated or otherwise maltreated (cf. I 129—131). Paus. VI 11 §§ 5—9 an enemy of Theagenes after his death flogged his *statue*; the statue falls and kills its assailant; his children prosecute the statue for murder; it is drowned according to Drako's law; the island becomes barren, and the Delphian oracle enjoins the recal of Th. The statue is fished up and sacrifices offered to the new god. Paus. affirms that Th. wrought many miracles of healing both among Greeks and barbarians. Suet. Cal. 5 Torrent. and Cas. Mart. VI 72 a thief finds in a vast garden nothing but a marble Priapus; not caring to return empty-handed, he makes off with that. cf. VIII 40 where Priapus, guardian of the wood, *ex quo natus es et potes renasci*, is charged to keep guard on the firewood, with the significant hint, *et ipse lignum es.* Lucian Iupp. trag. 20 Momos: 'When men hear rhapsodists tell of our loves and wounds and chains and bondage and quarrels, must they not despise us? we ought to count ourselves lucky that some still offer sacrifices to us. 21 Tell me, Zeus, do you ever give yourself any concern to reward the good and chastise the evil? But for Theseus and Herakles the greatest monsters would have lived secure. 22 Truth to tell, our only care is for the steam of burnt-offerings. No wonder that our advocates are put to silence by an Epikuros or a Damis.' 24 Poseidon: 'My business lies in the sea, in saving voyagers and stilling winds; still I cannot help thinking now and then that Damis ought to be put out of the way, by a thunderbolt say.' 25 Zeus: 'Are you jesting, Poseidon, or do you forget that the deaths of men—by lightning, by sword, by fever or consumption—are not ordered by us, but by the Fates? Else, if it had rested with me, do you think that I should have allowed *τοὺς ἱεροσύλους πρώην ἀπελθεῖν ἀκεραυνώτους ἐκ Πίσης δύο μου τῶν πλοκάμων ἀποκείραντας ἑξ μιᾶς ἑκάτερον ἕλκοντα*; or would you yourself have spared the fisherman who stole your trident in Geraestos?' Ov. amor. I 7 6. Orig. Cels. VIII 38. Mart. IV 21 nullos esse deos, inane caelum | *affirmat Segius probatque*, quod se | factum, dum negat haec, videt beatum.

120—142 Hear plain words of comfort, drawn from no wisdom of the schools. Your pulse may be trusted even to an apprentice: only for dangerous cases must leading physicians be called in. If the wrong done to you stands alone in its enormity, then beat your breast, if you will, and smite your forehead: it is the way of the world: money departed is bewailed with genuine tears. But if in every assize men forswear bonds, under their own hand and seal, why should you claim exemption from the general lot, 'as son to a white hen, poor we the dregs | and baser chickens of unhappy eggs?'

120 ACCIPE VII 36. XV 31. 121 ET even one who is no philosopher 19 20. STOICA XV 107—109. on the resemblance between the Stoics and Cynics cf. DL. VI 14 of Antisthenes founder of the Cynic school *δοκεῖ δὲ καὶ τῆς ἀνδρωδεστάτης στωικῆς κατάρξαι.* Zeno said ib. VII 121 *τὸν σοφὸν αὐτὸν κυνιεῖν. εἶναι γὰρ τὸν κυνισμὸν σύντομον ἐπ' ἀρετὴν ὁδόν.* ib. VI 104 of the Cynics *ἀρέσκει δ' αὐτοῖς καὶ τέλος εἶναι τὸ κατ' ἀρετὴν ζῆν, ὡς Ἀντισθένης φησὶν ἐν τῷ Ἡρακλεῖ, ὁμοίως τοῖς στωικοῖς· ἐπεὶ καὶ κοινωνία τις ταῖς δύο ταύταις αἱρέσεσίν ἐστιν.* Zeno (Ath. 565[d]) predicted that those who misunderstood his doctrines would be *ῥυπαροὶ καὶ ἀνελεύθεροι*, on which Ath. says to the Cynics, 'and such are most of you.' Cic. off. I § 128 Beier *Cynici, aut* si qui fuerunt Stoici paene Cynici. id fin. III § 68. Suid. *κυνισμός.* Sen. brev. vit. 14 § 2 *hominis naturam cum* Stoicis *vincere, cum* Cynicis *excedere.* Epiktetos praises the Cynics Arr. III 22. DOGMATA Sen. ep. 95 § 10 *nulla ars contemplativa sine decretis suis est, quae Graeci vocant* dogmata, *nobis vel* decreta *licet adpellare vel* scita *vel* placita, *quae et in geometria et in astronomia invenies.* § 60. add to lexx. Lact. III 6 § 14. anthol. 159 2 R *salutiferum*, i.e. of medicine. Ambr. de Cain I 4 fin. 32 pr. II 31 pr. Iren. II 27 § 1 fin. 30 § 2. Ven. vit. Germ. 75. Beda h. e. V 8. 122 TUNICA not worn by the Cynics Lucian cynic. 1 *τί ποτέ σν, οὗτος, πώγωνα μὲν ἔχεις καὶ κόμην, χιτῶνα δὲ οὐκ ἔχεις;* Antonin. IV 30 *ὁ μὲν χωρὶς χιτῶνος φιλοσοφεῖ.* anth. Pal. XI 154 5 6 *Ἑρμοδότου τόδε δόγμα τὸ πάνσοφον· εἴ τις ἀχαλκεῖ, | μηκέτι πεινάτω, θεὶς τὸ χιτωνάριον.* DChrys. or. 72 pr. II 382 R when men see a man in his shirt, they take no notice of him, thinking perhaps that he is a sailor, *ἐπειδὴ δέ τινα ἴδωσιν ἀχίτωνα ἐν ἱματίῳ κομῶντα τὴν κεφαλὴν καὶ τὰ γένεια*, they cannot leave such a man alone, but mock and jeer at him, and even lay hands upon him, unless he is very strong or has help at hand, though they know that this is the usual and in a manner official costume of those who are called philosophers. Arrian Epikt. IV 8 § 31. DL. VI 87. 105. Who introduced the double *pallium* and laid aside the tunic, was a moot point: whether Antisthenes (DL. VI 13) or his scholar Diogenes (ib. 22. 76. Hor. ep. I 17 25 *quem* duplici panno *patientia velat*) or Krates (Stob. XCVII 31 p. 524). Diog. ep. 30 § 3 Antisthenes taught us that there were two roads to happiness, the one short but craggy, the other long but smooth. I chose the former. On which he takes from me *τὸ ἱμάτιον καὶ τὸν χιτῶνα καὶ περιβάλλει μοι τρίβωνα διπλοῦν.* The Cynic women followed the same fashion DL. VI 93. Hermann Privat-Alterth. § 21 11. Zeller II[2] (1) 226. NON Prop. IV = III 2 9—12 *non—nec—nec—non.* 123 SUSPICIT *ἀποβλέπει* Plin. VI § 85. Plin. ep. I 14 § 1 *scis enim, quanto opere summum illum virum* suspexerim *dilexerimque.* Tert. apol. 18 of the LXX *quos Menedemus quoque philosophus, providentiae vindex, de sententiae communione* suspexit. ib. 24 most men believe in one sovereign God, with a multitude of subalterns: *itaque oportere et procurantes et praefectos et praesides pariter* suspici. 32 fin. *nos iudicium Dei* suspicimus *in imperatoribus, qui gentibus illos praefecit.* ib. 33 pr. Arnob. VII 13 fin. when a man, seeing a great man coming, steps aside, rises, uncovers, bows, the humiliation of the one does honour to the other, *efficiturque ut videatur magnus quem* suspectio *minoris extulerit et suis anteposuerit rebus.* Bentley on Hor. ep. I 1 115. HORTI XIV 319 n. 124 CURENTUR Spartian. Hadr. 13 when a madman made an attempt on Hadrian's life, medicis curandum *dedit.*

MEDICIS MAIORIBUS on the abl. cf. XI. 191.
DUBII AEGRI subst. VIII 49 n. Ov. Pont. III 4 8 *ad medicam* dubius *confugit* aeger *opem.* Cic. Att. XII 21 fin. fortis aegroti. **125** VENAM VI 46 *o* medici, *nimiam pertundite venam!* Philippus must have been an inferior physician of the day; he may have adopted the name of Alexander's famous physician (Sen. de ira II 23 § 2. VM. Curt. Plut. Arr. Iustin. cf. Friedländer II³ 614): another Ph. of Epeiros in the time of Antigonos (Cels. III 21): another, who wrote on consumption, medicines, etc. often cited by Galen. **126** Hor. S. II 3 41 42 *hoc si erit in te* | solo, nil verbi, *pereas quin fortiter,* addam.
127 PUGNIS CAEDERE PECTUS Hom. Il. XIX 285. Cic. Tusc. III § 62 *illa varia et detestabilia genera lugendi: paedores, mulebres lacerationes genarum,* pectoris, *feminum,* capitis percussiones. Sen. cons. ad Marc. 6 §§ 1 2 *si fletibus fata vincuntur, conferamus. eat omnis inter luctus dies. noctem sine somno tristitia consumat.* ingerantur lacerato pectori manus et in ipsam faciem inpetus fiat. Petron. 111 the Ephesian widow *non contenta vulgari more funus passis prosequi crinibus aut* nudatum pectus in conspectu frequentiae plangere. Sen. Troad. 113—9 *saevite manus.* | pulsu vasto tundite pectus. | *non sum solito contenta sono.* | *Hectora flemus.* | *tibi nostra ferit dextra lacertos,* | *umerosque ferit tibi sanguineos.* | *tibi nostra* caput dextera pulsat. Luc. II 38. III 733. Winer Realwörterb. *Trauer.* Forbiger I³ 202 n. 428. Marquardt V (1) 361. **128** FACIEM CONTUNDERE Cic. Att. I 1 § 1 *puto te...ingemuisse. ut* frontem ferias. id. Brut. § 278. Quintil. II 12 § 10 pectus, frontem caedere, *mire ad pullatum circulum facit.* ib. XI 3 § 123. **129** QUANDOQUIDEM L Müller de re metrica 406 gives a list of poets who employ, and who eschew, *siquidem* and *qu.* CLAUDENDA EST IANUA when a man has had losses, he closes his house, as for a funeral: Liv. IX 7 § 8. Tac. II 82. [Ov.] ad Liv. Aug. 183.
131 Grang. cites Querolus p. 7 15 Peiper where the Lar says *patrem peregre mortuum audivit. hui quam graviter dolet! ut sunt humana, credo quid* nihil relictum *comperit.* 13 19 seq. Lar to Querolus: 'Tell me what specially troubles you.' Qu. 'Do you know that I have lately lost my father?' Lar *nonne hoc iustum fuit, bustum ut efferret filius?* Qu. *fateor, sed pater ipse* nihil reliquit.
PLANGUNTUR...FUNERA Capitol. Antonin. phil. 18 *tantusque illius amor die regii* funeris *claruit, ut nemo illum* plangendum *censuerit,* all being assured of his return to heaven, which had lent him to earth.
132 FINGIT Sen. ep. 63 § 2 *per lacrimas argumenta desiderii quaerimus et dolorem non sequimur, sed ostendimus. nemo tristis sibi est: o infelicem sibi stultitiam! est aliqua et doloris ambitio.* §§ 9. 13 (of dolor inveteratus) *aut enim* simulatus *aut stultus est.* Mart, I 33 1 2 *amissum non flet, cum sola est, Gellia patrem:* | *si quis adest, iussae prosiliunt lacrimae.* VESTEM DIDUCERE SUMMAM X 261 262 *ut primos edere* planctus | *Cassandra inciperet* scissaque *Polyxena* palla. Ov. m. V 398 *ut* summa vestem *laniarat ab ora.* slightly to tear the upper edge of the tunic (to bare the breast 127). Hand on Gron. diatr. I 558. **133** VEXARE OCULOS UMORE COACTO VI 273—5. Ter. eun. 67 68 *una illa mehercle falsa* lacrimula, | quam oculos terendo misera vix vi expresserit. Aen. II 196 Heins. Forb. *captique dolis,* lacrimisque coactis. Prop. I 15 40. Ov. amor. I 8 83 *discant* oculi lacrimare coacti. met. VI 628.

134 VERIS Hor. ep. I 17 55 56 *uti mox | nulla fides damnis* veris*que doloribus adsit.* Lucian Timon 22 of baffled fortune-hunters *ἀληθὲς ἄγοντες τὸ πένθος.* Lessing epigr. 134 'Avar stirbt, und vermacht dem Hospital das Seine, | damit sein Erbe nicht verstellte Thränen weine.' **135** CUNCTA VIDES SIMILI FORA PLENA QUERELLA from Sen. de ira II 9 § 4 *circumscriptiones, furta,* fraudes, infitiationes, quibus trina non sufficiunt fora. *si tantum irasci vis sapientem, quantum scelerum indignitas exigit, non irascendum illi, sed insaniendum est.* Burn Rome and the Campagna 107—153 the forum Romanum, f. Caesaris, f. Augusti, f. Nervae, f. Traiani.

136 DIVERSA PARTE VII 156. 'on the other side': '*a parte contraria adversarii,* quemadmodum *ex diverso* ap. Tac. h. II 75. III 5. 73. Suet. Aug. 27. Saepe sic Quintil. [e. g. V 11 § 48 *qui ex* diverso *agit.* IV 1 § 42 *consistentis ex* diverso *patroni.* XI 3 § 133 diversa *subsellia*]. Suet. Caes. 29 *consules* e parte diversa dixit, hoc est contrariae factionis.' MADVIG. Plin. ep. VI 11 § 1 *adhibitus in consilium a praefecto urbis audivi ex* diverso *agentes summae spei, summae indolis iuvenes.* Quintil. decl. 269 p. 512 *scio dici simile aliquid etiam ex* parte diversa. TABELLIS when their own note of hand has been read by the creditor's advocate time after time, they still deny all knowledge of it, though it is sealed with the choicest gem in their casket. **137** same verse XVI 41. cf. XIV 315 316 n. A worthless bond on waste paper (as we should say).

VANA CHIROGRAPHA Sen. ben. VII 10 § 2 *syngraphas et cautiones,* vacua *habendi simulacra.* Quintil. VI 3 § 100 *Fulvius...legato interroganti, an in* tabulis, *quas proferebat,* chirographus *esset,* '*et* verus' *inquit* '*domine.*' Gell. XIV 2 § 7 *is tamen cum suis multis patronis clamitabat, probari apud me debere pecuniam datam consuetis modis.* '*expensi latione, mensae rationibus,* chirographi exhibitione, tabularum obsignatione.' cf. §§ 4. 21. Ambros. de sacr. I 2 § 5. The case of a debtor repudiating his bond is considered in cod. Theod. II 27 § 3. Dirksen manuale s. vv. *chirographarius. -phum.*

LIGNI Mart. XIV 3 1 on 'pugillares citrei' *secta in tenues...*ligna tabellas. Prop. IV=III 23 22. Ov. amor. I 12 7. 13. dig. XXXVII 4 19 *contra* lignum=c. tabulas. ib. 11 1 pr. Ambr. de Tobia § 24 the money-lender says: *aurum dedimus,* lignum *tenemus...otiosa causatio est, saltem renovetur* chirographum. Plin. XVI § 68 *pugillares* sometimes made of *molluscum,* an excrescence on the maple. Mart. XIV 5 of ivory. Forbiger I² 52. Walch in acta soc. Ien. v. 107 seq. Marquardt V (2) 382. Cato in Fronto ad Antonin. I 2 p. 100 Naber *ad* lignum *dele* 'efface utterly.' **138** LITTERA i.e. χείρ, manus, handwriting. GEMMA I 68 n. Ov. Pont. II 9 69. Capito in Macrob. VII 13 § 12 *veteres non ornatus, sed* signandi causa anulum *secum circumferebant.* Plin. XXXIII § 22. XXXVII § 1 *signis,* quae causa gemmarum est. The signet a pledge of faith Philo I 568. 598 M. **139** SARDONYCHUM VII 144 n. Plin. XXXVII § 88 *solae prope gemmarum scalptae ceram non auferunt.* C. W. King nat. hist. of gems and decorative stones (1867) 287—99. Mart. X 87 14. dig. XXXIX 4 16 § 7. XLVIII 20 6 spoken of as 'a gem of great value.' "The choicest of sardonyxes" must belong to a man of wealth: even such repudiate their debts.

LOCULIS I 89 n. Micali monumenti tav. XLI n. 10—13 a dressing-case of ivory, found at Vulci. **140** O DELICIAS VI 47 delicias *hominis!* X 291 n. Holyday: 'wouldst thou, | choice sir, from

common lot stand exempt now?' **141** GALLINAE FILIUS ALBAE schol. 'proverbium vulgare: id est, nobilis.' So in Fr. *le fils de la poule blanche*. Erasmus adagia compares a story in Suet. Galba 1 (cf. DCass. XLVIII 52. LXIII 29 § 3. Plin. XV §§ 136 137): an eagle dropt into Livia's lap *a white hen*, holding a laurel-branch in its beak. The hen had a large brood, from which the villa where it fell was called *ad Gallinas;* the laurel-branch was planted and afterwards supplied the emperors with triumphal crowns. It is more simple to take *white* as the emblem of good fortune. 'You were born with a silver spoon in your mouth.'

143—173 Your grievance is slight, when compared with the charges that occupy our courts from dawn to sunset: hired bandits, arson, sacrilege, poison, parricide: a single house is a miniature of the world; attend on our city prefect but for a few days, and then dare to complain of *your* lot. None stare at goitre in the Alps, or hanging breasts, larger than the sturdy suckling, in Meroe, watchet eyes and flaxen hair in a German. Seen in Rome, a battle of dwarfs and cranes would make you split with laughter; in the land of pygmies, where one foot is the standard height, no one smiles at the spectacle.

144 FLECTAS XI 15 16 n. **145—147** LATRONEM INCENDIA HOS 23—25 furem | *perfidiam fraudes* etc. 121 *nec* cynicos *nec stoica dogmata.* **145** LATRONEM III 305 n. X 22 n. Quintil. XII 1 § 39 *si ab homine occidendo* grassator *avertendus sit.* 'you might have been assailed by a hired robber, or have seen your house burnt down by an incendiary.'

INCENDIA III 7 n. 197 n. Sen. contr. 9 § 11 *aedes ipsas, quas in tantum extruxere, ut domus ad usum ac munimentum paratae sint nunc periculo, non praesidio: tanta altitudo aedificiorum est tantaeque viarum angustiae, ut neque* adversus ignem *praesidium, nec ex ruinis ullam in partem effugium sit.* dig. XLVIII 19 28 § 12 incendiarii *capite puniuntur, qui ob inimicitias vel praedae causa* incenderint *intra oppidum: et plerumque vivi exuruntur.* ib. XLVII 9 9. cf. Pauly s. v. *incendium.* Friedländer I[4] 27—29. SULPURE Plin. XXXV § 177 of brimstone *neque alia res facilius accenditur.* XXXVI § 138 used as tinder. **146** DOLO dig. I 15 4 *qui* dolo *fecisse* incendium *convincentur.* Tac. XV 38 of Nero's fire *sequitur clades, forte an* dolo *principis incertum.* IANUA to cut off escape IX 98 *candelam adponere* valvis.

147 XII 129 n. On sacrilege see VIII 106. XIV 260—2 n. Dem. c. Timokr. p. 738 § 121 *οἱ τὰ ἀκρωτήρια τῆς Νίκης περικόψαντες ἀπώλοντο αὐτοὶ ὑφ' αὑτῶν.* Hermann gottesd. Alterth. §§ 4 3. 10 14. Ath. 405[f] *γυμνὴν ἐποίησεν Ἀθηνᾶν Λαχάρης οὐδὲν ἐνοχλοῦσαν.* cf. Overbeck Schriftquellen 123 124. 135 136. Sacrilege and jests and impunity of Dionysius (Cic. n. d. III §§ 83 84. VM. I 1 E § 3 cf. the whole chapter. Ael. v. h. I 20. Philo de provid. II § 6. Arnob. VI 20 21. Clem. Al. protr. p. 46 P Lact. II 4 §§ 16—20. Ambros. de virginibus II 1 §§ 36 37). Plin. XXXIII § 83 a veteran at Bononia was asked by Augustus, whether it was true *eum qui primus violasset id numen* [Anaetis] *oculis membrisque captum exspirasse; respondit enim tum maxime Augustum e crure eius cenare seque illum esse totumque sibi censum ex ea rapina.* Suet. Cal. 22. 52. Lucian Timon 4 to Zeus: some have laid hands upon yourself at Olympia, and you *ὁ γενναῖος καὶ γιγαντολέτωρ καὶ Τιτανοκράτωρ ἐκάθησο τοὺς πλοκάμους περικειρόμενος ὑπ' αὐτῶν, δεκάπηχυν κερυνὸν ἔχων ἐν τῇ δεξιᾷ.* cf. Iupp. trag. 25. Iustin. XXIV 6 §§ 4 5. XXXIX 2 §§ 5 6. Ael. v. h. XI 5. Rein

Criminalr. 451. 691—5. id. in Pauly s. v. *sacrilegium.*
21—26 to satisfy the demands of my mistress, I must plund
esp. that of Venus. 148 RORIGINIS 61 *aerugi*
argentum vetus. 149 DONA VFl. VII 48.
POSITAS 117. Staveren on Nep. IV 1 § 3.
REGE offerings were made to the Pythian Apollo by Midas
Gyges (ib.), Kroesos (ib. 50 seq.), Amasis etc.
150 if there be no offerings of solid gold, worthy of the notic
criminals, there will be found some to scrape the gilt statues
152 BRATTEOLAM τέραλον Plin. XXXIII § 61. on
Lachmann Lucr. IV 727. The goldbeater is *bratteārius* or *brat*
quardt V (2) 278 (citing O. Jahn in Ber. d. sächs. Ges. 1851 p
specifies (268 269) extant exx. of reliefs. Pers. II 55—8 Ja
VIII 33 5 6 *an magis astuti* derasa *est ungue ministri* | bratte
quod reor esse, tuo? Sen. ep. 115 § 9 *omnium istorum, quos in*
vides, bratteata *felicitas est: inspice et scies, sub ista tenui*
dignitatis quantum mali iaceat. Arnob. VI 21 *Antiochum Cyzice*
decem cubitorum Iovem ex delubro aureum sustulisse et ex aer
lis *substituisse fucatum. si in simulacris praesto sunt atque*
suis, quibus negotiis Iuppiter, quibus curis fuerat inligatus, qu
vatas persequeretur iniurias et suppositum se sibi viliore in m
dicaret? Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 44 fin. *in templis sane numqu*
quattuor aut quinque argenti libras, auri ne guttulam q
bratteolam *posuit, susurrans versum Flacci Persii* 'in sa
facit aurum?' Amm. XIV 6 § 8 *quidam aeternitati se comme*
per statuas existimantes, eas ardenter affectant:...easque a
imbratteari, *quod Acilio Glabrioni delatum est primo, cu*
armisque regem superasset Antiochum. Vopisc. Aurelian 46
animo ut aurum neque in cameras neque in tunicas neque in pel
argentum mitteretur, dicens plus auri esse in rerum natura q
sed aurum per varios brattearum *filorum et liquationum*
153 ['how can the *minor s*
solitus totum confl. ton.? Surely this is as bad a sacrilege as
cups: Valesius' *stolidus,* "Would he hesitate like a fool?"
more natural sense. I thought of *An dubitet? solitumst totum*
do you think he would boggle at this; seeing it is a usual th
down a whole?" the *t* of *solitumst* might readily have fallen
totum, and then the corruption is obvious. No single rogu
great a one, could well be *solitus t. c. t.*' H. A. J. M.]
CONFLARE Sen. const. sap. 4 § 2 *caelestia humanas manus effu*
his qui templa diruunt et simulacra conflant, *nihil divinit*
Suet. Nero 32 fin. templis compluribus dona detraxit si
que ex auro vel argento fabricata conflavit, *in iis*
deorum, quae mox Galba restituit. dig. XVI 3 22 *lancem.* Lu
conf. 8 Kyniskos to Zeus: 'You are robbed, just as we are, a
in a twinkling of millionaires beggars. Many of you, being
silver, have even been *melted down* before now.' Zeus: 'You
ing insolent, you will repent of this.' K. 'Spare your threats,
you know that I shall suffer nothing but what fate decreed b
for I do not see even τοὺς ἱεροσύλους κολαζομένους ἅπαντας, b
them escape you; no doubt because it had not been fated
should be caught.' 154 ARTIFICES
17 n. Cic. p. Cluent. §§ 40. 176—8. Sen. n. q. III 25 § 1
artificum venena, *quae deprehendi nisi morte non possunt.*

19 28 § 9 venenarii *capite puniendi sunt aut, si dignitatis respectum agi oportuerit, deportandi.* Rein Criminalr. 410. 426.

155 DEDUCENDUM CORIO BOVIS the parricide VIII 214 n. Sen. de ira I 16 § 5 *cum parricidas insuam* culleo,...*sine ira eo vultu animoque ero, quo serpentes et animalia venenata percutio.*

CUM QUO IV 9. 87. VI 581. X 235. In older times *quicum* (*tecum* etc.) was usual; in Cic. and Sallust usage varies; Catull. has *quicum* thrice; it occurs once in an Augustan poet Aen. XI 822. once in Stat. Th. VIII 279. otherwise since Lucr. Catull. Nep. Liv. *cum quo* alone is in use (Greef in Philologus XXXV 671—84. cf. XXXII 711—24).

156 INNOXIA cf. X 60 inmeritis *franguntur crura caballis.*

157 HAEC QUOTA PARS SCELERUM III 61 n. Sen. de ira II 9 § 3 et quota pars ista scelerum est? Quintil. decl. 12 § 10.

CUSTOS URBIS IV 77. anthol. lat. R 779 27 Maecenas *num minus* urbis *erat* custos *et Caesaris obses?* i. e. *praefectus urbi:* so Sen. ep. 83 § 12. Vell II 98 § 1 *lenissimum securitatis urbanae* custodem. cf. ib. 88 § 2. Ios. ant. XVIII 6 § 5 *φύλαξ τῆς πόλεως.* On the criminal jurisdiction of the *praefectus urbi* cf. Tac. VI 10 11. Stat. infr. dig. I 12 *de praef. urb. rom.* e.g. 1 pr. omnia omnino crimina praefectura urbis sibi vindicavit.

CUSTOS GALLICUS URBIS C. Rutilius Gallicus of Turin twice cos. suff. was *praefectus urbi* (Becker röm. Alterth. II 2 363 n.) under Domitian A.D. 89 to his death in 92 Stat. I 4 'soteria pro Rutilio Gallico' (written A.D. 89) e. g. 16 *quem penes intrepidae mitis* custodia *Romae.* 9—13 *ergo alacres, quae signa colunt urbana, cohortes,* | *inque sinum quae saepe tuum* fora turbida *questum* | *confugiunt, leges urbesque ubicumque togatae,* | *quae tua longinquis implorant iura querellis,* | *certent laetitia.* 43—48 *hoc illud tristes* invitum audire catenas, | *parcere verberibus, nec qua iubet alta potestas* | *ire, sed armatas multum sibi demere vires* | *dignarique manus humiles et verba precantum,* | reddere iura foro. His son (our Gallicus) must have been *praef. urbi* under Hadrian Friedländer III 404—9 and in Königsb. progr. 1880. cf. E. Desjardins in revue de philologie 1877 I 7—24. 189—192 who cites inscriptions.

158 USQUE A LUCIFERO DONEC LUX OCCIDAT Suet. Oct. 33 *ipse ius dixit adsidue et* in noctem non numquam. Plin. ep. IV 9 § 9 *actionem meam, ut proelia solet,* nox *diremit.* ib. § 14 *dixit in noctem, atque etiam nocte, illatis lucernis.* The ordinary hours were from the second to the tenth Paull. IV 6 2. Rein Privatr. 884. Geib Criminalpr. 540.

USQUE A Cic. Verr. I § 87.

160 seq. UNA DOMUS that of Gallicus: spend a few days in his court, and then, if you can, when you have learnt what others suffer, complain of your lot. From Sen. de ira III 26 § 3 *ad condicionem rerum humanarum respiciendum est, ut omnium accidentium aequi iudices simus. iniquus autem est, qui* commune *vitium singulis obiecit: non est Aethiopis inter suos insignitus color, nec* rufus crinis et coactus in nodum apud Germanos *virum dedecet. nihil in uno iudicabis notabile aut foedum quod genti suae publicum est.* Calpurn. decl. 2 *sua cuique genti etiam facies manet.* rutili sunt Germaniae vultus et flava proceritas.

162 TUMIDUM GUTTUR *βρογχοκήλη* Cels. VII 13, goître or Derbyshire neck, Germ. Kropf. Badham 'a disorder particularly frequent in many parts of Britain, in N. and S. Wales so common, that on a market-day, in many Welsh towns, thirty or forty specimens of it will be seen, and this, as I have frequently noticed, not in one or two towns, *nor* in particularly mountainous situations, but generally over the whole country. In three

places, Abergavenny, Ludlow, Carnarvon, I have particularly noticed it... With us only women are the subjects of this singular disorder.' In the Alps it often goes with cretinism. Tempest III 3 43—6 'when we were boys, | who would believe that there were mountaineers | dewlapt like bulls, whose throats had hanging at 'em | wallets of flesh?' In Tartary (Sir G. Staunton embassy II 201 seq.). ['Evelyn's diary 1646 (I 232 233 ed. 1854) "amongst these, inhabit a goodly sort of people, having monstrous gullets or wens of flesh, growing to their throats, some of which I have seen as big as an hundred pound bag of silver hanging under their chins...but *quis tumidum guttur miratur in Alpibus?*" see also Murray's handbook to Switzerland LXVII LXVIII.' J. E. S.]. dig. XXI 1 12 § 2 *si quis natura* gutturosus *sit, sanus videtur.* Vitruv. VIII 3 § 20 *Aequiculis autem in Italia et in Alpibus natione Medullorum est genus aquae, quam qui bibunt efficiuntur* turgidis gutturibus. Plin. XI § 179. XXXVII § 44. On the treatment of the disease cf. Paul. Aegin. VI 38 (II 314 Adams).

163 MEROE VI 528. The great island of the Nile, formed by the Astapos and Astaboras Strabo 821. Its furthest point was 875 m.p. from Syene Plin. VI § 184. Its chief town Meroe was a city of priests and had a temple of Hammon ib. § 186. Ritter supposes it to have comprised the whole of *Sennaar*.

MAMILLAM not mentioned elsewhere: Iuv. may have witnessed it XV 45. Obesity is regarded as grace in many parts of Africa. Hottentot women, while walking, still turn their hanging breasts over their shoulders, to suckle the children who hang on behind.

164 CAERULA GERMANI LUMINA Hor. epod. 16 7 *nec fera* caerulea *domuit* Germania *pube.* Tac. G. 4 Lipsius *habitus quoque corporum, quamquam in tanto hominum numero, idem omnibus: truces et* caerulei oculi, rutilae comae. Auson. idyll. 7 9 10 Germana *maneret* | *ut facies,* oculos caerula, flava comas. Plut. (Mar. 11) ascribes to them χαροπότης τῶν ὀμμάτων. FLAVAM CAESARIEM Claud. Stil. III 18 19 flavente *Sycambri* | caesarie. id. 4 cons. Hon. 446. bell. Get. 419. in Eutr. I 380. Luc. II 51. Avien. d. o. t. 419 flava*que* caesariem Germania. Manil. IV 715. Others call them *rutili,* the two words being synonymous. Luc. X 129—131 *pars tam* flavos *gerit altera crines,* | *ut nullis Caesar Rheni se dicat in arvis* | *tam* rutilas *vidisse comas.* Sil. IV 200—2. Tac. Agr. 11. Aus. epist. 4 44 45. Seren. Samon. 55 *ad* rutilam *speciem nigros* flavescere *crines.* The hair was sometimes dyed by means of a kind of soap (Plin. XXVIII § 191. Mart. VIII 33 20 *spuma Batava.* XIV 26); this was called *rutilare crinem* (Tac. h. IV 61): when Caligula drest up Gallic slaves to personate Germans in his mock-triumph, he compelled them (Suet. 47) rutilare *et submittere comam.* cf. Pers. VI 46. Capitolin. Ver. 10 (gold dust; so also Lamprid. Comm. 17). Zeuss die Deutschen u. d. Nachbarstämme 51 52. Marquardt V (2) 368, who cites Galen XV 185 'some writers cause confusion by an inexact use of terms, calling e. g. the Germans ξανθούς, καίτοι γε οὐκ ὄντας ξανθούς, ἐὰν ἀκριβῶς τις ἐθέλῃ καλεῖν, ἀλλὰ πυρρούς.' Krause Plotina 181—3. 214 215. Fabretti columna Trai. Hier. ep. 107 § 2 f. § 5 pr. 165 MADIDO from the *spuma.* TORQUENTEM i. e. caesariem torquentem cornua.

CORNUA Sen. cited 160 n. id. ep. 124 § 22 Germanorum nodo [Haase *modo*] *vinxeris* [*capillum*]. Mart. spect. 3 9 crinibus in nodum tortis *venere Sycambri.* id. V 37 7 8 *quae crine vicit Baetici gregis vellus,* | *Rhenique* nodos. Tac. G. 38 of the Suebi *insigne gentis obliquare* crinem nodoque substringere...*in aliis gentibus, seu cognatione*

aliqua Sueborum seu, quod saepe accidit, imitatione, rarum et intra iuventae spatium, apud Suebos usque ad canitiem horrentem capillum retorquere *suetum, ac saepe in ipso vertice religatur.* Tert. virg. vel. 10 among the *insignia* of various nations cirros Germanōrum. Isid. or. XIX 23 § 7.

166 Markland 'versus vehementer suspectus.' Tac. cited 164 n. NEMPE x 110 n.

167 AD "to meet." Hand Turs. I 84 seq. THRACUM VOLUCRES NUBEMQUE SONORAM hendiadys x 177. XII 85. XIV 9 10. Lupus 23.

THRACUM VOLUCRES Ov. a. a. III 182 Threiciamve gruem. Verg. g. I 120 Strymoniaeque grues. Ov. f. VI 176. Mart. IX 29 8. Phile 239 (XI 5). Opp. aucup. II 17. Nonn. XIV 232—7. Claud. bell. Gild. 474—8.

168 PYGMAEUS VI 506. Hom. Il. III 3—6 *ἠΰτε περ κλαγγὴ γεράνων πέλει οὐρανόθι πρό, | αἵτ' ἐπεὶ οὖν χειμῶνα φύγον καὶ ἀθέσφατον ὄμβρον, | κλαγγῇ ταί γε πέτονται ἐπ' Ὠκεανοῖο ῥοάων, | ἀνδράσι Πυγμαίοισι φόνον καὶ κῆρα φέρουσαι.* Ov. m. VI 90—2. Opp. pisc. I 620—5. Even Aristotle accepted these legends as facts (hist. an. VIII 12 § 3. probl. X 12 § 2). Strabo treats them as fables 35. 37. 42. 70 we must specially distrust Deimachos and Megasthenes...who have furbished up again *καὶ τὴν Ὁμηρικὴν τῶν Πυγμαίων γερανομαχίαν, τρισπαδάμους εἰπόντες.* 299. 711. 821 Pygmies may have been inferred from the smallness of the Ethiopic sheep, goats, oxen, dogs: *ἐωρακὼς μὲν γὰρ οὐδεὶς ἐξηγεῖται τῶν πίστεως ἀξίων ἀνδρῶν.* Plin. IV § 44 *Gerania, ubi* Pygmaeorum *gens fuisse proditur. Catizos barbari vocabant, creduntque* a gruibus fugatos. V § 108. VI §§ 70. 188. VII § 26 their huts made of mud, feathers and eggshells. X § 58. Philostr. imagg. II 22 Herakles assailed by the Pygmies. id. heroic. 11 § 4 Pygmies and cranes. id. Ap. III 45 §§ 2. 47. VI 1 §§ 2. 25. Solin. 10 § 11. Mela III 81=8. cf. Tzschucke ib. III 8 § 8. O. Jahn archäol. Beiträge 418—434. Benseler Eigennamen.

172 QUAMQUAM SPECTENTUR XI 205 n. *though* spectators *sit out* the same combats, which to us would be so laughable, yet *nemo ridet*, because spectators and performers are all of one standard.

173 PEDE UNO Aug. civ. D. XVI 8 § 1 *statura esse cubitales, quos Pygmaeos a cubito Graeci vocant.* Eust. Il. Γ 6 p. 372 *Πυγμαῖοι οὐδὲ πηχυαῖοι τὸ μέγεθός εἰσι, παρωρομασμένοι γάρ εἰσι πυγόνι [rather from πυγμή]· πυγούσιον δέ ἐστι διάστημα τὸ ἀπὸ ἀγκῶνος ἕως τοῦ μικροῦ δακτύλου ἢ καὶ τῶν δακτύλων συνεσταλμένων.* id. p. 1668 19. Apollon. lex. Homer. Plin. VII § 26 *ternas spithamas longitudine, hoc est ternos dodrantes, non excedentes.* cf. Gell. IX 4 § 10, who had just been reading Plin. l. c.

174—192 You ask: 'shall the perjured head escape scot-free?' Even if he were given into our hands for execution, the loss remains, you will not secure your deposit; what comfort you can gather from a few drops of blood is cold and odious. 'But revenge is sweeter than life.' To the ignorant perhaps, who take fire on slight provocation or none; Chrysippus, Thales, Socrates, teach other lessons. Revenge is the delight of a weak and petty spirit: none affect it more than womankind.

174 175 NULLA PERIURI CAPITIS POENA ERIT the dat. would be more regular as in I 114 *nullas* nummorum *ereximus aras.*

174 seq. for the abrupt question cf. X 346 n. Sen. de ira III 26 §§ 1 2 'non possum' inquis 'pati: grave est iniuriam sustinere...' '*quid ergo?*...impune illi erit?' *puta te velle, tamen non erit. maxima est enim factae iniuriae poena fecisse* (infra 192 seq.), *nec quisquam gravius adficitur quam qui ad supplicium paenitentiae traditur.* 'Shall perjury'

asks Calvinus 'go unpunished?' "Suppose the criminal" is the reply "given over to execution at our will: his death will not repair your present loss, nor secure you against a like wrong for the future; but you will encounter, if you shed but a few drops of blood, the detestation of mankind." 'Yet' it may be retorted 'revenge is sweet.'

180 Achilles Il. XVIII 108—110 calls χόλος sweeter than honey. Publil. Syr. 230 Sp inimicum ulcisci, vitam accipere est alteram. Sen. de ira II 32 § 1.

181 NEMPE true: the ignorant maintain this. on the ellipsis of the verb cf. XI 5 n.

182 LEVIBUS CAUSIS Sen. de ira II 25 § 1 *parum agilis est puer aut tepidior aqua poturo aut turbatus torus aut mensa neglegentius posita.* § 3 *quid est enim cur tussis alicuius aut sternutamentum aut musca parum curiose fugata in rabiem agat aut obversatus canis aut clavis neglegentis servi manibus elapsa?* § 4 *feret iste aequo animo civile convicium,... cuius aures tracti subsellii stridor offendit? perpetietur hic famem et aestivae expeditionis sitim, qui puero male diluenti nivem irascitur?*

183 ADEO = immo Hand Turs. I 153.

184 XV 106 107 *melius nos | Zenonis praecepta monent.* Zeller III^2 (1) 316. Langius polyanthea s. vv. *ira. ultio.*

CHRYSIPPUS II 5. Born B.C. 283; he attended the lectures of Zenon (ob. B.C. 260) and Kleanthes, whom he succeeded as head of the Stoic school DL. VII 183 *εἰ μὴ γὰρ ἦν Χρύσιππος, οὐκ ἂν ἦν στοά.* See Sen. de clem. and de ira. Stob. flor. XX.

MITE THALETIS INGENIUM IV 39 n. 81 n. X 75 n. Ammian. XXX 8 § 6 *ut* Isocratis *memorat* pulchritudo. Thales of Miletos, one of the seven wise men. One of the sayings ascribed to him witnesses to the sweetness of revenge DL. I § 36 *πῶς ἂν τις ἀτυχίαν ῥᾷστα φέροι; εἰ τοὺς ἐχθροὺς χεῖρον πράσσοντας βλέποι.* The next maxim however is Christian: 'how shall we live the best and most righteous lives?' 'By not doing ourselves what we blame in others.' § 37 a lesson appropriate to our text *μὴ πλούτει κακῶς μηδὲ διαβαλλέτω σε λόγος πρὸς τοὺς πίστεως κεκοινωνηκότας.* His name was proverbial Benseler Eigennamen. Aristoph. nub. 180 *τί δῆτ' ἐκεῖνον τὸν Θαλῆν θαυμάζομεν;* id. av. 1009 *ἄνθρωπος Θαλῆς.* Plaut. Bacch. 122 *quem ego sapere nimio plus censui quam* Thalem. capt. 271. rud. 1003.

185 DULCI HYMETTO because of its honey Hor. c. II 6 14 15 *ubi non* Hymetto | mella *decedunt.* id. s. II 2 15. In the days of Synesios (ep. 136) Athens was more famous for its honey than its philosophy. Meurs. reliq. Att. 10.

SENEX Socrates, who was 70 years of age at the time of his trial B.C. 399 Plat. Kriton 52^e. apol. 17^d Fischer. On his placability cf. Sen. de ira I 15 § 3 *Socrates servo ait 'caederem te, nisi irascerer.' admonitionem servi in tempus sanius distulit, illo tempore se admonuit.* ib. III 11 § 2 *Socratem aiunt colapho percussum nihil amplius dixisse quam 'molestum esse, quod nescirent homines, quando cum galea prodire deberent.'* id. const. sap. 18 § 5. ep. 104 § 27 28. Cic. Tusc. I § 99. III § 31. Plat. apol. 41^d *ἔγωγε τοῖς καταψηφισαμένοις μου καὶ τοῖς κατηγόροις οὐ πάνυ χαλεπαίνω.* Wyttenb. on Plut. II 10^c.

186 ACCEPTAE the technical term for 'taking' medicine, poison etc. cf. 187 *dare.* Suet. Nero 33 *in quo cibi genere* venenum *is* acceperat. Burman on Quintil. II 312.

CICUTAE VII 206 n. Plato Lys. 219^c. Ael. v. h. I 16. IX 21. DL. II 42. cf. St Mark 16 18. Imbert-Gourbeyre de la mort de Socrate par la ciguë, ou recherches botaniques, philologiques, historiques, physiologiques et thérapeutiques sur cette plante. *Paris* Baillière 1875.

187 ACCUSATORI Meletos, who in

Plato (19^b etc.) appears more prominently than Anytos or Lykon.

DARE I 158 n. Mühlmann col. 486 fin. **187—189** Hor. ep. I 1 41 42 *virtus est* vitium fugere et sapientia prima | stultitia caruisse. Sen. ep. 28 § 9 from Epicurus initium est salutis notitia peccati. Obbar on Hor. ep. I 1 41 42.

190 seq. Sen. de ira I 13 §§ 4 5. 20 § 3 *iracundia nihil amplum decorumque molitur. contra mihi videtur veternosi et infelicis animi, imbecillitatis sibi conscii, saepe indolescere, ut exulcerata et aegra corpora quae ad tactus leuissimos gemunt. ita* ira muliebre maxime et puerile vitium est. *at incidit et in viros. nam viris quoque puerilia ac muliebria ingenia sunt.* ib. III 5 §§ 7 8 *ille ingens animus et verus aestimator sui non vindicat iniuriam, quia non sentit...ultio doloris confessio est: non est magnus animus, quem incurvat iniuria.* ib. II 34 § 1 pusilli hominis et miseri est, repetere mordentem.

191 COLLIGE Pers. v 85 Jahn. Ov. her. 11 88. Gell. VI=VII 3 § 35. lexx. s. v. *colligo* (also *collectio*, which occurs Ambr. hexaem. IV § 14. Iren. III 26 § 6).

192—235 How can they be said to have escaped, whom conscience scourges? 'Tis a punishment more cruel than any devised by Caedicius or Rhadamanthus, to be haunted night and day by an accuser in one's own breast. The Pythian priestess warned the Spartan Glaukos, who had asked, whether or no he should break trust and maintain the cheat by perjury, that he would not escape vengeance. So he returned the deposit; but as his honesty was due to fear, not to principle, he and all his house were swept away. Such is the retribution due to the mere intention of sinning; for he who designs a sin, is guilty of the act. What if he have executed it? he is in constant terror; the daintiest wine cannot drown his care. If he fall into a doze, the god whose altar he has violated, the man whom he has wronged, rise before him in his dreams and drive him to confess. Every flash of lightning seems to such men aimed point-blank at them; every attack of disease a judgement on their sins. They dare not bring an offering in their stead; for what hope is there for the guilty? What victim but is worthier to live?

192 FEMINA X 321 n. epist. Corneliae matris Gracchorum (Nep. p. 123 Halm) *dices* pulchrum *esse* inimicos ulcisci: *id neque maius neque pulchrius cuiquam atque mihi esse videtur, sed si liceat re publica salva ea persequi.* Sen. clem. I 5 § 5 *magni autem animi est proprium, placidum esse tranquillumque et iniurias offensionesque superne despicere.* muliebre est furere in ira.

CUR TAMEN etc. Cic. paradox. § 18 *te miseriae, te aerumnae premunt omnes, qui te beatum, qui florentem putas; te lubidines* torquent; *tu dies noctesque* cruciaris, *cui nec sat est quod est et id ipsum ne non diuturnum sit futurum times;* te conscientiae stimulant maleficiorum tuorum; *te metus exanimant iudiciorum atque legum:* quocumque adspexisti, ut furiae sic tuae tibi occurrunt iniuriae, quae te suspirare libere non sinunt. Sen. cited 174 n. id. ep. 97 § 14 *prima illa et maxima peccantium poena est peccasse nec ullum scelus...inpunitum est; quoniam sceleris in scelere supplicium est.* § 15 *consentiamus mala facinora conscientia* flagellari *et plurima illi* tormentorum *esse eo, quod perpetua illam sollicitudo urget ac* verberat. ib. 87 §§ 22—5. 105 §§ 7 8. Pers. III 35—43. Boeth. cons. IV pros. 1. 3. 4. 5. Sil. XIII 285—295. **194** HABET ATTONITOS Ter. haut. 461 Bentley and Gronov *omnis* sollicitos habuit. Cic. fam. II 16 § 1 *quae non meum animum magis* sollicitum habent *quam tuum.* id. Att. XVII

[illegible] § 8 *Dymaeos agro pulsos mare* infestum habere *nil mirum.* Cato [illegible] § 66 *angere atque* sollicitam habere *nostram aetatem.* Sen. tranquill. [illegible] § 10 *mille fluctus mentis incertae, quam spes incohatae* habent [illegible] deploratam tristem. Plin. ep. II 9 § 1 anxium *me et* [illegible] habet *petitio.* Tac. ann. II 57 *cunctaque socialia prospere* [illegible] laetum *Germanicum* habebant. ib. 65 *nihil aeque* [illegible] habebat. Nonius s. v. *habere.* Gronov. obs. eccl. [illegible] Fabri on Liv. XXII 4 § 5. 23 § 2. Ramshorn 948 seq. [illegible] 1049 1050. ATTONITOS XII 21 n.

SURDO VERBERE VII 71 n. Plin. XIX § 20 surdis [illegible] *non exaudiantur.* 195 ANIMO [illegible] 21 n. Bentley (cf. Orelli) on Hor. c. IV 9 39 'observandum, [illegible] scriptores non aliter interdum de animo, quam de per[illegible] loqui.' add Sen. ep. 124 § 23 *animus aemulator Dei.*

FLAGELLUM I 166 167. Aesch. Eum. 155—160. [illegible] 1017 1018 after speaking of all human instruments of torture [illegible] *etsi absunt,* at mens sibi conscia factis | *praemetuens* [illegible] *terretque* flagellis. Munro on Lucr. III 1023. V 1154. [illegible] Am. § 67. Ov. Ibis 153—60. Luc. VII 771—86 esp. 783 [illegible] *infera monstra* flagellant. | *et quantum poenae misero* mens [illegible] *donat.* Plut. II 277ª is that true, which some Romans affirm? [illegible] the philosophers of the school of *Chrysippos* think φαῦλα δαιμόνια [illegible], οἷς οἱ θεοὶ δημίοις χρῶνται κολασταῖς ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀνοσίους καὶ [illegible] ἀνθρώπους· οὕτως οἱ Λάρητες ἐρινυώδεις τινές εἰσι καὶ ποίνιμοι δαίμονες. [illegible] Wyttenb. ib. 276ᵉ. [Quintil.] decl. XII § 28 *meum sane conscientia* [illegible] *animum intus scelerum faces; et quoties facta reputavi,* flagella [illegible] *sonant, ultrices video furias.* Obbar on Hor. ep. I 2 59. Pers. [illegible] 39—43.

197 CAEDICIUS *gravis* with *Caedicius* as *pugnacis* with *Tulli* in V 57 et *Tulli census pugnacis* et *Anci.* schol. 'aulicum Neronis crudelissimum fuisse vult intellegi.' A pleader of the name XVI 46.

RHADAMANTHUS I 10 n. Sosikrates in schol. Aristoph. av. 521 Rh. the most just of men allowed none to swear by the gods, but bad men swear by goose and dog and ram and the like. Lasaulx Studien 200 201. He decided important disputes by taking oaths of the parties Plat. legg. 293ᶠ. Aen. VI 566 567 (cf. Heyne exc. 11) *Gnosius haec* Rhadamanthus *habet durissima regna,* | castigat*que auditque dolos* cogitque fateri. Ov. m. IV 444 of the occupations of the departed *parsque* forum *celebrat.* tr. IV 10 88 shades of my parents, if my fame reaches you *et sunt in* Stygio *crimina nostra* foro. In Lucian catapl. 28 Rh. is in doubt, whether to cast the tyrant Megapenthes into Pyriphlegethon or to throw him to Kerberos; by the advice, however, of Kyniskos, he leaves him to the more agonising tortures of remorse, denying him access to the waters of Lethe. 198 NOCTE DIEQUE III 105. Ov. m. II 343. XII 46. Pont. III 1 40. Mart. X 58 11. XI 56 6. Stat. Th. XI 377.

TESTEM 2 n. Sen. ep. 43 § 5 *si honesta sunt quae facis, omnes sciant:* si turpia, quid refert neminem scire, cum tu scias? o te miserum, si contemnis hunc testem. prov. in Quintil. V 11 § 41 conscientia mille testes.

199 SPARTANO CUIDAM Glaukos, son of Epikydes, was requested by a Milesian, who had heard the fame of his uprightness, to keep in trust for him a sum of money. Long afterwards the sons of the Milesian reclaimed the deposit. Glaukos, denying all recollection of the matter, promised to make inquiries, and give a final answer in four

months' time. Meanwhile he went to Delphi Hdt. VI 86 (where see Valck. Wess. Bähr) *ἐπειρωτῶντα δὲ αὐτὸν τὸ χρηστήριον εἰ ὅρκῳ τὰ χρήματα λητσεται, ἡ Πυθίη μετέρχεται τοισίδε τοῖσι ἔπεσι· 'Γλαῦκ' Ἐπικυδείδη, τὸ μὲν αὐτίκα κέρδιον οὕτω | ὅρκῳ νικῆσαι καὶ χρήματα λητσασθαι. | ὅμνυ· ἐπεὶ θάνατός γε καὶ εὔορκον μένει ἄνδρα. | ἀλλ' Ὅρκου παῖς ἐστὶν ἀνώνυμος, οὐδ' ἔπι χεῖρες, | οὐδὲ πόδες· κραιπνὸς δὲ μετέρχεται, εἰσόκε πᾶσαν | συμμάρψας ὀλέσει γενεὴν καὶ οἶκον ἅπαντα. | ἀνδρὸς δ' εὐόρκου γενεὴ μετόπισθεν ἀμείνων.' ταῦτα ἀκούσας ὁ Γλαῦκος συγγνώμην τὸν θεὸν παραιτέετο αὐτῷ σχεῖν τῶν ῥηθέντων, ἡ δὲ Πυθίη ἔφη, τὸ πειρηθῆναι τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ τὸ ποιῆσαι ἴσον δύνασθαι. Γλαῦκος μὲν δὴ μεταπεμψάμενος τοὺς Μιλησίους ξείνους ἀποδιδοῖ σφι τὰ χρήματα...Γλαύκου νῦν οὔτε τι ἀπόγονόν ἐστι οὐδέν, οὐτ' ἰσχίη οὐδεμία νομιζομένη εἶναι Γλαύκου, ἐκτέτριπταί τε πρόρριζος ἐκ Σπάρτης.* Paus. II 18 § 2. VIII 7 § 8 where (as in Hes. op. 285) the last verse of the oracle is given. cf. a like tempting of the oracle Hdt. I 159 and Balaam.

200 DUBITARET Aen. IX 188 189 *percipe porro | quid* dubitem *et quae nunc animo sententia surgat.* 201 202 IURE TUERI IURANDO Hor. s. II 3 179 180 iure | iurando *obstringam.*

204 MORIBUS principle Nägelsbach Stylistik § 12 1.

TAMEN though he returned it. 205 VOCEM ADYTI DIGNAM TEMPLO VIII 126 n. Luc. IX 565 of Cato *effudit* dignas adytis *e pectore* voces. Hdt. I 159 § 2 *λέγεται φωνὴν ἐκ τοῦ ἀδύτου γενέσθαι.* Ov. m. XV 635 636 *cortinaque reddidit ima | hanc* adyto vocem. 206 TOTA CUM PROLE DOMOQUE comm. on exod. 20 5. Hom. Il. IV 162. Solon. 13 31 32 Bergk. Theogn. 206. Hdt. VII 137. Soph. Ai. 1177 1178 *κακὸς κακῶς ἄθαπτος ἐκπέσοι χθονός, | γένους ἅπαντος ῥίζαν ἐξημημένος.* Eur. Alkm. fr. 83. Nägelsbach nachhomer. Theol. 34 35. Aristoph. ran. 587 588 Dionysos to Xanthos. 'if I ever take them from you again *πρόρριζος αὐτός, ἡ γυνή, τὰ παιδία, | κάκιστ' ἀπολοίμην,*' where Fritzsche quotes exx. of such oaths from the orators Antipho caed. Herod. § 11. Aeschin. c. Ktes. § 110. Dem. f. l. p. 363. Lykurg. Leokr. § 79. Böckh CIG n. 916. 989 seq. 2826 seq. 3044. 3095. 3137. 3562. Lasaulx Studien 169. 176. 190. 196. 197. 199 on the punishment of false swearers and their posterity: Valck. on Eur. Hipp. 826. Ph. 941. orac. in Ael. v. h. III 43. ibid. XIII 2. oath of the Samnites B.C. 293 Liv. X 38 § 10 *in exsecrationem capitis* familiaeque et stirpis; of Scipio B.C. 216 ib. XXII 53 § 11. Ios. ant. VIII 1 § 4. Plut. qu. rom. 44 every oath *εἰς κατάραν τελευτᾷ τῆς ἐπιορκίας.* Cic. n. d. III § 90 to the Stoics *dicitis eam vim deorum esse, ut, etiam si quis morte poenas sceleris effugerit, expetantur eae poenae | a liberis, a nepotibus, a posteris.* lexx. under *ἐξώλης. πρόρριζος.* DCass. LIX 11 § 3 Livius Geminius, a senator, swore that he saw Drusilla ascending to heaven *καὶ τοῖς θεοῖς συγγιγνομένην,...ἐξώλειαν καὶ ἑαυτῷ καὶ τοῖς παισίν, εἰ ψεύδοιτο, ἐπαρασάμενος.* VFl. IV 33. Pers. II 25 do you think that Iuppiter has forgiven you, because the holm-oak is sooner blasted by his thunder *quam tuque* domusque?

207 LONGA though only remotely connected.

208 HAS PATITUR POENAS PECCANDI SOLA VOLUNTAS alliteration as in Ov. m. IV 467 *perpetuas* patitur poenas.

209 210 SCELUS INTRA SE TACITUM QUI COGITAT ULLUM FACTI CRIMEN HABET comm. on exod. 20 17. DL. I 36 Thales was asked *εἰ λάθοι θεοὺς ἄνθρωπος ἀδικῶν· 'ἀλλ' οὐδὲ διανοούμενος' ἔφη.* The saying is ascribed to Pittakos by Theon in Spengel rhet. gr. II 97. 102. cf. VM. VII 2 E 8 *mirifice etiam Thales. nam interrogatus an facta hominum deos fallerent 'ne* cogitata *quidem' inquit, ut non solum manus,* sed etiam mentes *puras*

habere vellemus, cum secretis cogitationibus *nostris caeleste numen adesse credidissemus.* Xen. mem. I 1 § 19 Sokrates differed from the vulgar in believing that God knows all things said and done *καὶ τὰ σιγῇ βουλευόμενα.* Clem. Al. str. VI 2 § 23 p. 749 illustrates the story of Glaukos from Aristoph. fr. 553 *δύναται γὰρ ἴσον τῷ ὁρᾶν τὸ νοεῖν.* Ov. amor. III 4 4 5 *quae, quia non liceat, non facit, illa facit.* | *ut iam servaris bene corpus, adultera mens est.* VM. VI 1 § 8 Metellus Celer was *stuprosae mentis acer poenitor,* accusing and procuring the conviction of Cn. Sergius Silus for promising money to a married lady: *non enim* factum *tunc, sed* animus *in quaestionem deductus est, plusque* voluisse peccare nocuit *quam non peccasse profuit.* Sen. de ira I 3 § 1 *verum est, irasci nos laesuris; sed ipsa* cogitatione *nos laedunt et iniuriam qui facturus est iam facit.* id. ben. V 14 § 2 *exercetur et aperitur opere nequitia, non incipit.* id. const. sap. 7 § 4 *omnia* scelera etiam ante effectum operis, *quantum culpae satis est,* perfecta *sunt.* | Ael. v. h. XIV 28 *οὐ γὰρ μόνον ὁ ἀδικήσας κακός, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὁ ἐννοήσας ἀδικῆσαι.* Gell. XI 8 § 23 *furtum sine ulla quoque adtrectatione fieri posse, sola mente atque animo, ut furtum fiat, adnitente.* Cicero's freedman Tiro blamed Cato for denying this position ib. VI=VII 3 §§ 35—37. 42. 47. Apul. flor. IV 20 (p. 98 Oud. with the notes) *etiam* cogitata scelera *non perfecta adhuc* vindicantur, *cruenta mente, pura manu.* Serv. Aen. VI 624. Dorville on Char. V 7 p. 487 Lips. Wetstein on Matt. V 8. 28. In law however dig. XLVIII 19 18 *cogitationis poenam nemo patitur* (yet see ib. 16 § 8. cod. Theod. IX 26 1 *cum pari sorte leges scelus quam* sceleris *puniant* voluntatem). SCELUS COGITAT on the construction cf. Beier on Cic. off. I § 24. The deliberate purpose a main part of the guilt also in Cic. off. I § 27 *in omni iniustitia permultum interest utrum perturbatione aliqua animi, quae plerumque brevis est et ad tempus, an consulto et* cogitata *fiat iniuria.*

INTRA SE lexx. Aen. I 455 456 *artificumque manus* intra se *operumque laborem* | *miratur.*

210 FACTI CRIMEN HABET Prop. III=II 32 1 2 *qui videt, is peccat: qui te non viderit ergo* | *non cupiet:* facti lumina crimen habet. Ov. amor. II 5 6. a. a. I 586. II 272. 634. rem. 328 cet.

CEDO, SI VI 503—5 *Andromachen a fronte videbis;* | *post minor est: credas aliam.* cedo si *breve parvi* | *sortita est lateris spatium?* Ter. Andr. 150 *qui* cedo? 'how so pray?' 383. 'What if he have carried out his design?'

211 PERPETUA ANXIETAS Sen. ep. 105 §§ 7 8. Quintil. XII 1 § 7 *nihil est enim tam occupatum, tam multiforme, tot ac tam variis adfectibus concisum atque laceratum quam mala mens. nam et cum insidiatur, spe, curis, labore distringitur, et, etiam cum sceleris compos fuerit, sollicitudine, paenitentia, poenarum omnium exspectatione torquetur.* NEC II 152. IX 49.

212 MOLARES *μύλαι. μυλῖται ὀδόντες.*

213 DIFFICILI CRESCENTE CIBO Ov. her. 15 122 crescit *et invito* lentus *in ore* cibus. Sen. ep. 82 § 21 non in ore crevit cibus, *non haesit in faucibus, non elapsus est manibus: alacres et ad prandium illi promiserunt et ad cenam.* SETINA V 34 n. X 27 n. plur. as Tibull. III 6 6 Falerna.

214 ALBANI VETERIS PRETIOSA SENECTUS IV 81 n. Crispi iucunda senectus. Jani art. poet. 329 (where Phaedr. *colli longitudinem. corvi stupor. maiestas ducis*). 475. comm. on Phaedr. I 13 12. Lambin on Hor. c. III 5 13. Heindorf on Hor. s. I 2 32. Barth advers. 52 3. ALBANI V 33 n. SENECTUS V 30 n. 31 n. 34.

215 OSTENDAS

you may shew him choicer wine, he frowns at that too. constr. III 100. Hor. ep. I 10 24 cited 239 n. **216** FALERNO this wine needed to be mellowed by age (15 years Cic. Brut. § 287. Plin. XXIII § 34) Hor. s. II 3 115 Heindorf veterisque Falerni. It was mixt with honey (ib. 2 15. 4 24 *Aufidius* forti *miscebat mella* Falerno) or Chian wine (ib. I 10 24 Heindorf), being *severum* (Hor. c. I 27 9), *ardens* (ib. II 11 19). Sil. VII 159—211. **217** cf. Theokr. XXI 4 5 *κἂν ὀλίγον νυκτὸς τις ἐπιμύσσῃσι τὸν ὕπνον, | ἀλφιδίον θορυβεῦσιν ἐφιστάμεναι μελεδῶναι.* Sall. Catil. 15 § 4. Cic. p. Rosc. Am. § 66. in Pis. § 46. Sen. ep. 97 §§ 12—16. 105 §§ 7 8.

218 VERSATA TORO MEMBRA III 279 280. Catull. 50 12. Prop. I 14 21. Sen. de tranq. 2 § 6 *qui non aliter, quam quibus difficilis somnus est,* versant se *et hoc atque illo modo conponunt, donec quietem lassitudine inveniant.* Suet. Calig. 50. DCass. LXI 14 § 4.

219 TEMPLUM ET VIOLATI NUMINIS ARAS same position of gen. IX 68. XIV 16. 20. 109 (Kiaer). VIOLATI NUMINIS ARAS 89 n. **220** SUDORIBUS I 167 n. Gell. IX 15 § 9 a wealthy student, practising for the bar, asked the rhetor Iulianus to hear him declaim. Gellius, who was with Iulianus at Naples for the summer holidays, was of the party. The 'controversy' set for the extemporary display was of the kind called *ἄπορον* '*inexplicabile*'; yet he started off with wonderful rapidity, pouring forth *sensuum verborumque volumina*, amidst the applause of his 'cohort', *Iuliano autem male ac misere rubente et* sudante. **221** TE VIDET IN SOMNIS VIII 213 n. Ios. b. I. VII 11 § 4 of Catullus a persecutor *δείμασι γὰρ ἐξεταράττετο καὶ συνεχῶς ἀνεβόα βλέπειν εἴδωλα τῶν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ πεφονευμένων ἐφεστηκότα καὶ καταίχειν ἑαυτὸν οὐ δυνάμενος ἐξήλλετο τῆς εὐνῆς ὡς βασάνων αὐτῷ καὶ πυρὸς προσφερομένων.* Cic. parad. II § 18. Ov. Ibis 141—160. her. 2 136. 7 72. Hor. epod. 5 92—96. Suet. Cal. 59 the body of Gaius was secretly conveyed into the gardens of Lamia, there half-burnt and slightly covered with soil; his sisters afterwards gave it a decent funeral: *satis constat, prius quam id fieret, hortorum custodes* umbris inquietatos; *the house in which* Gaius was slain, was haunted nightly until it was burnt down. id. Nero 34 (sat. VIII 213 n. DCass. LXI 14 § 4. LXIII 28 § 1) Nero endeavoured to lay his mother's ghost *facto per magos sacro evocare manes et exorare temptavit.* id. Otho 7 *dicitur ea nocte* per quietem pavefactus *gemitus maximos edidisse, repertusque a concursantibus humi ante lectum iacens per omnia piaculorum genera* manes Galbae, *a quo deturbari expellique se viderat, propitiare temptasse.* The haunted house in Plin. ep. VII 27. Ios. ant. XV 7 § 7 and XVI 7 § 2 remorse of Herod. DCass. LXVII 16 § 1 Domitian in a dream saw Rusticus coming upon him with sword drawn, while his patron Minerva had thrown away her armour and plunged into a gulf on a chariot drawn by black horses. Procop. b. G. 11 fin. shortly after the execution of Symmachus, the head of a large fish served up to Theoderic took in his guilty imagination the features of Symmachus, with teeth set, eyes wildly glaring. Quaking with a sudden chill, he ran to his bedroom, ordered many cloaks to be piled on the bed and summoned his physician. B. Büchsenschütz Traum u. Traumdeutung im Alterthume Berl. 1867. Plin. ep. IX 13 § 29. MAIOR IMAGO HUMANA Aen. II 773 *nota* maior imago. Suet. Claud. 2 species *barbarae mulieris* humana amplior. Tac. XI 21 Lipsius.

223 QUI TREPIDANT ET AD OMNIA FULGURA PALLENT order of words as III 187 188. VI 79. Pers. II 35. III 66. V 110 (Kiaer).

AD OMNIA FULGURA PALLENT x 230. Cicero does not use *ad* thus, to denote the occasion of fear etc. Hand Turs. I 101. Suet. Cal. 51 *qui deos tanto opere contemneret,* ad minima tonitrua et fulgura conivere, *caput obvolvere, at vero* ad maiora *proripere se e strato, sub lectumque condere solebat.* DCass. LIX 28 § 4 lightning destroyed the vessel which was to have conveyed the image of Olympian Zeus to be turned into a likeness of Caligula; but when the workmen approached the pedestal, they were affrighted by a loud laugh. § 6 Caligula's mock thunder and lightning. Sen. n. q. II 59 § 11 pavescis ad caeli fragorem et ad inane nubilum trepidas. id. de ira II 2 § 1. III 35 § 3. Luc. V 766 Corte. VI 11. Quintil. decl. 9 § 16 p. 204 *sunt qui* ad *omnium sanguinem* pallescant. ib. tremit ad. ib. 258 p. 474 ad *omnes* terreor *strepitus.* Tert. ad Scap. 2 *nos unum Deum colimus, quem omnes naturaliter nostis,* ad cuius fulgura et tonitrua contremiscitis. Wagner (or Forbiger) on Verg. ecl. 8 3.

FULGURA Cic. divin. II §§ 149 seq. Sen. n. q. VI 2 §§ 4—6. Plut. II 555ª. Suet. Aug. 90 *tonitrua et fulgura paulo infirmius expavescebat, ut semper et ubique pellem vituli marini circumferret pro remedio, atque ad omnem maioris tempestatis suspicionem in abditum et concamaratum locum se reciperet, consternatus olim per nocturnum iter transcursu fulguris.*

224 QUOQUE even at the first rumbling in the air.

225 FORTUITUS possibly trisyllabic, cf. Manil. I 182. Stat. Th. VII 449. Petron. 135 9. L. Müller de re metr. 258 and Mühlmann make the *i* here short, as in *gratuitum* in hendecasyllables Stat. s. I 6 16. *pituita* (Hor. ep. I 1 108. s. II 2 76. Pers. II 57) undoubtedly suffers synizesis. Cf. Voss. de arte gramm. II 37.

On the question whether thunder be accidental (*fortuitum*)(*divinum* Cic. fam. VII 5 § 2), cf. Lucr. II 1100—4. VI 83—422. Hor. s. I 5 101—3. Plin. II §§ 112 113 e.g. *posse et conflictu nubium elidi, ut duorum lapidum, scintillantibus fulgetris. sed haec omnia esse* fortuita. *hinc bruta multa fulmina et vana, ut quae nulla veniant ratione naturae; his percuti montes, his maria, omnesque alios irritos iactus. illa vero fatidica ex alto statisque de causis et ex suis venire sideribus.* Sen. n. q. VI 3 § 1 *proderit praesumere animo nihil horum deos facere, nec* ira numinum *aut caelum concuti aut terram. suas ista causas habent nec ex imperio saeviunt.* Tert. apol. 29. VENTORUM RABIE cf. the *αἰθέριος Δῖνος* of Aristoph. nub. 380—408. Aristot. meteorol. II 9 § 6. Sen. n. q. I 1 §§ 4—9. 12—15. Minuc. Fel. 5 § 9 *nimbis collidentibus tonitrua mugire, rutilare fulgora, fulmina praemicare; adeo passim cadunt, montes inruunt, arboribus incurrunt, sine delectu tangunt loca sacra et profana, homines noxios feriunt, saepe et religiosos.* ib. § 10.

226 IRATUS IGNIS 93. Pind. Nem. V 90 *ζάκοτον ἔγχος.* Aristoph. nub. 397 of the thunderbolt *τοῦτον γὰρ δὴ φανερῶς ὁ Ζεὺς ὑπ' ἐπὶ τοὺς ἐπιόρκους,* where follows the argument, 'why then does he spare Simon, Kleonymos, Theoros? why strike his own temple and oaks?' On 'judgements' see Hom. Od. X 72 n. Cic. harusp. resp. §§ 62 63 the gods speak to men in earthquakes. Prop. III = II 16 47—56 esp. 52 *nec sic de nihilo* fulminis ira cadit. Strabo 19 fin. we tell children pleasant tales to encourage them, tales of terror to deter them: *ἥ τε γὰρ Λάμια μῦθός ἐστι καὶ ἡ Γοργὼ καὶ ὁ Ἐφιάλτης καὶ ἡ Μορμολύκη*...so legislators encourage men to exertion by the tales of Herakles and Theseus, and deter them, *ὅταν κολάσεις παρὰ θεῶν καὶ φόβους καὶ ἀπειλὰς ἢ διὰ λόγων ἢ διὰ τύπων ἀοράτων τινῶν προσδέχωνται, ἢ καὶ πιστεύωσι περιπεσεῖν τινας... κέραννος γὰρ καὶ αἰγὶς καὶ τρίαινα καὶ λαμπάδες καὶ δράκοντες καὶ θυρσό-*

λογχα τῶν θεῶν ὅπλα μῦθοι. Suet. Tib. 69 tonitrua *praeter modum expavescebat et turbatiore caelo numquam non coronam lauream capite gestavit, quod fulmine afflari negetur id genus frondis.* Tac. I 28—30 an eclipse. XIII 17 on the same night Britannicus was murdered and buried *adeo turbidis imbribus, ut vulgus* iram deum *portendi crediderit.* Plut. II 555b. Serv. Aen. IV 209. Lear III 2 49—58. Hor. c. I 3 40 iracunda...fulmina. ib. 34 5 sq. III 5 1. **228** SERENO VII 179. Luc. IX 423 of Libya *nostris reficit sua rura* serenis. Sen. n. q. I 3 § 14. Plin. XI § 14. XVIII § 362. Stat. Th. XI 135. VFl. II 403. Obseq. 1=55. Ambr. de Cain I § 21. Claud. IV cons. Hon. 425. bell. Get. 49. Forcellini. cf. *sudum. nubilum*, esp. abl. to which *sereno* is often opposed.

229 VIGILI FEBRE VII 42 sollicitas...*portas.* Ov. m. III 396 *curae* vigiles.

230 231 MISSUM AD SUA CORPORA MORBUM INFESTO CREDUNT A NUMINE Cels. prooem. p. 1 20 Daremberg we may learn from Homer morbos tum ad iram deorum immortalium relatos esse *et ab isdem opem posci solitam.* **232** TELA Sen. ben. IV 19 § 1 *deos nemo sanus timet. furor est enim metuere salutaria: nec quisquam amat, quos timet. tu denique, Epicure, deum inermem facis: omnia illi* tela, *omnem detraxisti potentiam.* Tac. XIV 22 fin. Nero swam in the *aqua Marcia*, and was thought *potus sacros et caerimoniam loci corpore loto polluisse.* secutaque anceps valetudo iram deum adfirmavit. Suet. Nero 48 in his last flight *tremore terrae et fulgure adverso pavefactus.* DCass. LVII 14 § 7 A.D. 15 some regarded an inundation of the Tiber as a portent, but § 8 Tiberius appointed commissioners to regulate the flow of water. cf. comm. on Hor. c. II 8 1. Casaubon lect. Theocr. c. 10. PECUDEM Pers. V 167 *agnam.* **233** LARIBUS XII 113. PROMITTERE XII 2. 101. Tibull. III 5 33 *nigras pecudes* promittite *Diti.* GALLI XII 96. Plin. X § 49 speaking of the auspices from chickens *hi maxime terrarum imperio imperant,* extis etiam fibrisque haud aliter quam opimae victimae dis grati. cf. § 156. Cocks were sacrificed to Apollo (anthol. Pal. VI 155 3) and to Asklepios (Artemid. V 9 ηὔξατό τις τῷ Ἀσκληπιῷ, εἰ διὰ τοῦ ἔτους ἀνοσος ἔλθοι, θύσειν αὐτῷ ἀλεκτρυόνα. cf. the last words of Sokrates Plato Phaed. 118a where see Wyttenb., Fischer, Gottl. ὦ Κρίτων, τῷ Ἀσκληπιῷ ὀφείλομεν ἀλεκτρυόνα· ἀλλ' ἀπόδοτε καὶ μὴ ἀμελήσητε. Tert. ad nat. II 2. de an. 1). Arn. VII 8 e.g. *quae causa est, ut si ego porcum occidero, deus mutet adfectum animosque et rabiem ponat, si* gallinulam, *vitulum sub illius oculis atque altaribus concremaro, oblivionem inducat iniuriae?* ib. 16. Costly birds were sacrificed to Caligula DCass. LIX 28 § 6. Luc. bis acc. 5 f. **235** contrast VIII 255—8 the Decii acceptable as an atoning sacrifice for whole armies, being of greater value than what they died to save. DL. VI 28 Diogenes was moved to wrath by those who offered sacrifices to recover health, and in the very sacrifice feasted against health.

236—249 The wicked are unstable; bold in the flush of sin, alive to its guilt when it is done; still remorse does not mend inbred habits nor restore a blush to the brazen forehead. No man stops at the first crime: our treacherous friend will be snared and suffer execution or live a convict on some Egean rock swarming with great exiles. You will triumph in your revenge, and confess at last that heaven is neither deaf nor blind.

236 MOBILIS NATURA MALORUM Sen. de otio 1=28 § 2 *inter cetera mala illud pessimum est, quod vitia ipsa* mutamus...*aliud ex alio* placet vexat-

que nos hoc quoque quod iudicia nostra non tantum prava, sed etiam levia *sunt. fluctuamur aliudque ex alio conprehendimus. petita relinquimus, relicta repetimus.* § 3 *alternae inter cupiditatem nostram et paenitentiam vices sunt.* id. ep. 47 § 21 *hoc habent inter cetera boni mores, placent sibi, permanent:* levis est malitia, saepe mutatur, *non in melius, sed in aliud.*

237 seq. Quintil. decl. 3 14 esp. pp. 623 624 *tu fortasse, cum miserum patrem trucidares, tollentem ad sidera manus risisti. inane hoc supra nos vacuumque cura caelestium putabas: sunt illa vera, quae extremo miseri spiritu dicebantur:* 'dabis mihi, scelerate, poenas: persequar quandoque et occurram'...*nec tamen illa mihi vana quorumdam esse videtur persuasio, qui credunt non extrinsecus has furias venire, nec ullius deorum impulsu hanc mortalibus incidisse dementiam, sed nasci intus: conscientiam esse, quae torqueat...repetita toties confessio est. ecquid concipitis animis imaginem illam, quae hoc coegit? stabat profecto ante oculos laceratus et adhuc cruentus pater.* Plut. II 554^{f} seq. *ἡ γὰρ ἰταμότης ἐκείνη καὶ τὸ θρασὺ τῆς κακίας ἄχρι τῶν ἀδικημάτων ἰσχυρόν ἐστι καὶ πρόχειρον, εἶτα τοῦ πάθους ὥσπερ πνεύματος ὑπολείποντος, ἀσθενὲς καὶ ταπεινὸν ὑποπίπτει τοῖς φόβοις καὶ ταῖς δεισιδαιμονίαις.* Cic. legg. 1 § 40. p. Rosc. Am. §§ 65—67.

237 ADMITTUNT x 340 n. SUPEREST 109.

CONSTANTIA 77. 238 I 166 n. III 50.

239 AD MORES NATURA RECURRIT x 303 n. Hor. s. II 7 74. ep. I 10 24 25 Obbar *naturam* expellas furca, tamen usque recurret | *et mala perrumpet furtim fastidia victrix.* Sen. brev. vit. 6 § 3 *sed his querellis nec alios* mutaverunt *nec se ipsos. nam cum verba eruperunt,* adfectus ad consuetudinem relabuntur. id. ep. 25 § 3. 2 Pet. 2 22 Grotius. Wetstein. 242 ATTRITA DE FRONTE Cic. Tusc. III § 41 *cum os* perfricuisti. Calvus to Vatinius in Quintil. IX 2 § 25 perfrica frontem *et dic te digniorem, qui praetor fieres, quam Catonem.* Mart. XI 27 7 *at cum* perfricuit frontem *posuitque pudorem.* Lucian vit. auct. 10 *τὸ ἐρυθριᾶν ἀπόξεσον τοῦ προσώπου παντελῶς.* Victorius (v. l. VIII 6) compares Ath. 213^{c} (where Athenio, who of a poor philosopher became tyrant of Athens, having described the successes of Mithradates, *τρίψας τὸ μέτωπον*, persuaded the Athenians to revolt from Rome) and Strabo 603 speaking of audacious critics of Homer: *ἐχρῆν γὰρ καὶ τοῦτο πλάσαι παρατριψαμένους τὸ μέτωπον καὶ μὴ χωλὸν ἐᾶν καὶ ἕτοιμον πρὸς ἔλεγχον ἅπαξ ἤδη ἀποτετολμηκόταs.* FRONTE II 8. VIII 189. Pers. v 103 104 if a ploughman, ignorant of astronomy, were to seek command of a vessel, *exclamet Melicerta perisse* | frontem *de rebus.* Hier. ep. 18=22 (IV 2 p. 41) *quae* rubore frontis abstrito *parasitos vincunt mimorum.* RUBOREM XI 54 55.

244 DABIT VESTIGIA cf. *dare colla sub iuga.*

245 CARCERIS UNCUM x 66 n. Ov. Ibis 164. Burn Rome and Camp. 80.

245—247 CARCERIS UNCUM AUT MARIS AEGAEI RUPEM SCOPULOSQUE FREQUENTES EXULIBUS MAGNIS I 73 n. *aude aliquid* brevibus Gyaris et carcere *dignum.* x 16 n. 170 n. Plin. ep. III 9 § 33 Norbanus Licinianus in insulam *relegatus est.* Philo in Flacc. 21 (I 543 M). legat. 43 (I 595) Gaius (Caligula) sent orders to Andros and elsewhere for the execution of the exiles. Tert. spect. 23 pr. *cum igitur humana recordatio etiam obstrepente gratia voluptatis damnandos eos censeat ademptis bonis dignitatum in quendam* scopulum *famositatis.* Fr. v. Holtzendorff die Deportationsstrafe im röm. Alterthum Leipz. 1859.

248 NOMINIS Bentley on Hor. c. III 27 34.

249 NEC SURDUM NEC TIRESIAN V 138

139 *nullus*...Aeneas nec filia. contrast Sen. Med. 1035 Iason to M. *testare* nullos esse, *qua veheris*, deos. Cic. n. d. III § 83 saying of Diogenes: *Harpalum, qui temporibus illis praedo felix habebatur*, contra deos testimonium dicere, quod in illa fortuna tam diu viveret. Divine judgement on perjury Il. Γ 280. T 260. Eur. Oenom. fr. 581 Nauck *ἐγὼ μὲν εὖτ' ἂν τοὺς κακοὺς ὁρῶ βροτῶν | πίπτοντας, εἶναι φημὶ δαιμόνων γένος.* Xen. Hell. V 4 § 1. Kyrop. V 4 § 31. VIII 7 § 22. Plut. Dion 58 § 2.

SURDUM Sen. ben. IV 4 § 2 speaking of the universality of prayer: *quod profecto non fieret nec in hunc furorem omnes mortales consensissent adloquendi* surda *numina et inefficaces deos, nisi nossemus illorum beneficia nunc oblata ultro, nunc orantibus data.* Zenob. III 49 *εἰς θεῶν ὦτα ἦλθεν.*

TIRESIAN caecum X 318 n. Apollod. III 6 7 § 1 Heyne. Ov. m. III 322 Burman. 335—8. blinded by Pallas, whom he had seen in the bath (cf. Aktaeon) Pherekydes fr. 50. Dicaearch. fr. 30. Kallim. lavacr. Pall. 82 Spanheim. Prop. V=IV 9 57 58. N. Schell de Tiresia Graecorum vate Lips. 1851.

ADDENDA.

26 Boissier la relig. des Rom. II 177 comments on the exaggeration here. 38 Calpurn. I 42—4 *aurea secura cum pace renascitur aetas | et redit ad terras tandem squalore situque | alma Themis posito.* 46 TURBA DEORUM Cic. legg. II § 19 *separatim nemo habessit deos neve novos neve advenas nisi publice adscitos.* 65 Schiller Nero 138 n. 6 justly says: 'we must not underrate the importance of prodigies; how much even enlightened people thought of them appears from Sen. qu. n. II 49 seq. [various kinds of thunder, some portending death and exile, some a consulate to the holder's harm, an inheritance which will cause more loss than gain cet. cet.] VII 1 and 17.' 78—83 Strabo p 19 fin. cited on 226. Lasaulx Studien 209. 229.

83 QUIDQUID TELORUM Liv. III 17 § 5 quidquid patrum plebisque est. 25 § 8 '*et haec' inquit 'sacrata quercus et* quidquid deorum est, *audiant, foedus a vobis ruptum.*'

98 ARCHIGENE on the ē Lachmann Lucr. I 739. Bentley Hor. c. III 12 8. 100 Hom. Il. IV 160—2. Wyttenb. on Plut. II 549ᵃ. Grang. here. 102 SED ET XII 41. glossary to Beda h. e. III IV (Cambr. 1878).

EXORABILE Prop. III=II 30 11 *et iam si pecces*, deus exorabilis illest. 105 XI 177 n. Lact. II 4 §§ 20 21. Henriot moeurs juridiques . . de l'anc. Rome d'après les poëtes lat. Par. 1865 III 44 45. 119 147 n.

121 CYNICOS see DL. VI §§ 30 31 the wise discipline enforced by Diogenes on his pupils. 136—139 cf. the complaint of Polyb. VI 56 § 13 after saying that the modern disbelief in the gods and *ὑπὲρ τῶν ἐν ᾅδου* is irrational and dangerous *τοιγαροῦν, χωρὶς τῶν ἄλλων, οἱ τὰ κοινὰ χειρίζοντες παρὰ μὲν τοῖς Ἕλλησιν, ἐὰν ταλάντου μόνον πιστευθῶσιν, ἀντιγραφεῖς ἔχοντες δέκα καὶ σφραγῖδας τοιαύτας καὶ μάρτυρας διπλασίους οὐ δύνανται τηρεῖν τὴν πίστιν.* among the Romans an oath is still sacred.

145 INCENDIA SULPURE COEPTA Sen. n. q. I 1 § 8 *apud nos quoque* ramenta sulpure adspersa ignem ex intervallo trahunt. 148 XII 47 n. 180 AT VINDICTA BONUM VITA IUCUNDIUS Attila in Iordan. 89 quid viro forti suavius, quam vindictam manu quaerere? magnum munus a natura animum ultione satiare.

asks Calvinus 'go unpunished?' "Suppose the criminal" is the reply "given over to execution at our will: his death will not repair your present loss, nor secure you against a like wrong for the future; but you will encounter, if you shed but a few drops of blood, the detestation of mankind." 'Yet' it may be retorted 'revenge is sweet.'

180 Achilles Il. XVIII 108—110 calls χόλος sweeter than honey. Publil. Syr. 230 Sp inimicum ulcisci, vitam accipere est alteram. Sen. de ira II 32 § 1.

181 NEMPE true: the ignorant maintain this. on the ellipsis of the verb cf. XI 5 n.

182 LEVIBUS CAUSIS Sen. de ira II 25 § 1 *parum agilis est puer aut tepidior aqua poturo aut turbatus torus aut mensa neglegentius posita.* § 3 *quid est enim cur tussis alicuius aut sternutamentum aut musca parum curiose fugata in rabiem agat aut obversatus canis aut clavis neglegentis servi manibus elapsa?* § 4 *feret iste aequo animo civile convicium,... cuius aures tracti subsellii stridor offendit? perpetietur hic famem et aestivae expeditionis sitim, qui puero male diluenti nivem irascitur?*

183 ADEO = immo Hand Turs. I 153.

184 XV 106 107 *melius nos | Zenonis praecepta monent.* Zeller III³ (1) 316. Langius polyanthea s. vv. *ira. ultio.*

CHRYSIPPUS II 5. Born B.C. 283; he attended the lectures of Zenon (ob. B.C. 260) and Kleanthes, whom he succeeded as head of the Stoic school DL. VII 183 *εἰ μὴ γὰρ ἦν Χρύσιππος, οὐκ ἂν ἦν στοά.* See Sen. de clem. and de ira. Stob. flor. XX.

MITE THALETIS INGENIUM IV 39 n. 81 n. X 75 n. Ammian. XXX 8 § 6 *ut* Isocratis *memorat* pulchritudo. Thales of Miletos, one of the seven wise men. One of the sayings ascribed to him witnesses to the sweetness of revenge DL. I § 36 *πῶς ἂν τις ἀτυχίαν ῥᾷστα φέροι; εἰ τοὺς ἐχθροὺς χεῖρον πράσσοντας βλέποι.* The next maxim however is Christian: 'how shall we live the best and most righteous lives?' 'By not doing ourselves what we blame in others.' § 37 a lesson appropriate to our text *μὴ πλούτει κακῶς μηδὲ διαβαλλέτω σε λόγος πρὸς τοὺς πίστεως κεκοινωνηκότας.* His name was proverbial Benseler Eigennamen. Aristoph. nub. 180 *τί δῆτ' ἐκεῖνον τὸν Θαλῆν θαυμάζομεν;* id. av. 1009 *ἄνθρωπος Θαλῆς.* Plaut. Bacch. 122 *quem ego sapere nimio plus censui quam* Thalem. capt. 271. rud. 1003.

185 DULCI HYMETTO because of its honey Hor. c. II 6 14 15 *ubi non* Hymetto | mella *decedunt.* id. s. II 2 15. In the days of Synesios (ep. 136) Athens was more famous for its honey than its philosophy. Meurs. reliq. Att. 10.

SENEX Socrates, who was 70 years of age at the time of his trial B.C. 399 Plat. Kriton 52ᵉ. apol. 17ᵈ Fischer. On his placability cf. Sen. de ira I 15 § 3 *Socrates servo ait 'caederem te, nisi irascerer.' admonitionem servi in tempus sanius distulit, illo tempore se admonuit.* ib. III 11 § 2 *Socratem aiunt colapho percussum nihil amplius dixisse quam 'molestum esse, quod nescirent homines, quando cum galea prodire deberent.'* id. const. sap. 18 § 5. ep. 104 § 27 28. Cic. Tusc. I § 99. III § 31. Plat. apol. 41ᵈ *ἔγωγε τοῖς καταψηφισαμένοις μου καὶ τοῖς κατηγόροις οὐ πάνυ χαλεπαίνω.* Wyttenb. on Plut. II 10ᵉ.

186 ACCEPTAE the technical term for 'taking' medicine, poison etc. cf. 187 *dare.* Suet. Nero 33 *in quo cibi genere* venenum *is* acceperat. Burman on Quintil. II 312.

CICUTAE VII 206 n. Plato Lys. 219ᵉ. Ael. v. h. I 16. IX 21. DL. II 42. cf. St Mark 16 18. Imbert-Gourbeyre de la mort de Socrate par la ciguë, ou recherches botaniques, philologiques, historiques, physiologiques et thérapeutiques sur cette plante. *Paris* Baillière 1875.

187 ACCUSATORI Meletos, who in

Plato (19b etc.) appears more prominently than Anytos or Lykon.

DARE I 158 n. Mühlmann col. 486 fin. **187—189** Hor. ep. I 1 41 42 *virtus est* vitium fugere et sapientia prima | stultitia caruisse. Sen. ep. 28 § 9 from Epicurus initium est salutis notitia peccati. Obbar on Hor. ep. I 1 41 42.

190 seq. Sen. de ira I 13 §§ 4 5. 20 § 3 *iracundia nihil amplum decorumque molitur. contra mihi videtur veternosi et infelicis animi, imbecillitatis sibi conscii, saepe indolescere, ut exulcerata et aegra corpora quae ad tactus levissimos gemunt. ita* ira muliebre maxime et puerile vitium est. *at incidit et in viros. nam viris quoque puerilia ac muliebria ingenia sunt.* ib. III 5 §§ 7 8 *ille ingens animus et verus aestimator sui non vindicat iniuriam, quia non sentit...ultio doloris confessio est: non est magnus animus, quem incurvat iniuria.* ib. II 34 § 1 pusilli hominis et miseri est, repetere mordentem.

191 COLLIGE Pers. V 85 Jahn. Ov. her. 11 88. Gell. VI=VII 3 § 35. lexx. s. v. *colligo* (also *collectio*, which occurs Ambr. hexaem. IV § 14. Iren. III 26 § 6).

192—235 How can they be said to have escaped, whom conscience scourges? 'Tis a punishment more cruel than any devised by Caedicius or Rhadamanthus, to be haunted night and day by an accuser in one's own breast. The Pythian priestess warned the Spartan Glaukos, who had asked, whether or no he should break trust and maintain the cheat by perjury, that he would not escape vengeance. So he returned the deposit; but as his honesty was due to fear, not to principle, he and all his house were swept away. Such is the retribution due to the mere intention of sinning; for he who designs a sin, is guilty of the act. What if he have executed it? he is in constant terror; the daintiest wine cannot drown his care. If he fall into a doze, the god whose altar he has violated, the man whom he has wronged, rise before him in his dreams and drive him to confess. Every flash of lightning seems to such men aimed point-blank at them; every attack of disease a judgement on their sins. They dare not bring an offering in their stead; for what hope is there for the guilty? What victim but is worthier to live?

192 FEMINA X 321 n. epist. Corneliae matris Gracchorum (Nep. p. 123 Halm) *dices* pulchrum *esse* inimicos ulcisci: *id neque maius neque pulchrius cuiquam atque mihi esse videtur, sed si liceat re publica salva ea persequi.* Sen. clem. I 5 § 5 *magni autem animi est proprium, placidum esse tranquillumque et iniurias offensionesque superne despicere.* muliebre est furere in ira.

CUR TAMEN etc. Cic. paradox. § 18 *te miseriae, te aerumnae premunt omnes, qui te beatum, qui florentem putas; te lubidines* torquent; *tu dies noctesque* cruciaris, *cui nec sat est quod est et id ipsum ne non diuturnum sit futurum times;* te conscientiae stimulant maleficiorum tuorum; *te metus exanimant iudiciorum atque legum:* quocumque adspexisti, ut furiae sic tuae tibi occurrunt iniuriae, quae te suspirare libere non sinunt. Sen. cited 174 n. id. ep. 97 § 14 *prima illa et maxima peccantium poena est peccasse nec ullum scelus...inpunitum est; quoniam sceleris in scelere supplicium est.* § 15 *consentiamus mala facinora conscientia* flagellari *et plurima illi* tormentorum *esse eo, quod perpetua illam sollicitudo urget ac* verberat. ib. 87 §§ 22—5. 105 §§ 7 8. Pers. III 35—43. Boeth. cons. IV pros. 1. 3. 4. 5. Sil. XIII 285—295. **194** HABET ATTONITOS Ter. haut. 461 Bentley and Gronov *omnis* sollicitos habuit. Cic. fam. II 16 § 1 *quae non meum animum magis* sollicitum habent *quam tuum.* id. Att. XVI

1 § 3 *Dymaeos agro pulsos mare* infestum habere *nil mirum.* Cato mai. § 66 *angere atque* sollicitam habere *nostram aetatem.* Sen. tranquill. 2 § 10 *mille fluctus mantis incertae, quam spes incohatae* habent suspensam deploratam tristem. Plin. ep. II 9 § 1 anxium *me et* inquietum habet *petitio.* Tac. ann. II 57 *cunctaque socialia prospere composita non ideo* laetum *Germanicum* habebant. ib. 65 *nihil aeque Tiberium* anxium habebat. Nonius s. v. *habere.* Gronov. obs. eccl. c. 17 p. 180. Fabri on Liv. XXII 4 § 5. 23 § 2. Ramshorn 948 seq. Mühlmann col. 1049 1050.

ATTONITOS XII 21 n.

SURDO VERBERE VII 71 n. Plin. XIX § 20 surdis ictibus, *et qui non exaudiantur.*

195 ANIMO TORTORE XIV 21 n. Bentley (cf. Orelli) on Hor. c. IV 9 39 'observandum, optimos quosque scriptores non aliter interdum de animo, quam de persona quapiam loqui.' add Sen. ep. 124 § 23 *animus aemulator Dei.*

FLAGELLUM I 166 167. Aesch. Eum. 155—160. Lucr. III 1017 1018 after speaking of all human instruments of torture *quae tamen etsi absunt,* at mens sibi conscia factis | *praemetuens adhibet stimulos terretque* flagellis. Munro on Lucr. III 1023. V 1154. Cic. p. Rosc. Am. § 67. Ov. Ibis 153—60. Luc. VII 771—86 esp. 783 784 *hunc infera monstra* flagellant. | *et quantum poenae misero* mens conscia *donat.* Plut. II 277ª is that true, which some Romans affirm? and, as the philosophers of the school of *Chrysippos* think φαῦλα δαιμόνια περινοστεῖν, οἷς οἱ θεοὶ δημίοις χρῶνται κολασταῖς ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀνοσίους καὶ ἀδίκους ἀνθρώπους· οὕτως οἱ Λάρητες ἐρινυώδεις τινές εἰσι καὶ ποινιμοι δαίμονες. cf. Wyttenb. ib. 276ᵉ. [Quintil.] decl. XII § 28 *meum sane conscientia urunt animum intus scelerum faces; et quoties facta reputavi,* flagella *mentis sonant, ultrices video furias.* Obbar on Hor. ep. I 2 59. Pers. III 39—43.

197 CAEDICIUS *gravis* with *Caedicius* as *pugnacis* with *Tulli* in V 57 et *Tulli census pugnacis* et *Anci.* schol. 'aulicum Neronis crudelissimum fuisse vult intellegi.' A pleader of the name XVI 46.

RHADAMANTHUS I 10 n. Sosikrates in schol. Aristoph. av. 521 Rh. the most just of men allowed none to swear by the gods, but bad men swear by goose and dog and ram and the like. Lasaulx Studien 200 201. He decided important disputes by taking oaths of the parties Plat. legg. 293ᶜ. Aen. VI 566 567 (cf. Heyne exc. 11) *Gnosius haec* Rhadamanthus *habet durissima regna,* | castigat*que auditque dolos* cogitque fateri. Ov. m. IV 444 of the occupations of the departed *parsque* forum *celebrat.* tr. IV 10 88 shades of my parents, if my fame reaches you *et sunt in* Stygio *crimina nostra* foro. In Lucian catapl. 28 Rh. is in doubt, whether to cast the tyrant Megapenthes into Pyriphlegethon or to throw him to Kerberos; by the advice, however, of Kyniskos, he leaves him to the more agonising tortures of remorse, denying him access to the waters of Lethe.

198 NOCTE DIEQUE III 105. Ov. m. II 343. XII 46. Pont. III 1 40. Mart. X 58 11. XI 56 6. Stat. Th. XI 377.

TESTEM 2 n. Sen. ep. 43 § 5 *si honesta sunt quae facis, omnes sciant:* si turpia, quid refert neminem scire, cum tu scias? o te miserum, si contemnis hunc testem. prov. in Quintil. V 11 § 41 conscientia mille testes.

199 SPARTANO CUIDAM Glaukos, son of Epikydes, was requested by a Milesian, who had heard the fame of his uprightness, to keep in trust for him a sum of money. Long afterwards the sons of the Milesian reclaimed the deposit. Glaukos, denying all recollection of the matter, promised to make inquiries, and give a final answer in four

months' time. Meanwhile he went to Delphi Hdt. VI 86 (where see Valck. Wess. Bähr) *ἐπειρωτῶντα δὲ αὐτὸν τὸ χρηστήριον εἰ ὅρκῳ τὰ χρήματα λήῖσεται, ἡ Πυθίη μετέρχεται τοισίδε τοῖσι ἔπεσι· 'Γλαῦκ' Ἐπικυδείδη, τὸ μὲν αὐτίκα κέρδιον οὕτω | ὅρκῳ νικῆσαι καὶ χρήματα λῃΐσσασθαι. | ὅμνυ· ἐπεὶ θάνατός γε καὶ εὔορκον μένει ἄνδρα. | ἀλλ' Ὅρκου παῖς ἐστὶν ἀνώνυμος, οὐδ' ἔπι χεῖρες, | οὐδὲ πόδες· κραιπνὸς δὲ μετέρχεται, εἰσόκε πᾶσαν | συμμάρψας ὀλέσει γενεὴν καὶ οἶκον ἅπαντα. | ἀνδρὸς δ' εὐόρκου γενεὴ μετόπισθεν ἀμείνων.' ταῦτα ἀκούσας ὁ Γλαῦκος συγγνώμην τὸν θεὸν παραιτέετο αὐτῷ σχεῖν τῶν ῥηθέντων, ἡ δὲ Πυθίη ἔφη, τὸ πειρηθῆναι τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ τὸ ποιῆσαι ἴσον δύνασθαι. Γλαῦκος μὲν δὴ μεταπεμψάμενος τοὺς Μιλησίους ξείνους ἀποδιδοῖ σφι τὰ χρήματα...Γλαύκου νῦν οὔτε τι ἀπόγονόν ἐστι οὐδέν, οὐτ' ἰσγίη οὐδεμία νομιζομένη εἶναι Γλαύκου, ἐκτέτριπταί τε πρόρριζος ἐκ Σπάρτης.* Paus. II 18 § 2. VIII 7 § 8 where (as in Hes. op. 285) the last verse of the oracle is given. cf. a like tempting of the oracle Hdt. I 159 and Balaam.

200 DUBITARET Aen. IX 188 189 *percipe porro | quid* dubitem *et quae nunc animo sententia surgat.* 201 202 IURE TUERI IURANDO Hor. s. II 3 179 180 iure | iurando *obstringam.*

204 MORIBUS principle Nägelsbach Stylistik § 12 1.

TAMEN though he returned it. 205 VOCEM ADYTI DIGNAM TEMPLO VIII 126 n. Luc. IX 565 of Cato *effudit* dignas adytis *e pectore* voces. Hdt. I 159 § 2 *λέγεται φωνὴν ἐκ τοῦ ἀδύτου γενέσθαι.* Ov. m. XV 635 636 *cortinaque reddidit ima | hanc* adyto vocem. 206 TOTA CUM PROLE DOMOQUE comm. on exod. 20 5. Hom. Il. IV 162. Solon. 13 31 32 Bergk. Theogn. 206. Hdt. VII 137. Soph. Ai. 1177 1178 *κακὸς κακῶς ἄθαπτος ἐκπέσοι χθονός, | γένους ἅπαντος ῥίζαν ἐξημημένος.* Eur. Alkm. fr. 83. Nägelsbach nachhomer. Theol. 34 35. Aristoph. ran. 587 588 Dionysos to Xanthos. 'if I ever take them from you again *πρόρριζος αὐτός, ἡ γυνή, τὰ παιδία, | κάκιστ' ἀπολοίμην,*' where Fritzsche quotes exx. of such oaths from the orators Antipho caed. Herod. § 11. Aeschin. c. Ktes. § 110. Dem. f. l. p. 363. Lykurg. Leokr. § 79. Böckh CIG n. 916. 989 seq. 2826 seq. 3044. 3095. 3137. 3562. Lasaulx Studien 169. 176. 190. 196. 197. 199 on the punishment of false swearers and their posterity: Valck. on Eur. Hipp. 826. Ph. 941. orac. in Ael. v. h. III 43. ibid. XIII 2. oath of the Samnites B.C. 293 Liv. X 38 § 10 *in exsecrationem capitis* familiaeque et stirpis; of Scipio B.C. 216 ib. XXII 53 § 11. Ios. ant. VIII 1 § 4. Plut. qu. rom. 44 every oath *εἰς κατάραν τελευτᾷ τῆς ἐπιορκίας.* Cic. n. d. III § 90 to the Stoics *dicitis eam vim deorum esse, ut, etiam si quis morte poenas sceleris effugerit, expetantur eae poenae | a liberis, a nepotibus, a posteris.* lexx. under *ἐξώλης. πρόρριζος.* DCass. LIX 11 § 3 Livius Geminius, a senator, swore that he saw Drusilla ascending to heaven *καὶ τοῖς θεοῖς συγγιγνομένην,...ἐξώλειαν καὶ ἑαυτῷ καὶ τοῖς παισίν, εἰ ψεύδοιτο, ἐπαρασάμενος.* VFl. IV 33. Pers. II 25 do you think that Iuppiter has forgiven you, because the holm-oak is sooner blasted by his thunder *quam tuque* domusque?

207 LONGA though only remotely connected.

208 HAS PATITUR POENAS PECCANDI SOLA VOLUNTAS alliteration as in Ov. m. IV 467 *perpetuas* patitur poenas.

209 210 SCELUS INTRA SE TACITUM QUI COGITAT ULLUM FACTI CRIMEN HABET comm. on exod. 20 17. DL. I 36 Thales was asked *εἰ λάθοι θεοὺς ἀνθρωπος ἀδικῶν· 'ἀλλ' οὐδὲ διανοούμενος' ἔφη.* The saying is ascribed to Pittakos by Theon in Spengel rhet. gr. II 97. 102. cf. VM. VII 2 E 8 *mirifice etiam Thales. nam interrogatus an facta hominum deos fallerent 'ne* cogitata *quidem' inquit, ut non solum manus,* sed etiam mentes *puras*

habere vellemus, cum secretis cogitationibus *nostris caeleste numen adesse credidissemus.* Xen. mem. I 1 § 19 Sokrates differed from the vulgar in believing that God knows all things said and done *καὶ τὰ σιγῇ βουλευόμενα.* Clem. Al. str. VI 2 § 23 p. 749 illustrates the story of Glaukos from Aristoph. fr. 553 *δύναται γὰρ ἴσον τῷ ὁρᾶν τὸ νοεῖν.* Ov. amor. III 4 4 5 *quae, quia non liceat, non facit, illa facit.* | *ut iam servaris bene corpus, adultera mens est.* VM. VI 1 § 8 Metellus Celer was *stuprosae mentis acer poenitor,* accusing and procuring the conviction of Cn. Sergius Silus for promising money to a married lady: *non enim* factum *tunc, sed* animus *in quaestionem deductus est, plusque* voluisse peccare nocuit *quam non peccasse profuit.* Sen. de ira I 3 § 1 *verum est, irasci nos laesuris; sed ipsa* cogitatione *nos laedunt et iniuriam qui facturus est iam facit.* id. ben. V 14 § 2 *exercetur et aperitur opere nequitia, non incipit.* id. const. sap. 7 § 4 *omnia* scelera etiam ante effectum operis, *quantum culpae satis est,* perfecta *sunt.* | Ael. v. h. XIV 28 *οὐ γὰρ μόνον ὁ ἀδικήσας κακός, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὁ ἐννοήσας ἀδικῆσαι.* Gell. XI 8 § 23 *furtum sine ulla quoque adtrectatione fieri posse, sola mente atque animo, ut furtum fiat, adnitente.* Cicero's freedman Tiro blamed Cato for denying this position ib. VI=VII 3 §§ 35—37. 42. 47. Apul. flor. IV 20 (p. 98 Oud. with the notes) *etiam* cogitata scelera *non perfecta adhuc* vindicantur, *cruenta mente, pura manu.* Serv. Aen. VI 624. Dorville on Char. V 7 p. 487 Lips. Wetstein on Matt. V 8. 28. In law however dig. XLVIII 19 18 *cogitationis poenam nemo patitur* (yet see ib. 16 § 8. cod. Theod. IX 26 1 *cum pari sorte leges scelus quam* sceleris *puniant* voluntatem).

SCELUS COGITAT on the construction cf. Beier on Cic. off. I § 24. The deliberate purpose a main part of the guilt also in Cic. off. I § 27 *in omni iniustitia permultum interest utrum perturbatione aliqua animi, quae plerumque brevis est et ad tempus, an consulto et* cogitata *fiat iniuria.*

INTRA SE lexx. Aen. I 455 456 *artificumque manus* intra se *operumque laborem* | *miratur.*

210 FACTI CRIMEN HABET Prop. III=II 32 1 2 *qui videt, is peccat: qui te non viderit ergo* | *non cupiet:* facti lumina crimen habet. Ov. amor. II 5 6. a. a. I 586. II 272. 634. rem. 328 cet.

CEDO, SI VI 503—5 *Andromachen a fronte videbis;* | *post minor est: credas aliam.* cedo si *breve parvi* | *sortita est lateris spatium?* Ter. Andr. 150 *qui* cedo? 'how so pray?' 383. 'What if he have carried out his design?'

211 PERPETUA ANXIETAS Sen. ep. 105 §§ 7 8. Quintil. XII 1 § 7 *nihil est enim tam occupatum, tam multiforme, tot ac tam variis adfectibus concisum atque laceratum quam mala mens. nam et cum insidiatur, spe, curis, labore distringitur, et, etiam cum sceleris compos fuerit, sollicitudine, paenitentia, poenarum omnium exspectatione torquetur.*

NEC II 152. IX 49.

212 MOLARES *μύλαι. μυλῖται ὀδόντες.*

213 DIFFICILI CRESCENTE CIBO Ov. her. 15 122 crescit *et invito* lentus *in ore* cibus. Sen. ep. 82 § 21 non in ore crevit cibus, *non haesit in faucibus, non elapsus est manibus: alacres et ad prandium illi promiserunt et ad cenam.*

SETINA V 34 n. X 27 n. plur. as Tibull. III 6 6 Falerna.

214 ALBANI VETERIS PRETIOSA SENECTUS IV 81 n. Crispi iucunda senectus. Jani art. poet. 329 (where Phaedr. *colli longitudinem. corvi stupor. maiestas ducis*). 475. comm. on Phaedr. I 13 12. Lambin on Hor. c. III 5 13. Heindorf on Hor. s. I 2 32. Barth advers. 52 3.

ALBANI V 83 n. SENECTUS V 80 n. 31 n. 34.

215 OSTENDAS

you may shew him choicer wine, he frowns at that too. constr. III 100. Hor. ep. I 10 24 cited 239 n. 216 FALERNO this wine needed to be mellowed by age (15 years Cic. Brut. § 287. Plin. XXIII § 34) Hor. s. II 3 115 Heindorf veterisque Falerni. It was mixt with honey (ib. 2 15. 4 24 *Aufidius* forti *miscebat mella* Falerno) or Chian wine (ib. I 10 24 Heindorf), being *severum* (Hor. c. I 27 9), *ardens* (ib. II 11 19). Sil. VII 159—211. 217 cf. Theokr. XXI 4 5 *κἂν ὀλίγον νυκτός τις ἐπιμύσσῃσι τὸν ὕπνον, | ἀλφιδίου θορυβεῦσιν ἐφιστάμεναι μελεδῶναι.* Sall. Catil. 15 § 4. Cic. p. Rosc. Am. § 66. in Pis. § 46. Sen. ep. 97 §§ 12—16. 105 §§ 7 8.

218 VERSATA TORO MEMBRA III 279 280. Catull. 50 12. Prop. I 14 21. Sen. de tranq. 2 § 6 *qui non aliter, quam quibus difficilis somnus est,* versant se *et hoc atque illo modo conponunt, donec quietem lassitudine inveniant.* Suet. Calig. 50. DCass. LXI 14 § 4.

219 TEMPLUM ET VIOLATI NUMINIS ARAS same position of gen. IX 68. XIV 16. 20. 109 (Kiaer). VIOLATI NUMINIS ARAS 89 n. 220 SUDORIBUS I 167 n. Gell. IX 15 § 9 a wealthy student, practising for the bar, asked the rhetor Iulianus to hear him declaim. Gellius, who was with Iulianus at Naples for the summer holidays, was of the party. The 'controversy' set for the extemporary display was of the kind called *ἄπορον 'inexplicabile'*; yet he started off with wonderful rapidity, pouring forth *sensuum verborumque volumina*, amidst the applause of his 'cohort', *Iuliano autem male ac misere rubente et* sudante. 221 TE VIDET IN SOMNIS VIII 213 n. Ios. b. I. VII 11 § 4 of Catullus a persecutor *δείμασι γὰρ ἐξεταράττετο καὶ συνεχῶς ἀνεβόα βλέπειν εἴδωλα τῶν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ πεφονευμένων ἐφεστηκότα καὶ καταέχειν ἑαυτὸν οὐ δυνάμενος ἐξήλλετο τῆς εὐνῆς ὡς βασάνων αὐτῷ καὶ πυρὸς προσφερομένων.* Cic. parad. II § 18. Ov. Ibis 141—160. her. 2 136. 7 72. Hor. epod. 5 92—96. Suet. Cal. 59 the body of Gaius was secretly conveyed into the gardens of Lamia, there half-burnt and slightly covered with soil; his sisters afterwards gave it a decent funeral: *satis constat, prius quam id fieret, hortorum custodes* umbris inquietatos; *the house in which* Gaius was slain, was haunted nightly until it was burnt down. id. Nero 34 (sat. VIII 213 n. DCass. LXI 14 § 4. LXIII 28 § 1) Nero endeavoured to lay his mother's ghost *facto per magos sacro evocare manes et exorare temptavit.* id. Otho 7 *dicitur ea nocte* per quietem pavefactus *gemitus maximos edidisse, repertusque a concursantibus humi ante lectum iacens per omnia piaculorum genera* manes Galbae, *a quo deturbari expellique se viderat, propitiare temptasse.* The haunted house in Plin. ep. VII 27. Ios. ant. XV 7 § 7 and XVI 7 § 2 remorse of Herod. DCass. LXVII 16 § 1 Domitian in a dream saw Rusticus coming upon him with sword drawn, while his patron Minerva had thrown away her armour and plunged into a gulf on a chariot drawn by black horses. Procop. b. G. 11 fin. shortly after the execution of Symmachus, the head of a large fish served up to Theoderic took in his guilty imagination the features of Symmachus, with teeth set, eyes wildly glaring. Quaking with a sudden chill, he ran to his bedroom, ordered many cloaks to be piled on the bed and summoned his physician. B. Büchsenschütz Traum u. Traumdeutung im Alterthume Berl. 1867. Plin. ep. IX 13 § 29. MAIOR IMAGO HUMANA Aen. II 773 *nota* maior imago. Suet. Claud. 2 species *barbarae mulieris* humana amplior. Tac. XI 21 Lipsius.

223 QUI TREPIDANT ET AD OMNIA FULGURA PALLENT order of words as III 187 188. VI 79. Pers. II 35. III 66. V 110 (Kiaer).

AD OMNIA FULGURA PALLENT x 230. Cicero does not use *ad* thus, to denote the occasion of fear etc. Hand Turs. I 101. Suet. Cal. 51 *qui deos tanto opere contemneret*, ad minima tonitrua et fulgura conivere, *caput obvolvere, at vero* ad maiora *proripere se e strato, sub lectumque condere solebat.* DCass. LIX 28 § 4 lightning destroyed the vessel which was to have conveyed the image of Olympian Zeus to be turned into a likeness of Caligula; but when the workmen approached the pedestal, they were affrighted by a loud laugh. § 6 Caligula's mock thunder and lightning. Sen. n. q. II 59 § 11 pavescis ad caeli fragorem et ad inane nubilum trepidas. id. de ira II 2 § 1. III 35 § 3. Luc. V 766 Corte. VI 11. Quintil. decl. 9 § 16 p. 204 *sunt qui* ad *omnium sanguinem* pallescant. ib. tremit ad. ib. 258 p. 474 ad *omnes* terreor *strepitus.* Tert. ad Scap. 2 *nos unum Deum colimus, quem omnes naturaliter nostis,* ad cuius fulgura et tonitrua contremiscitis. Wagner (or Forbiger) on Verg. ecl. 8 3.

FULGURA Cic. divin. II §§ 149 seq. Sen. n. q. VI 2 §§ 4—6. Plut. II 555ª. Suet. Aug. 90 *tonitrua et fulgura paulo infirmius expavescebat, ut semper et ubique pellem vituli marini circumferret pro remedio, atque ad omnem maioris tempestatis suspicionem in abditum et concamaratum locum se reciperet, consternatus olim per nocturnum iter transcursu fulguris.*

224 QUOQUE even at the first rumbling in the air.

225 FORTUITUS possibly trisyllabic, cf. Manil. I 182. Stat. Th. VII 449. Petron. 135 9. L. Müller de re metr. 258 and Mühlmann make the *i* here short, as in *gratuitum* in hendecasyllables Stat. S. I 6 16. *pituita* (Hor. ep. I 1 108. S. II 2 76. Pers. II 57) undoubtedly suffers synizesis. Cf. Voss. de arte gramm. II 37.

On the question whether thunder be accidental (*fortuitum*)(*divinum* Cic. fam. VII 5 § 2), cf. Lucr. II 1100—4. VI 83—422. Hor. S. I 5 101—3. Plin. II §§ 112 113 e.g. *posse et conflictu nubium elidi, ut duorum lapidum, scintillantibus fulgetris. sed haec omnia esse* fortuita. *hinc bruta multa fulmina et vana, ut quae nulla veniant ratione naturae; his percuti montes, his maria, omnesque alios irritos iactus. illa vero fatidica ex alto statisque de causis et ex suis venire sideribus.* Sen. n. q. VI 3 § 1 *proderit praesumere animo nihil horum deos facere, nec* ira numinum *aut caelum concuti aut terram. suas ista causas habent nec ex imperio saeviunt.* Tert. apol. 29. VENTORUM RABIE cf. the *αἰθέριος Δῖνος* of Aristoph. nub. 380—408. Aristot. meteorol. II 9 § 6. Sen. n. q. I 1 §§ 4—9. 12—15. Minuc. Fel. 5 § 9 *nimbis collidentibus tonitrua mugire, rutilare fulgora, fulmina praemicare; adeo passim cadunt, montes inruunt, arboribus incurrunt, sine delectu tangunt loca sacra et profana, homines noxios feriunt, saepe et religiosos.* ib. § 10.

226 IRATUS IGNIS 93. Pind. Nem. V 90 *ζάκοτον ἔγχος.* Aristoph. nub. 397 of the thunderbolt *τοῦτον γὰρ δὴ φανερῶς ὁ Ζεὺς ἴηθ' ἐπὶ τοὺς ἐπιόρκους,* where follows the argument, 'why then does he spare Simon, Kleonymos, Theoros? why strike his own temple and oaks?' On 'judgements' see Hom. Od. X 72 n. Cic. harusp. resp. §§ 62 63 the gods speak to men in earthquakes. Prop. III = II 16 47—56 esp. 52 *nec sic de nihilo* fulminis ira cadit. Strabo 19 fin. we tell children pleasant tales to encourage them, tales of terror to deter them: *ἥ τε γὰρ Λάμια μῦθός ἐστι καὶ ἡ Γοργὼ καὶ ὁ Ἐφιάλτης καὶ ἡ Μορμολύκη...*so legislators encourage men to exertion by the tales of Herakles and Theseus, and deter them, *ὅταν κολάσεις παρὰ θεῶν καὶ φόβους καὶ ἀπειλὰς ἢ διὰ λόγων ἢ διὰ τύπων ἀοράτων τινῶν προσδέχωνται, ἢ καὶ πιστεύωσι περιπεσεῖν τινας... κέραυνος γὰρ καὶ αἰγὶς καὶ τρίαινα καὶ λαμπάδες καὶ δράκοντες καὶ θυρσό-*

λογχα τῶν θεῶν ὅπλα μῦθοι. Suet. Tib. 69 tonitrua *praeter modum expavescebat et turbatiore caelo numquam non coronam lauream capite gestavit, quod fulmine afflari negetur id genus frondis.* Tac. I 28—30 an eclipse. XIII 17 on the same night Britannicus was murdered and buried *adeo turbidis imbribus, ut vulgus* iram deum *portendi crediderit.* Plut. II 555b. Serv. Aen. IV 209. Lear III 2 49—58. Hor. c. I 3 40 iracunda...fulmina. ib. 34 5 sq. III 5 1. **228** SERENO VII 179. Luc. IX 423 of Libya *nostris reficit sua rura* serenis. Sen. n. q. I 3 § 14. Plin. XI § 14. XVIII § 362. Stat. Th. XI 135. VFl. II 403. Obseq. 1=55. Ambr. de Cain I § 21. Claud. IV cons. Hon. 425. bell. Get. 49. Forcellini. cf. *sudum. nubilum*, esp. abl. to which *sereno* is often opposed.

229 VIGILI FEBRE VII 42 sollicitas...*portas.* Ov. m. III 396 *curae* vigiles.

230 231 MISSUM AD SUA CORPORA MORBUM INFESTO CREDUNT A NUMINE Cels. prooem. p. 1 20 Daremberg we may learn from Homer morbos tum ad iram deorum immortalium relatos esse *et ab isdem opem posci solitam.* **232** TELA Sen. ben. IV 19 § 1 *deos nemo sanus timet. furor est enim metuere salutaria: nec quisquam amat, quos timet. tu denique, Epicure, deum inermem facis: omnia illi* tela, *omnem detraxisti potentiam.* Tac. XIV 22 fin. Nero swam in the *aqua Marcia,* and was thought *potus sacros et caerimoniam loci corpore loto polluisse.* secutaque anceps valetudo iram deum adfirmavit. Suet. Nero 48 in his last flight *tremore terrae et fulgure adverso pavefactus.* DCass. LVII 14 § 7 A.D. 15 some regarded an inundation of the Tiber as a portent, but § 8 Tiberius appointed commissioners to regulate the flow of water. cf. comm. on Hor. c. II 8 1. Casaubon lect. Theocr. c. 10. PECUDEM Pers. V 167 *agnam.* **233** LARIBUS XII 113. PROMITTERE XII 2. 101. Tibull. III 5 33 *nigras pecudes* promittite *Diti.* GALLI XII 96. Plin. X § 49 speaking of the auspices from chickens *hi maxime terrarum imperio imperant,* extis etiam fibrisque haud aliter quam opimae victimae dis grati. cf. § 156. Cocks were sacrificed to Apollo (anthol. Pal. VI 155 3) and to Asklepios (Artemid. V 9 ηὔξατό τις τῷ Ἀσκληπιῷ, εἰ διὰ τοῦ ἔτους ἀνοσος ἔλθοι, θύσειν αὐτῷ ἀλεκτρυόνα. cf. the last words of Sokrates Plato Phaed. 118a where see Wyttenb., Fischer, Gottl. ὦ Κρίτων, τῷ Ἀσκληπιῷ ὀφείλομεν ἀλεκτρυόνα· ἀλλ' ἀπόδοτε καὶ μὴ ἀμελήσητε. Tert. ad nat. II 2. de an. 1). Arn. VII 8 e.g. *quae causa est, ut si ego porcum occidero, deus mutet adfectum animosque et rabiem ponat, si* gallinulam, *vitulum sub illius oculis atque altaribus concremaro, oblivionem inducat iniuriae?* ib. 16. Costly birds were sacrificed to Caligula DCass. LIX 28 § 6. Luc. bis acc. 5 f. **235** contrast VIII 255—8 the Decii acceptable as an atoning sacrifice for whole armies, being of greater value than what they died to save. DL. VI 28 Diogenes was moved to wrath by those who offered sacrifices to recover health, and in the very sacrifice feasted against health.

236—249 The wicked are unstable; bold in the flush of sin, alive to its guilt when it is done; still remorse does not mend inbred habits nor restore a blush to the brazen forehead. No man stops at the first crime: our treacherous friend will be snared and suffer execution or live a convict on some Egean rock swarming with great exiles. You will triumph in your revenge, and confess at last that heaven is neither deaf nor blind.

236 MOBILIS NATURA MALORUM Sen. de otio 1=28 § 2 *inter cetera mala illud pessimum est, quod vitia ipsa* mutamus...*aliud ex alio placet* vexat-

que nos hoc quoque quod iudicia nostra non tantum prava, sed etiam levia *sunt. fluctuamur aliudque ex alio comprehendimus. petita relinquimus, relicta repetimus.* § 3 *alternae inter cupiditatem nostram et paenitentiam vices sunt.* id. ep. 47 § 21 *hoc habent inter cetera boni mores, placent sibi, permanent:* levis est malitia, saepe mutatur, *non in melius, sed in aliud.*

237 seq. Quintil. decl. 3 14 esp. pp. 623 624 *tu fortasse, cum miserum patrem trucidares, tollentem ad sidera manus risisti. inane hoc supra nos vacuumque cura caelestium putabas: sunt illa vera, quae extremo miseri spiritu dicebantur:* 'dabis mihi, scelerate, poenas: persequar quandoque et occurram'...*nec tamen illa mihi vana quorumdam esse videtur persuasio, qui credunt non extrinsecus has furias venire, nec ullius deorum impulsu hanc mortalibus incidisse dementiam, sed nasci intus: conscientiam esse, quae torqueat...repetita toties confessio est. ecquid concipitis animis imaginem illam, quae hoc coegit? stabat profecto ante oculos laceratus et adhuc cruentus pater.* Plut. II 554^{f} seq. *ἡ γὰρ ἰταμότης ἐκείνη καὶ τὸ θρασὺ τῆς κακίας ἄχρι τῶν ἀδικημάτων ἰσχυρόν ἐστι καὶ πρόχειρον, εἶτα τοῦ πάθους ὥσπερ πνεύματος ὑπολείποντος, ἀσθενὲς καὶ ταπεινὸν ὑποπίπτει τοῖς φόβοις καὶ ταῖς δεισιδαιμονίαις.* Cic. legg. I § 40. p. Rosc. Am. §§ 65—67.

237 ADMITTUNT X 340 n. SUPEREST 109.

CONSTANTIA 77. 238 I 166 n. III 50.

239 AD MORES NATURA RECURRIT X 303 n. Hor. s. II 7 74. ep. I 10 24 25 Obbar *naturam* expellas furca, tamen usque recurret | *et mala perrumpet furtim fastidia victrix.* Sen. brev. vit. 6 § 3 *sed his querellis nec alios* mutaverunt *nec se ipsos. nam cum verba eruperunt,* adfectus ad consuetudinem relabuntur. id. ep. 25 § 3. 2 Pet. 2 22 Grotius. Wetstein.

242 ATTRITA DE FRONTE Cic. Tusc. III § 41 *cum os* perfricuisti. Calvus to Vatinius in Quintil. IX 2 § 25 perfrica frontem *et dic te digniorem, qui praetor fieres, quam Catonem.* Mart. XI 27 7 *at cum* perfricuit frontem *posuitque pudorem.* Lucian vit. auct. 10 *τὸ ἐρυθριᾶν ἀπόξεσον τοῦ προσώπου παντελῶς.* Victorius (v. l. VIII 6) compares Ath. 213^{c} (where Athenio, who of a poor philosopher became tyrant of Athens, having described the successes of Mithradates, *τρίψας τὸ μέτωπον*, persuaded the Athenians to revolt from Rome) and Strabo 603 speaking of audacious critics of Homer: *ἐχρῆν γὰρ καὶ τοῦτο πλάσαι παρατριψαμένους τὸ μέτωπον καὶ μὴ χωλὸν ἐᾶν καὶ ἕτοιμον πρὸς ἔλεγχον ἅπαξ ἤδη ἀποτετολμηκότας.* FRONTE II 8. VIII 189. Pers. V 103 104 *ut* a ploughman, ignorant of astronomy, were to seek command of a vessel, *exclamet Melicerta perisse* | frontem *de rebus.* Hier. ep. 18=22 (IV 2 p. 41) *quae* rubore frontis abstrito *parasitos vincunt mimorum.* RUBOREM XI 54 55.

244 DABIT VESTIGIA cf. *dare colla sub iuga.*

245 CARCERIS UNCUM X 66 n. Ov. Ibis 164. Burn Rome and Camp. 80.

245—247 CARCERIS UNCUM AUT MARIS AEGAEI RUPEM SCOPULOSQUE FREQUENTES EXULIBUS MAGNIS I 73 n. *aude aliquid* brevibus Gyaris et carcere *dignum.* X 16 n. 170 n. Plin. ep. III 9 § 33 Norbanus Licinianus in insulam *relegatus est.* Philo in Flacc. 21 (I 543 M). legat. 43 (I 595) Gaius (Caligula) sent orders to Andros and elsewhere for the execution of the exiles. Tert. spect. 23 pr. *cum igitur humana recordatio etiam obstrepente gratia voluptatis damnandos eos censeat ademptis bonis dignitatum in quendam* scopulum *famositatis.* Fr. v. Holtzendorff die Deportationsstrafe im röm. Alterthum Leipz. 1859.

248 NOMINIS Bentley on Hor. c. III 27 34.

249 NEC SURDUM NEC TIRESIAN V 138

139 *nullus*...Aeneas nec filia. contrast Sen. Med. 1035 Iason to M. *testare* nullos esse, *qua veheris*, deos. Cic. n. d. III § 83 saying of Diogenes: *Harpalum, qui temporibus illis praedo felix habebatur*, contra deos testimonium dicere, quod in illa fortuna tam diu viveret. Divine judgement on perjury Il. Γ 280. Τ 260. Eur. Oenom. fr. 581 Nauck *ἐγὼ μὲν εὖτ' ἂν τοὺς κακοὺς ὁρῶ βροτῶν | πίπτοντας, εἶναι φημὶ δαιμόνων γένος.* Xen. Hell. V 4 § 1. Kyrop. V 4 § 31. VIII 7 § 22. Plut. Dion 58 § 2. SURDUM Sen. ben. IV 4 § 2 speaking of the universality of prayer: *quod profecto non fieret nec in hunc furorem omnes mortales consensissent adloquendi* surda *numina et inefficaces deos, nisi nossemus illorum beneficia nunc oblata ultro, nunc orantibus data.* Zenob. III 49 *εἰς θεῶν ὦτα ἦλθεν.* TIRESIAN caecum X 318 n. Apollod. III 6 7 § 1 Heyne. Ov. m. III 322 Burman. 335—8. blinded by Pallas, whom he had seen in the bath (cf. Aktaeon) Pherekydes fr. 50. Dicaearch. fr. 30. Kallim. lavacr. Pall. 82 Spanheim. Prop. V=IV 9 57 58. N. Schell de Tiresia Graecorum vate Lips. 1851.

ADDENDA.

26 Boissier la relig. des Rom. II 177 comments on the exaggeration here. 38 Calpurn. I 42—4 *aurea secura cum pace renascitur aetas | et redit ad terras tandem squalore situque | alma Themis posito.* 46 TURBA DEORUM Cic. legg. II § 19 *separatim nemo habessit deos neve novos neve advenas nisi publice adscitos.* 65 Schiller Nero 138 n. 6 justly says: 'we must not underrate the importance of prodigies; how much even enlightened people thought of them appears from Sen. qu. n. II 49 seq. [various kinds of thunder, some portending death and exile, some a consulate to the holder's harm, an inheritance which will cause more loss than gain cet. cet.] VII 1 and 17.' 78—83 Strabo p 19 fin. cited on 226. Lasaulx Studien 209. 229.

83 QUIDQUID TELORUM Liv. III 17 § 5 quidquid patrum plebisque est. 25 § 8 '*et haec' inquit 'sacrata quercus et* quidquid deorum est, *audiant, foedus a vobis ruptum.*'

98 ARCHIGENE on the ē Lachmann Lucr. I 739. Bentley Hor. c. III 12 8. 100 Hom. Il. IV 160—2. Wyttenb. on Plut. II 549ᵃ. Grang. here. 102 SED ET XII 41. glossary to Beda h. e. III IV (Cambr. 1878).

EXORABILE Prop. III=II 30 11 *et iam si pecces*, deus exorabilis illest. 105 XI 177 n. Lact. II 4 §§ 20 21. Henriot moeurs juridiques . . de l'anc. Rome d'après les poëtes lat. Par. 1865 III 44 45. 119 147 n.

121 CYNICOS see DL. VI §§ 30 31 the wise discipline enforced by Diogenes on his pupils. 136—139 cf. the complaint of Polyb. VI 56 § 13 after saying that the modern disbelief in the gods and *ὑπὲρ τῶν ἐν ᾅδου* is irrational and dangerous *τοιγαροῦν, χωρὶς τῶν ἄλλων, οἱ τὰ κοινὰ χειρίζοντες παρὰ μὲν τοῖς Ἕλλησιν, ἐὰν ταλάντου μόνον πιστευθῶσιν, ἀντιγραφεῖς ἔχοντες δέκα καὶ σφραγῖδας τοιαύτας καὶ μάρτυρας διπλασίους οὐ δύνανται τηρεῖν τὴν πίστιν.* among the Romans an oath is still sacred.

145 INCENDIA SULPURE COEPTA Sen. n. q. I 1 § 8 *apud nos quoque* ramenta sulpure adspersa ignem ex intervallo trahunt. 148 XII 47 n. 180 AT VINDICTA BONUM VITA IUCUNDIUS Attila in Iordan. 89 quid viro forti suavius, quam vindictam manu quaerere? magnum munus a natura animum ultione satiare.

XIV

If our sons, Fuscinus, grow in vice as they grow in years, the fault is too often to be charged on a father's example (1—106). True as this is universally, it is most true of avarice; this vice alone is inculcated as a virtue: yet, if parents would but suffer things to take their course, this also would soon spring up of itself, and alarm by its growth those who now blindly and suicidally foster it (107—331).

Cf. Sen. de ira II 21 § 9 *pertinebit ad rem, praeceptores paedagogosque pueris placidos dari. proximis adplicatur omne quod tenerum est et in eorum similitudinem crescit. nutricum et paedagogorum rettulere mox in adulescentiam mores.* § 10 *apud Platonem educatus puer cum ad parentes relatus vociferantem videret patrem, 'numquam' inquit 'hoc apud Platonem vidi.' non dubito quin citius patrem imitatus sit quam Platonem.* § 11 *tenuis ante omnia victus et non pretiosa vestis et similis cultus cum aequalibus: non irascetur aliquem sibi conparari quem ab initio multis parem feceris.* ib. 18 § 2 *educatio maximam diligentiam plurimumque profuturam desiderat. facile est enim teneros adhuc animos componere, difficulter reciduntur vitia, quae nobiscum creverunt.* Quintil. I 2 § 6 *utinam liberorum nostrorum mores non ipsi perderemus! infantiam statim deliciis solvimus. mollis illa educatio, quam indulgentiam vocamus, nervos omnes mentis et corporis frangit. quid non adultus concupiscet, qui in purpuris repit? nondum prima verba exprimit, iam coccum intellegit, iam conchylium poscit.* § 7 *ante palatum eorum quam os instituimus. in lecticis crescunt: si terram attigerunt, e manibus utrimque sustinentium pendent. gaudemus, si quid licentius dixerint: verba ne Alexandrinis quidem permittenda deliciis risu et osculo excipimus. nec mirum: nos docuimus, ex nobis audierunt.* § 8 *nostras amicas, nostros concubinos vident, omne convivium obscenis canticis strepit, pudenda dictu spectantur. fit ex his consuetudo, inde natura. discunt haec miseri antequam sciant vitia esse: inde soluti ac fluentes non accipiunt e scholis mala ista, sed in scholas adferunt.* Plut. pueror. educ. 20 *πρὸ πάντων γὰρ δεῖ τοὺς πατέρας τῷ μηδὲν ἁμαρτάνειν, ἀλλὰ πάντα, ἃ δεῖ, πράττειν, ἐναργὲς ἑαυτοὺς παράδειγμα τοῖς τέκνοις παρέχειν, ἵνα πρὸς τὸν τούτων βίον ὥσπερ κάτοπτρον ἀποβλέποντες ἀποτρέπωνται τῶν αἰσχρῶν ἔργων καὶ λόγων. ὡς οἵτινες, τοῖς ἁμαρτάνουσιν υἱοῖς ἐπιτιμῶντες, τοῖς αὐτοῖς ἁμαρτήμασι περιπίπτουσιν, ἐπὶ τῷ ἐκείνων ὀνόματι λανθάνουσιν ἑαυτῶν κατήγοροι γιγνόμενοι. οἱ δ' ὅλως φαύλως ζῶντες οὐδὲ τοῖς δούλοις παρρησίαν*

ἄγουσιν ἐπιτιμᾶν, μήτοι γε δὴ τοῖς υἱοῖς. χωρὶς δὲ τούτων γένοιντο ἂν αὐτοῖς τῶν ἀδικημάτων σύμβουλοι καὶ διδάσκαλοι.

1—85 Children learn vice from their parents: the children of the gambler (4—5) the epicure (7—14) the cruel master (15—24) or the false wife (25—30) will with rare exceptions (31—37) follow in their parents' steps. If nothing else can deter men from vice, yet *reverence* for the young should (38—49): if a son errs, his father corrects his fault; yet with what face can he do so, while he himself is worse of the two (48—58)? Our houses are swept and put in trim when a guest is looked for; we are content that our sons see them stained with vice (59—69). All depends on early training; the stork, vulture, eagle, when full fledged, seek no other prey than such as they first fed on in the nest (70—85).

1 PLURIMA SUNT .. QUAE V 130.

FUSCINE unknown.

2 FIGENTIA so, of a permanent dye or 'tan' Pers. IV 33 figas *in cute solem.* Petron. 102 *nec vestem atramento* adhaesuram, *quod frequenter etiam non arcessito ferrumine* infigitur.

3 MONSTRANT shew in example.

TRADUNT 'teach' (cf. *accipio* 'I learn') Sen. ep. 40 § 3 *praecepta.* anthol. Lat. 159 R *discipulum medicus quidam suscepit adultum,* | traderet *ut iuveni dogma salutiferum.*

4 DAMNOSA ALEA Ov. a. a. II 206 Heins damnosi *facito stent tibi saepe canes.* Mart. XIV 18 alea *parva nuces et non* damnosa *videtur:* | *saepe tamen pueris abstulit illa nates.* id. V 84 1—5. cf Pers. V 57 *hunc* alea *decoquit.* anthol. Lat. 193 11 *pascitur a multis avide* damnosa *voluptas.*

SENEM Cic. Cato mai. § 58 *nobis* senibus *ex lusionibus multis* talos relinquant et tesseras. Suet. Aug. 71 *inter cenam* lusimus *γεροντικῶς.* ib. 70. 72. Eurip. Med. 68. Ladies also used to give much time to such amusements Plin ep VII 24 § 5 *solere se ut feminam in illo otio sexus laxare animum lusu calculorum.*

ALEA XI 176 n.

5 BULLATUS V 164 n. XIII 33 n. *bullatus aleator* like I 78 *praetextatus adulter.*

ARMA I 91 92 proelia .. armigero. Amm. XIV 6 § 25 of the poor pugnaciter aleis certant. Ov. tr. IV 1 32 *nec nisi* lusura *movimus* arma *manu.*

FRITILLO Mart. V 84 3. Marquardt V (2) 427. Porphyr. on Hor. S. II 7 17 makes the *fritillus* the same as the *phimus* or *pyrgus:* so Becker Gallus III 254: schol. h. l. distinguishes the *phimus* from the *pyrgus,* and is doubtful with which to identify the *fritillus* 'FRITILLO, pyxide cornea, qui *φιμὸς* dicitur Graece: fritinnire aves dicuntur [id est] strepere aut sonare: apud antiquos nam in cornu mittebant tesseras moventesque fundebant: aut fritillum pyrgum dixit.' The *pyrgus* (anthol. Lat. 193 R. Sid. ep. VIII 12 *tessera frequens eboratis pyrgorum resultatura gradibus*) and *turricula* (Mart. XIV 16) had indentations on the inside; whether the *fritillus* had, does not appear from the quotations in Salmas. ad Vopisc. Proc. p. 754 seq.: it is certain that the *fritillus* was used for shaking and throwing the dice Mart. XIV 1 3. IV 14 8. Sen. apocol. 14 fin. *placuit novam poenam excogitari debere . . . Aeacus iubet illum alea ludere pertuso* fritillo . . . 15 *quotiens missurus erat resonante* fritillo, | *utraque subducto fugiebat tessera fundo.* ib. 12 fin. *qui concusso* | *magna parastis lucra* fritillo.

6 MELIUS better than the *heres* ver. 4.

7 QUI RADERE cet. who has learnt from his father to peel truffles etc. Gourmands could not trust the cook to prepare the choicer dishes Hor. S. II 4.

TUBERA V 116 n. Recipes for *tubera* in Apic. VII 319—324. 319 begins tubera radis.

8 BOLETUM.

v 147 n. cf. Hor. s. II 4 20. Sen. ep. 95 § 25 boletos, *voluptarium venenum, nihil occulti operis iudicas facere, etsi praesentanei non fuerunt?* ib. 108 § 15 *ostreis* boletisque *in omnem vitam renuntiatum est. nec enim cibi, sed oblectamenta sunt ad edendum saturos cogentia, quod gratissimum est edacibus et se ultra quam cupiunt farcientibus, facile descensura, facile reditura.* id. n. q. v 4 § 10 *ardentes* boletos *et raptim indumento suo mersatos demittunt paene fumantes.* Plin. ep. I 7 § 6. ib. 15 § 2 Gierig. Mart. XII 48 1. XIII 48. Recipes for dressing *boleti* in Apic. VII §§ 316—318. EODEM as the truffle. In Apicius ll. cc. the dressings of both contain among other ingredients *caroenum, coriandrum, ligisticum, modicum mellis, piper, liquamen, oleum modicum.*

NATANTIS Hor s. II 8 42 *affertur squillas inter murena* natantis. Pers. v 183. 9 MERGERE to souse.

FICELLAS Lachm. (on Lucr. pp. 204—5) for *ficedulas.* Lucil. 29 87 ficellae. Varr. Menipp. fr. 529 Bücheler *φιλαναλωταl edones Romae, ut turba incendant annonam, et propter phagones* ficedulam *pinguem aut turdum nisi volantem non video.* In the pontiffs' bill of fare (Macr. III 13 § 12). Cordus (in Capitolin. Albin. 11 § 3) says that Albinus ate at one meal ficedulas *centum. ficēdula* (beccafico) in Mart. XIII 5, who recommends pepper with it. Favorinus (in Gell. XV 8 § 2) states that the leading epicures (*praefecti popinae*) served up no other bird entire. Tiberius (Suet. 42) rewarded Asellus Sabinus for a dialogue *in quo* boleti et ficedulae *et ostreae et turdi certamen induxerat.* Among the dishes served up at Trimalchio's feast were (what seemed to be) peafowls' eggs, which were found to contain Petron. 33 fin. *pinguissimam* ficedulam...*piperato vitello circumdatam.* cf. Mart. XIII 49. Plin. X § 86 *formam simul coloremque mutant. hoc nomen autumno habent, postea melancoryphi vocantur.* Varr. l. l. v § 76. Hier. adv. Iovin. 7 (II 334ᵇ) *apud nos attagen et* ficedula, *mullus et scarus in deliciis computantur.*

10 MONSTRANTE Symphos. aenigm. 101 2 *me* monstrante *magistro.*

GULA I 140 n. v 158 n. X 259 260 *Hectore...ac reliquis fratrum* cervicibus. XII 4 vellus. 112 ebur. II 114 gutturis.

10 11 SEPTIMUS ANNUS...NONDUM OMNI DENTE RENATO Hippokr. de carnibus I 434 Kühn *ἐκπίπτουσι δὲ ἐπειδὰν ἐπὶ τὰ ἕτεα εἴη τῆς πρώτης τροφῆς, ἔστι δὲ καὶ οἷς πρότερον, ἢν ἀπὸ νοσερῆς τροφῆς φύσωσιν. τοῖς δὲ πλείστοισιν, ἐπειδὰν ἑπτὰ ἔτεα γένηται.* cf. ibid. ad fin. p. 444. id. in Philo opific. mundi § 36 (Philo ib. § 35). Plaut. Menaechmi 1116. Varro in Gell. III 10 § 12. Sen. ben. IV 6 § 6. ib. VII 1 § 5 *licet nescias, quare* septimus quisque annus aetati signum inprimat. Solon fr 25 Bergk *παῖς μὲν ἁνηβος ἐὼν ἔτι νήπιος ἕρκος ὀδόντων | φύσας ἐκβάλλει πρῶτον ἐν ἑπτ' ἔτεσιν.* cf. Censorin. 14 § 7. proverb in schol. Aristoph. ran. 418 *ὃς ἑπτέτης ὢν ὀδόντας οὐκ ἔφυσεν.* Plin. VII § 68. Macr. somn. I 6 § 70. Martian. Cap. VII § 639. Aus. monosyll. de membris 1 *indicat in* pueris septennia prima novus dens. Basil. de hominis structura or. 1 18 (I 331ᵃ Bened.). Ambr. ep. I 44 § 13. Hier. ep. 98=12 (IV 2 798 Ben.) *cum autem virgunculam rudem et edentulam* septimus aetatis annus *exceperit et coeperit erubescere, scire quid taceat, dubitare quid dicat, discat memoriter psalterium.* [Boëth.] de discipl. scholarium 1 pr. *indiscrete impotens* septennis infantia ducitur ad imbuendum. After the completion of the sixth year Plato directs that boys and girls should be separately educated legg. 794. [Plato] Axioch. 366 *ὁτόταν δὲ εἰς τὴν ἑπταετίαν ἀφίκηται πολλοὺς πόνους διαντλήσαν, παιδαγωγοὶ καὶ γραμματισταὶ καὶ παιδοτρίβαι τυραννοῦντες.* Aristot. pol. VII 17 1336 a 41 *ταύτην*

γὰρ τὴν ἡλικίαν, καὶ μέχρι τῶν ἑπτὰ ἐτῶν, ἀναγκαῖον οἴκοι τὴν τροφὴν ἔχειν. ib. b 35 διελθόντων δὲ τῶν πέντε ἐτῶν τὰ δύο μέχρι τῶν ἑπτὰ δεῖ θεωροὺς ἤδη γίγνεσθαι τῶν μαθήσεων, ἃς δεήσει μανθάνειν αὐτούς. δύο δ' εἰσὶν ἡλικίαι πρὸς ἃς ἀναγκαῖον διηρῆσθαι τὴν παιδείαν, μετὰ τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν ἑπτὰ μέχρι ἥβης καὶ πάλιν μετὰ τὴν ἀφ' ἥβης μέχρι τῶν ἐνὸς καὶ εἴκοσιν ἐτῶν. The public training of the Spartan children began with the seventh year (Plut. Lycurg. 16). Porphyr. vita Plot. § 3 pr. Plotinus went to school before he was eight years of age. Iulian Misopogon 352° μετ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἕβδομον αὐτῷ παρεδόθην. οὗτος ἐξ ἐκείνου ταῦτα ἀνέπεισεν ἄγων εἰς διδασκάλου μίαν ὁδόν. Quintil. I 1 §§ 15 16 quidam litteris instituendos, qui minores septem annis essent, non putaverunt, *quod illa primum aetas et intellectum disciplinarum capere et laborem pati posset. in qua sententia Hesiodum esse plurimi tradunt.....sed alii quoque auctores, inter quos Eratosthenes, idem praeceperunt.* Paul. Aegin. I 14.

12 BARBATOS MAGISTROS Varr. Menipp. περιπλ. II 3 (fr. 419 Bücheler) *videas* barbato *illum* rostro commentari *et unumquodque verbum statera auraria pendere.* Hor. s. I 3 133. II 3 17. ib. 35 sapientem *pascere* barbam. Sen. ep. 5 § 2. 48 § 7. Pers. IV 1 2 barbatum *hoc crede* magistrum | *dicere*, i.e. Socrates. Plin. ep. I 10 § 6 speaking of Euphrates *demissus capillus*, ingens et cana barba; *quae licet fortuita et inania putentur, illi tamen plurimum venerationis adquirunt.* Gell. IX 2 §§ 1—4 Gellius was present with Herodes Atticus, when there came up *palliatus quispiam et crinitus* barbaque prope ad pubem usque porrecta *ac petit aes sibi dari εἰς ἄρτους.* 'Who are you?' asked Herodes. *atque ille vultu sonituque vocis obiurgatorio* philosophum *sese esse dicit et mirari quoque addit, cur quaerendum putasset, quod videret.* '*video*' *inquit Herodes* 'barbam *et pallium*, philosophum *nondum video.*' Quintil. XI 1 § 34 (cl. § 33 *philosophiam ex professo ostentantibus*) barbae *illi atque tristitiae.* Mart. IX 47. Arrian Epikt. I 16 § 9 seq. Lucian Iup. trag. 16 Zeus, on a visit to the earth, sees philosophers debating in the Stoa: καὶ ἔτυχον γὰρ νεφέλην τῶν παχειῶν περιβεβλημένος, σχηματίσας ἐμαυτὸν εἰς τὸν ἐκείνων τρόπον καὶ τὸν πώγωνα ἐπισπασάμενος εὖ μάλα ἐφκειν φιλοσόφῳ. id. Demon. 13. quom. conscr. hist. 17 ἥκιστα σοφῷ ἀνδρὶ καὶ πώγωνι πολιῷ καὶ βαθεῖ πρέπον. Hermot. 18. Philops. 5. merc. cond. 25. bis acc. 6. dial. mort. 10 8. eunuch. 8 9. pisc. 11. 41. Arrian. Epikt. IV 8 § 4 seq. οὗτος φιλόσοφος. Διὰ τί; Τρίβωνα γὰρ ἔχει καὶ κόμην. Οἱ δ' ἀγύρται τί ἔχουσιν; διὰ τοῦτο, ἂν ἀσχημονοῦντά τις ἴδῃ τινὰ αὐτῶν, εὐθὺς λέγει, Ἰδοὺ ὁ φιλόσοφος [τί] ποιεῖ. ἔδει δ', ἀφ' ὧν ἠσχημόνει, μᾶλλον λέγειν αὐτὸν μὴ εἶναι φιλόσοφον. εἰ μὲν γὰρ αὕτη ἐστὶν ἡ τοῦ φιλοσόφου πρόληψις καὶ ἐπαγγελία, ἔχειν τρίβωνα καὶ κόμην, καλῶς ἂν ἔλεγον. § 12 Τίς οὖν ὕλη τοῦ φιλοσόφου; μὴ τρίβων; Οὔ, ἀλλὰ ὁ λόγος. Τί τέλος; μή τι φορεῖν τρίβωνα; Οὔ, ἀλλὰ τὸ ὀρθὸν ἔχειν τὸν λόγον. Ποῖα θεωρήματα; μή τι τὰ περὶ τοῦ πῶς πώγων μέγας γίνηται ἢ κόμη βαθεῖα; Apul. m. XI 8 p. 1010 Hild. *qui pallio baculoque et baxeis et* hircino barbitio philosophum *fingeret.* Sidon. ep. IV 11 pr. Savaro. Periz. on Ael. v. h. III 19. XI 10. anthol. Palat. XI 154—8. Liban. epist. 579. 605. Arn. VI 21. 15 seq. Does Rutilus teach his son forbearance, or not rather cruelty to his slaves, *qui gaud.* cet.?

16 ANIMAS ET CORPORA SERVORUM CONSTARE NOSTRA MATERIA that the soul and body of slaves are constituted as ours. So *nostra* belongs to *tempestate* in VI 25 26 *sponsalia nostra* | *tempestate paras.* Philem. fr. 39 Didot κἂν δοῦλος ᾖ τις, σάρκα τὴν αὐτὴν ἔχει. id. in Stob. fl. LXII 28 κἂν δοῦλος ᾖ τις, οὐδὲν ἧττον, δέσποτα, | ἄνθρωπος οὗτός ἐστιν, ἂν ἄνθρωπος ᾖ. DH. IV 23. Petron. 71 Reines. Sen. vita

beata 24 § 3. ben. III 18 seq. 28 § 4. ep. 31 § 11. 44. 47 (copied by Macrob. sat. I 11) esp. § 1 servi *sunt? immo* homines. servi *sunt? immo contubernales.* servi *sunt? immo* humiles amici. *servi sunt? immo conservi, si cogitaveris tantumdem in utrosque licere fortunae.* § 5 *ne tamquam* hominibus *quidem, sed tamquam iumentis abutimur.* § 10 *vis tu cogitare istum quem* servum *tuum vocas,* ex iisdem seminibus ortum eodem frui caelo, *aeque spirare, aeque vivere, aeque mori?* ib. §§ 13—18. Macrob. l. c. § 2 servos hominum *in numero esse non pateris?* § 6 *tibi autem unde in servos tantum et tam immane fastidium, quasi non* ex isdem tibi et constent et alantur elementis eundemque spiritum ab eodem principe carpant? Quintil. III 8 § 31 liberos *enim* natura omnes *et* isdem constare elementis, *et fortasse antiquis etiam nobilibus ortos dici potest.* Arrian Epiktet. I 13 "When you call for hot water, and your slave does not answer, or brings it lukewarm, or is not to be found in the house, if you pass the matter over, is not this well-pleasing to the gods?" "How then can I bring myself to pass it over?" "Slave, will you not bear with your own brother, who has Zeus for his ancestor, who is born from the same seed, and from the same heavenly stock? ... Bear in mind who you are, and whom you rule, your kinsmen, your brothers by nature, the offspring of Zeus." cf. Lightfoot on ep. Philipp. p. 305. Cato IV 44. Cypr. ad Demetrian. 8 *ipse de* servo tuo *exigis servitutem et* homo hominem parere tibi et oboedire *compellis, et cum sit vobis eadem sors nascendi, condicio una moriendi,* corporum materia consimilis, animarum ratio communis, ... *tamen nisi tibi pro arbitrio tuo serviatur, ... imperiosus et nimius servitutis exactor* flagellas, verberas, *fame, siti, nuditate et ferro frequenter et* careere *adfligis et crucias.* dig. IV 5 3 1 *servile caput nullum ius habet.* IX 2 2 2 *servis nostris exaequat quadrupedes. quod attinet ad ius civile, servi pro nullis habentur: non tamen et iure naturali, quia, quod ad ius naturale attinet, omnes homines aequales sunt.*

17 CONSTARE Serv. Aen. IV 654 *tribus* constamus: anima ... corpore ... *umbra.* PARIBUSQUE ELEMENTIS Stat. Th. XII 555—7 *hominum, inclite Theseu,* | *sanguis erant, homines eademque in sidera eosdem* | *sortitus* animarum *alimentaque vestra creati.*

18 RUTILUS one of the name XI 2 5 21.

GAUDET cet. 63 n. VI 219—223. Grangaeus cites Suet. Calig. 33 *cum assistens simulacro Iovis Apellen tragoedum consuluisset uter illi maior videretur, cunctantem* flagellis discidit, conlaudans subinde vocem deprecantis quasi etiam in gemitu praeduleem.

19 SIRENA IX 150. FLAGELLIS VI 479. X 180. XIII 195 n. cf. V 173 n. 'cats.' Catull. 25 11. Sen. const. sap. 5 § 1 *invenies* servum *qui* flagellis *quam colaphis caedi malit.* Marquardt V (1) 189. Kirchner on Hor. S. I 3 119. Rich companion.

20 ANTIPHATES AC POLYPHEMUS Ov. Pont. II 2 113 114 *nec tamen Aetnaeus vasto* Polyphemus *in antro* | *accipiet voces* Antiphatesve *tuas.* cf Ibis 385 386.

ANTIPHATES 'the tyrant' IV 133 n. X 318 n. XIII 249 n. Antiphates was king of the Laestrygones XV 18. Ov. m. X 233—240. Pont. II 9 41 *quis non* Antiphaten *Laestrygona devovet?* Stat. S. I 3 84—5 *litusque* cruenti | Antiphatae. Sidon. c. 22 2 Antiphatae *mensae.* Namat. I 382 *hospite conductor* durior Antiphate. Sil. XIV 33.

21 TORTORE VI 475—495. XIII 195. Hor. ep. I 2 59 Obbar. 15 36 Obbar. Sen. contr. 13 § 5 tortor vocatur; see

the whole of this and the following controversies. ib. 29 § 4 *instabam tormentis . . . . non satis mihi ardere ignes videbantur, non satis incidere verbera.* ib. 34 tortor cum ignibus, flagellis, *eculeis.* Pers. III 29. Friedländer I⁴ 466. Quintil. decl. 7.

22 URITUR Cic. top. § 74 *verberibus, tormentis,* igni *fatigati quae dicunt, ea videtur veritas ipsa dicere.* Verr. v § 163 *cum* ignes ardentesque lamminae *ceterique cruciatus admovebantur.* Prop. v=IV 7 35 Passerat *Lygdamus* uratur, candescat lammina vernae. Hieron. vita Pauli 3 *martyrem . . . inter eculeos* lamminasque *victorem, qui* ignitas sartagines *ante superasset.* Chariton I 5 pr. LINTEA III 263 n. often stolen Catull. XII (cf. XXV). So of *mappae* Mart. VIII 59 8. XII 29.

23 IUVENI his son 121. III 158. X 310. cf. *pueris* 3.

24 INSCRIPTA ERGASTULA X 183 n. Aristoph. ran. 1511 Thiersch. Plaut. Cas. II 6 49 (cf. Apul. met. IX 12) litteratus. Cic. off. II § 25 *barbarum et eum quidem . . .* compunctum notis Thraeciis (called ib. *barbarum et* stigmatiam). Sen. de ira III 3 § 6 of anger *ostendenda est rabies eius effrenata et adtonita adparatusque illi reddendus est suus, eculei et fidiculae et* ergastula *et cruces, ... varia vinculorum genera, varia poenarum, lacerationes membrorum,* inscriptiones frontis. Columell. X 125 Gesner *fronti data signa fugarum.* Schwarz on Plin. pan. 35 § 3 (method of effacing the brand). VM. VI 8 § 7 *servus ab eo vinculorum poena coercitus inexpiabilique* litterarum nota *per summam oris contumeliam* inustus. Plin. XVIII § 21 *nunc eadem illa vincti pedes, damnatae manus* inscriptique vultus *exercent.* Mart. II 29 10. III 21 1 *famulus* . . fronte notata. VIII 75 9 *quattuor* inscripti. DL. IV § 46 'my father was a freedman *ἔχων οὐ πρόσωπον, ἀλλὰ συγγραφὴν ἐπὶ τοῦ προσώπου, τῆς τοῦ δεσπότου πικρίας σύμβολον.*' Pont. vita Cypr. 7 *confessores* frontium notatarum secunda inscriptione signatos. Casaub. hist. Aug. I 386 ed. 1671. Hesych. s. v. *Ἰστριανά.* Claud. in Eutrop. II 344 345 *iura regunt, quamvis* facies inscripta *repugnet,* | *seque suo prodat titulo.* Macrob. sat. I 11 § 19 *servus compeditus* inscripta fronte. The letters F. H. E. L. T. i.e. fugitivus hic est L. Titii (or whatever the owner's name might be), were branded on the forehead of runaway slaves (Heinecc. antiq. I 5 § 11 n. Petron. 103 seq. *fugitivorum epigramma*). Lucian catapl. 24. Lipsius elect. II 15. Becker-Hermann Charikles III 38. Becker-Rein Gallus II³ 148. Marquardt V (1) 191. Forbiger Rom I¹ 76. Hellas I 27 n. 76. lexx. *στιγματίας. στίζω.* Constantine forbade branding except on the hands and legs cod. IX 47 17 *quo facies, quae ad similitudinem pulchritudinis est caelestis figurata, minime maculetur.*

ERGASTULA CARCER Liv. VII 4 § 4 *in opus servile, prope in* carcerem *atque in* ergastulum. ERGASTULA VI 151. VIII 180 n. Sen. contr. 9 § 26 *non me delectant ignoti servorum domino greges nec sonantia laxi ruris* ergastula. Here used (as *domus* is for a household XI 193 n.) for the slaves confined in the barracoons. Colum. I 3 § 12 of the owners of whole districts *fines gentium...occupatos nexu civium et* ergastulis *tenent.* Plin. XVIII § 21 *et nos miramur* ergastulorum *non eadem emolumenta esse, quae fuerint imperatorum.* Flor. II 8=III 20 § 6 of the revolted slaves *ex ferro* ergastulorum *recocto gladios ac tela fecerunt.* ib. II 18=IV 8 § 1 of Sextus Pompeius *cum insuper* ergastula *armasset.* cf. *stabula. custodiae* for 'prisoners.' Tert. apol. 27 fin. *vice* rebellantium ergastulorum *sive* carcerum *vel* metallorum *vel hoc genus* poenalis servitutis. Namat. I 447 *sive suas repetunt fatorum* ergastula *poenas.*

25 RUSTICUS VI 66 *Thymele tunc* rustica *discit.*
RUSTICUS EXPECTAS from Hor. ep. I 2 42 rusticus expectat *dum defluat amnis.* Kiaer however defends the punctuation *carcer rusticus?* which gives an epithet to each of the substantives joined in asyndeton. He cites as instances of adj. (or subst.) at the end of one line belonging to subst. (or adj.) at the beginning of the next from this sat. 4. 16. 25. 40. 45. 54. 66. 86. 89. 93. 105. 120. 148. 168. 170. Certainly the ear prefers this order; on the *carcer rusticus* cf. VIII 180 n.

25 26 EXPECTAS UT NON SIT ADULTERA LARGAE FILIA VI 239—241 *scilicet* expectas, ut tradat mater honestos | atque alios mores, quam quos habet? *utile porro | filiolam turpi retulae producere turpem.* cf. ib. 232—5. Apul. mag. 76 fin. quis non disciplinam matris agnovit, *cum in puella videret medicatum os et purpurissatas genas et illices oculos?* Quintil. I 2 § 8 cited in the argument.
EXPECTAS UT VI 75. XI 162. Cic. Caes. in Mühlmann col. 1123 pr.
LARGAE possibly the widow of Lepidus (Leutsch philolog. Anz. II 261).

26 seq. X 220 n. Sen. ben. III 16 § 3 *quam invenies tam miseram, tam sordidam, ut illi satis sit unum adulterorum par, nisi singulis divisit horas? et non sufficit dies omnibus, nisi apud alium gestata est, apud alium mansit.*

28 RESPIRET Florus Vergilius orator an poeta (before O. Jahn's Florus) p. XLIII 18 *hic cum ego* respirassem, *statim Baeticus 'o' inquid 'beatam civitatem, quae in te* fatigatum *incidit.'*
CONSCIA III 49 n. Hor. s. I 2 130. II 7 60. Ov. a. a. I 354. III 619 seq. e. g. 621 conscia *cum possit scriptas portare* tabellas. 625—6 *pro charta* conscia *tergum | praebeat inque suo corpore verba ferat.* 649. Heins. on Ov. m. VI 588 and Aen. IV 167. Sen. contr. 29 §§ 4. 5. 7 *ut scelerata sit* nempe matri suae similis est. . . . 'filia' *inquit* 'conscia *est,*' words which recur ibid. and § 8. Sil. XI 46 47.

29 VIRGO while yet unmarried. CERAS I 63 n. cf. IX 36 *blandae densaeque tabellae.* Ov. am. I 12 23. cf. ib. 8 and 30. Plin. ep. VII 27 § 9. Mart. IV 70 2. X 88 2. XIV 5 1. 7 1. Rich companion. Marquardt V (2) 386. VI 231—5 *desperanda tibi salva concordia socru. | illa docet spoliis nudi gaudere mariti, |* illa docet missis a corruptore tabellis | nil rude nec simplex rescribere, *decipit illa | custodes aut aere domat.* Luc. rhet. praec. 23 *γραμματεῖα ἐπιδεικνύναι ὑπὸ γυναικῶν δῆθεν γραφέντα.*

30 IMPLET ET X 122 n. DAT FERRE Mühlmann s. v. *do* col. 502 pr. cf. Hor. c. I 26 23 *tradam...portare.* Cicero would say *ferendas.* EISDEM L. Müller de re metrica 255 'in compositu legitime optinuere idem et isdem, miraculosa ut sint Iuv. h.l. et Claud. 18 (in Eutr. I) 412 *ecce recens clades ab* eisdem *partibus exit.'* CINAEDIS IV 106. The same *cinaedus* acts as go-between to the daughter and her paramour, who had once served the mother and hers.

31 seq. Sen. de ira II 21 § 9 *proximis applicatur omne quod tenerum est et in eorum similitudinem crescit. nutricum et paedagogorum rettulere mox in adulescentiam mores.* § 10 *apud Platonem educatus puer, cum ad parentes relatus vociferantem videret patrem, "numquam" inquit "hoc apud Platonem vidi." non dubito, quin citius patrem imitatus sit, quam Platonem.*
VELOCIUS ET CITIUS II 34 iure ac merito. 64 vera ac manifesta. 80 scabie et porrigine. 32 EXEMPLA Mühlmann col. 954.

33 34 UNUS ET ALTER SPERNANT Ov. amor. II 5 22 *compositi iuvenes* unus et alter erant. Curt. V 7 (22) § 4 unus et alter, *et ipsi mero*

onerati, assentiuntur. 35 MELIORE LUTO FINXIT PRAECORDIA TITAN IV 133 n. VI 11—13 *quippe aliter tunc orbe novo caeloque recenti | vivebant homines, qui rupto robore nati | compositive* luto *nullos habuere parentes.* Aesch. fr. 373 D=359 N *τοῦ πηλοπλάστου σπέρματος θνητὴ γυνή.* Soph. Pandora fr. 432 D=438 N *καὶ πρῶτον ἄρχου πηλὸν ὀργάζειν χεροῖν.* Soph. OC. 56 *Τιτὰν Προμηθεύς.* Eur. Ph. 1122. Ion 455. Lucian Prom. l. 11—13. Kallim. fr. 133 Schneider *εἴ σ' ὁ Προμηθεὺς | ἔπλασε καὶ πηλοῦ μὴ 'ξ ἑτέρου γέγονας.* Aristoph. av. 686 *πλάσματα πηλοῦ.* Philem. in Stob. fl. II 27 *Προμηθεύς, ὃν λέγουσ' ἡμᾶς πλάσαι.* Hor. c. I 16 13—15 *fertur* Prometheus *addere* principi | limo *coactus particulam undique | desectam.* Ov. m. I 80—88. Prop. IV=III 5 9 *o prima* infelix fingenti terra Prometheo. Phaedr. IV 14 5 (=15 3 Müller) Prometheus auctor vulgi fictilis. cf. Janelli's Phaedrus pp. 25. 28. Colum. X 59 Prometheae cretae. Mart. X 39 4 of a woman too old to have been born under Numa ficta Prometheo *diceris esse* luto. Censorin. 4 § 6 poets' fables relate *homines primos aut* Promethei molli luto esse formatos. Tert. car. Chr. 9 *ipsum certe corpus nostrum hoc, quod* de limo figulatum *etiam ad fabulas nationum veritas transmisit.* Aesop in Themist. p. 359 (thence in Stob. fl. I 87 and Niceph. Greg. hist. Byz. XVI 4 p. 819 Bonn) *τὸν πηλὸν...ὁ Προμηθεύς, ἀφ' οὗ τὸν ἄνθρωπον διεπλάσατο, οὐκ ἐφύρασεν ὕδατι, ἀλλὰ δακρύοις.* Claud. in Eutr. II 496 deteriore luto *pravus quos condidit auctor.* anthol. Pal. X 45 5 *ἐκ πηλοῦ γέγονας.* Hyg. fab. 142. p. a. II 15 pr. Prometheus, *qui propter excellentiam ingenii miram homines* finxisse *existimatur.* Fulg. myth. II 9 pr. Prometheum *aiunt* hominem ex luto finxisse. Steph. Byz. (cf. etym. magn.) s. v. *Ἰκόνιον* after a drought Zeus commanded Prometheus and Athene *εἴδωλα ἀνα πλάσαι ἐκ τοῦ πηλοῦ*, and then summoned the winds to breathe life into them. Apollod. I 7 1 § 1. African. in Eus. p. e. X 10 § 23. Pausanias (X 4 § 4=3) was shewn at Panopea in Phokis stones of the colour of clay, smelling like man's skin, reputed relics of the clay of which Prometheus moulded mankind. Symm. ep. IV 33 homullus Promethei manu fictus. Welcker Aeschyl. Trilogie 11. 67—8. 71—7. 87. Preller in Philolog. VII 58. Gataker on Antonin. VII 68.

36 seq. Sen. ep. 94 § 54 *non licet, inquam, ire* recta via: trahunt in pravum parentes, *trahunt servi: nemo errat uni sibi, sed dementiam spargit in proximos accipitque invicem. et ideo in singulis vitia populorum sunt, quia illa populus dedit. dum facit quisque peiorem, factus est: didicit deteriora, deinde docuit.* 37 ORBITA properly *rut;* used, as here, to denote 'beaten track,' 'old habit,' by Varro in Non. capitia *neque id* ab orbita *matrumfamilias institutae* (*ad -am* Quicherat).

38 HUIUS cet. for which abstinence this one reason, if there were no other, would be sufficient. With the neuter *huius* cf. Hor. a. p. 324 *praeter laudem* nullius *avaris.* Ov. m. I 17 nulli *sua forma manebat.* Liv. II 47 § 12 *neque immemor* eius, *quod initio consulatus imbiberat, reconciliandi animos plebis.* VI 30 § 3 cuius *et ipsos postmodo...paenituit.*

40—43 we already imitate what is evil, you may find a Catiline in any climate (VIII 116 n. *Gallicus* axis), but a Brutus (V 37) or Cato nowhere. From Sen. ep. 97 § 10 omne tempus Clodios, non omne Catones feret. ad deteriora faciles sumus, *quia nec dux potest nec comes deesse, et res etiam ipsa sine duce, sine comite procedit. non pronum est tantum ad vitia, sed praeceps.* Manil. IV 86 87 quod Decios non omne tulit, non omne Camillos | tempus et invictum devicta morte Catonem

41 CATILINAM VIII 231 n. Sen. cons. ad Marc. 20 § 5 [illegible]m. Vulcat. Avid. 3 § 4 *nec defuerunt qui illum* [illegible]*m et ipse se ita gauderet appellari addens, futurum* [illegible] *occidisset.* Still the model villain in Aug. c.

42 QUOCUMQUE X 359 n. repeated as here [illegible] (the relative). VF. VII 479 480 *te quoque tangat* | [illegible] quoscumque *per annos.* VIII 4 5 quas- [illegible] *fugam,* quamcumque *cupit iam scandere*

43 BRUTI AVUNCULUS Cato of Utica, whose [illegible] mother of M. Brutus the murderer of Caesar (Cic. [illegible] Madvig on Cic. fin. III § 8. Tac. ann. III 76 *Iunia*... [illegible] *genita*....M. Bruti soror. AV. vir. illustr. 82 § 1 [illegible] Catonis *imitator.*

[illegible] VISUQUE XI 162—182. Xen. Kyrop. VII 5 § 86 [illegible] ἐσόμεθα, βουλόμενοι τοῖς παισὶν ὡς βέλτιστα παραδείγ- [illegible] ἔχειν, οἵ τε παῖδες οὐδ' ἂν εἰ βούλοιντο ῥᾳδίως πονηροὶ [illegible] μηδὲν μήτε ὁρῶντες μήτε ἀκούοντες, ἐν δὲ [illegible] διημερεύοντες. Tac. dial. 28 fin. of the old [illegible] *eligebatur autem maior aliqua natu propinqua, cuius* [illegible] *moribus omnis eiusdem familiae suboles committeretur;* [illegible] dicere fas erat quod turpe dictu, neque facere [illegible] factu videretur. Arist. pol. VII 17 p. 1336 b 42 [illegible] infants εὔλογον οὖν ἀπελαύνειν ἀπὸ τῶν ἀκουσμάτων καὶ τῶν [illegible] καὶ τηλικούτους ὄντας. ὅλως μὲν οὖν αἰσχρολογίαν ἐκ [illegible] ἄλλο τι, δεῖ τὸν νομοθέτην ἐξορίζειν· ἐκ τοῦ γὰρ εὐχερῶς [illegible] τῶν αἰσχρῶν γίνεται καὶ τὸ ποιεῖν σύνεγγυς. μάλιστα μὲν οὖν [illegible] ὅπως μήτε λέγωσι μήτε ἀκούωσι μηδὲν τοιοῦτον κ.τ.λ. [illegible] conv. VII 8 4 § 4 p. 712 τὰ δὲ παίγνια πολλῆς γέμοντα βωμολοχίας [illegible], οὐδὲ τοῖς τὰ ὑποδήματα κομίζουσι παιδαρίοις, ἅ γε δὴ [illegible] σωφρονούντων, θεάσασθαι προσήκει· οἱ δὲ πολλοὶ καὶ γυναικῶν [illegible] καὶ παίδων ἀνήβων ἐπιδείκνυνται μιμήματα πραγμάτων καὶ [illegible] μέθης ταραχωδέστερον τὰς ψυχὰς διατίθησιν. Cato the censor [illegible] Cat. mai. 20 § 8) professed τὰ αἰσχρὰ τῶν ῥημάτων οὐχ ἧττον [illegible] τοῦ παιδὸς παρόντος ἢ τῶν ἱερῶν παρθένων, ἃς Ἑστιάδας καλοῦσιν. [illegible] Romul. 20 § 6 Roman manners required αἰσχρὸν μηδένα μηδὲν [illegible] γυναικός. Marquardt v (1) 89.

[illegible] Plin. XIV § 140 *vasa adulteriis caelata.* Tert. spect. 21 *sic ergo* [illegible] *ut et qui* filiae virginis ab omni spurco verbo aures [illegible] *ipse eam in theatrum ad illas voces gesticulationesque deducat.* [illegible] XXVIII 4 § 9 *apud maiores censoria nota censor afflictus est, ausus,* [illegible] *adhuc non deceret, praesente communi filia, coniugem osculari.*

45 PATER lest the son should imitate 68 69. PROCUL A [illegible] INDE II 89 *ite profanae.* Stat. s. III 3 13 procul hinc, procul [illegible] *nocentes.* Bentley on Hor. ep. II 2 199. procul o procul *este profani* (Aen. VI 258) was a proclamation usual before a sacrifice. Callim. in Serv. l. l. ἑκάς, ἑκάς ἐστε βέβηλοι. Brisson de formulis I 1. cf. Stat. s. III 3 26 27 longe *Furiarum sibila,* longe | *tergeminus custos.* Sil. XVII 27.

46 PERNOCTANTIS VIII 10 11 n. 47 MAXIMA DEBETUR PUERO REVERENTIA Quintil. XI 1 § 66 *ut cuique personae* debetur reverentia. Plat. legg. 729bc "To our children we should bequeath self-respect and not gold. This we think to do by rebuking their shameless acts: but we shall never succeed, if we inculcate the maxim now in vogue, 'the young should reverence all.' Rather will a wise lawgiver charge elders to *reverence the young,* and to beware above all

things lest the young see or hear them doing or saying anything shameful: for where the old have no shame, there the young will be most unabashed. For the best instruction stands not in precept, but in the consistent practice of what we teach." Plut. qu. Rom. 33 citing this passage, ascribes the ancient Roman practice of taking children out to dine, to a desire not so much to control the children, as to make τοὺς πατέρας αὐτοὺς μᾶλλον αἰδεῖσθαι καὶ σωφρονεῖν τῶν υἱῶν παρόντων. Plin. ep. VII 24 § 5 *audivi ipsam, cum mihi commendaret nepotis sui studia, solere se, ut feminam in illo otio sexus, laxare animum lusu calculorum, solere spectare pantomimos suos: sed cum factura esset alterutrum, semper se nepoti suo praecepisse, abiret studeretque: quod mihi non amore eius magis facere quam* reverentia *videbatur.* Plato complains of the mischievous effect of the Homeric representation of the gods on the young rep. p. 377 seq. Quintilian I 8 § 4 seq. would have the young taught Homer, Virgil, and the tragedians; the lyric and elegiac poets he would reserve for a maturer age.

48 TU often used in exhortations II 61 tu *nube atque tace.* VIII 228. IX 134. X 342. Hor. s. II 20 21 tu *pulmentaria quaere | sudando.* ep. I 16 53 Obbar. 18 37 Obbar. Verg. g. II 241. III 73. 163. IV 45. PUERI after 47 *puero.* cf. 70—72 *patria . . patria . . utilis . . utilis.* XVI 9 10 *audeat . . audeat.*

CONTEMPSERIS ANNOS Luc. VIII 495 *non impune tuos Magnus* contempserit annos. The perf. subj. is invariably used by Cicero after *ne;* the imper. or subj. pres. are poetical Madvig § 386.

49 PECCATURO OBSTET TIBI FILIUS INFANS Sen. ep. 11 §§ 8 9 '*aliquis vir bonus nobis eligendus est ac semper ante oculos habendus, ut sic tamquam illo spectante vivamus, et omnia tamquam illo vidente faciamus.*' *hoc, mi Lucili, Epicurus praecepit. custodem nobis et paedagogum dedit, nec immerito:* magna pars peccatorum tollitur, si peccaturis testis adsistat. *aliquem habeat animus, quem vereatur, cuius auctoritate etiam secretum suum sanctius faciat. o felicem illum, qui non praesens tantum, sed etiam cogitatus emendat! o felicem qui sic aliquem vereri potest, ut ad memoriam quoque eius se componat atque ordinet! qui sic aliquem vereri potest, cito erit verendus.* ib. 25 §§ 5 6. Upton on Epiktet. man. 33 § 12.

50 CENSORIS IRA II 121. IV 12. IX 142. XI 92.

51 QUANDOQUE one day II 82 *foedius hoc aliquid* quandoque *audebis amictu.* V 172.

51 52 SIMILEM SE DEDERIT Mühlmann col. 509 cites Plaut. asin. 850 *quin* te *ergo* hilarum das *mihi?* Ov. f. I 17. m. III 295.

52 MORUM QUOQUE FILIUS Plin. ep. V 16 § 9 *amisit enim filiam quae* non minus mores eius quam os vultumque referebat *totumque patrem mira similitudine exscripserat.*

53 OMNIA PECCET cogn. acc. 54 NIMIRUM 'doubtless' VII 78 n. CASTIGABIS Sen. contr. 14 § 5 *sic ebrietatem patri obicis ebrius, sic petulantiam iniuriae damnatus . . ait enim adulescens: quolibet alio genere debuisti me obiurgare. quid si adulterium velles vindicare committendo? turpe est sic* castigare *vitia, ut imiteris.*

55 TABULAS MUTARE XII 123 delebit tabulas.

56 UNDE TIBI [*parabis*] FRONTEM Hor. s. II 5 102 Heind. unde mihi tam fortem? Sen. Hf. 296 Gron. unde illum mihi . . . diem? Ov. her. 12 84 Ruhnken. Schulting on Sen. contr. II 9 p 130 ed. 1672. Gron. diatr. c. 9 (I 105 Hand). id. on Sen. ben. III 36. Tac. h. III 2. cf. *quo* with an acc. VIII 9 n. FRONTEM Phaedr. IV 7 4 *severitatem*

frontis *dum placo tuae.* Mühlmann col. 600. Ter. Ph. 1040—2 *ἀδεόν' hoc indignum tibi videtur, filius | homo adulescens si habet unam amicam, tu uxores duas? | nil pudere?* quo ore illum obiurgabis?

57 CUM FACIAS PEIORA SENEX Sen. de ira II 28 § 8 *aliena vitia in oculis habemus, a tergo nostra sunt: inde est, quod* tempestiva filii convivia pater deterior filio castigat *et nihil alienae luxuriae ignoscit qui nihil suae negarit.* 58 VENTOSA CUCURBITA Cael. Aur. tard. II § 58. Eust. hexaëm. 3 7. Theod. Prisc. II 8 and often. II chr. 1 a. *cucurbita* is 1 a gourd. II from the shape, a cupping instrument: of these some were of copper, others of horn; fashionable pretenders had them of silver Luc. adv. indoct. 29 *σικύας ἀργυρᾶς.* In those of copper lighted linen was placed, and the instrument then applied to the skin (hence the riddle in Plut. VII sap. conv. 10 fin. *ἄνδρα ἴδον πυρὶ χαλκὸν ἐπ' ἀνέρι κολλήσαντα*); the pressure of the external air would force the nearly exhausted instrument with a strong draught (hence *ventosa*, by which name a cupping-glass was known in mediæval Latin. Paucker cites Theod. Prisc. IV f. 316[a] *velut* ventosa *ab artifice posita ad se umorem attrahit.* II 5. chr. 16 cet. Plin. Val. I 51 ventosas *poni in cervicem.* Isid. orig. IV 11 3. Ital. *ventosa*, Fr. *ventouse*). In those of horn the air was drawn out by suction through a small orifice, which was afterwards closed with wax Cels. II 11. It was employed in cases of derangement (VACUUM CEREBRO) ib. III 18 *neque alienum est, si neque sanguis ante missus est,* neque mens constat, *neque somnus accedit, occipitio inciso* cucurbitulam *admovere.* Hier. in Amos 5 8 (VI 289[b]) *deus . . aquas maris amarissimas aethereo calore suspensas excolat et eliquat in dulcem pluviarum saporem,* instar medicinalis cucurbitae, quae calore superioris gyri umorem et sanguinem sursum trahit: *ex quo discimus unde sint pluviae.* lex. Cels. *cucurbitula.* See memorie della regale accad. Ercolanese di archeolog. VII (Napoli 1851) pp. 148 seq. with figures IV v. Thirteen, all of bronze, found at Herculaneum and Pompeii. They are of conical form; the largest 4 *pollici* and 5 *linee;* one p. and 9 l. forming the neck; the mouth 2½ p. in circumference. Paulus Aegin. VI 41 with Adams (II 324—328), who cites other ancient physicians. Rich gives a cut of one made out of a pumpkin, preserved in the Vatican library.

59 seq. Sen. ep. 5 § 6 *qui domum intraverit, nos potius miretur, quam supellectilem nostram.* [Sall.] ad Caes. de re p. I 8 § 1 *domum aut villam extruere eamque signis aulaeis aliisque operibus exornare et omnia potius quam semet visendum efficere, id est non divitias decori habere, sed ipsum illis flagitio esse.* HOSPITE VENTURO exx. of the abl. abs. of this participle in Zumpt § 643 and Reisig-Haase p. 759 n. 60 VERRE PAVIMENTUM says the master 63. Hier. adv. Helvid. 20 med. *nuntiatur interim vir venisse cum sociis. illa ad hirundinis modum lustrat universa penetralia, si torus rigeat, si* pavimentum verrerint, *si ornata sint pocula, si prandium praeparatum.* PAVIMENTUM of costly marble XI 173 n. or mosaic Stat. s. I 3 54—56. Sen. ep. 86 § 7 *eo deliciarum pervenimus, ut nisi gemmas calcare nolimus.* Luc. X 116. Aus. id. X 48. Claud. nupt. Honor. 91. Becker Gallus II 206 seq. Marquardt V (2) 225—229. The pavement was swept with a broom of palm twigs (Mart. XIV 82) or cleaned with a sponge dig. XXXIII 7 12 § 22 *perticae, quibus* araneae detergantur, item spongiae, *quibus* columnae pavimenta *podia extergantur, scalae, quae ad lacunaria admoveantur, instrumenti sunt, quia mundiorem domum reddunt.*

61 CUM TOTA DESCENDAT ARANEA TELA Plaut. asin. 424 *iussin' sceleste, ab ianua hoc* stercus *hinc auferri?* | *iussin'* columnis deici operas aranearum? | *iussin' in splendorem dari has bullas foribus nostris?* see the whole scene. id. Stich. 347—357 *munditias volo fieri: ecferte huc scopas, simulque harundinem,* | ut operam omnem aranearum perdam et texturam inprobam | deiciamque earum omnis telas ... *cape illas scopas. capiam. hoc egomet, tu hoc* converre .... *age tu ocius* | terge humum, *conperge ante aedis ... ego illim* araneas *de foribus deiciam et de pariete* | ... *quid sit, nihil etiam scio,* | *nisi forte* hospites venturi sunt cet. Marquardt v (1) 147. Phaedr. II 8 23. 62 LEVE ARGENTUM plain=*purum* X 19 n)(VASA ASPERA, embossed plate I 76 n. Verg. Aen. V 267 *cymbiaque argento perfecta atque* aspera signis. Sil. XI 277. 63 seq. VI 476—496 the matron who pays a salary to torturers, and avenges a wry ringlet with the 'cat.' Hor. s. II 2 66—68. Sen. de ira I 12 § 4 *irascuntur boni viri pro suorum iniuriis: sed idem faciunt,* si calda non bene praebetur, si vitreum fractum est, si calceus luto sparsus est. ib. II 25 § 1 *inde et illud sequitur, ut minimis sordidisque rebus non exacerbemur.* parum agilis est puer aut tepidior aqua poturo aut turbatus torus aut mensa neglegentius posita: *ad ista concitari, insania est.*

67 SCOBIS Hor. s. II 4 81 82 *vilibus in scopis in mappis in* scobe *quantus* | *consistit sumptus.* The saw-dust was left on the floor during the feast Petron. 68 scobem *croco et minio tinctam sparserunt et, quod numquam ante videram, ex lapide speculari pulverem tritum.* Heliogabalus used gold dust Lamprid. 31 fin. scobe auri porticum stravit et argenti, *dolens quod non posset et electri, idque frequenter quacumque fecit iter pedibus usque ad equum vel carpentum, ut fit hodie de aurosa harena.* Iul. Bass. in Sen. contr. 25 § 4 *inter temulentas reliquias sumptuosissimae cenae et fastidiosos ob ebrietatem cibos, modo excisum caput humanum fertur. inter purgamenta et iactus cenantium et* sparsam in convivio scobem, *humanus sanguis everritur.* Plin. XXXVI § 184 *Sosus qui Pergami stravit quem vocant asaroton oecon, quoniam purgamenta cenae in* pavimentis *quaeque* everri *solent velut relicta fecerat parvis e tessellis tinctisque in varios colores.*

68 AGITAS respicis schol. SINE OMNI without *any* stain: Plaut. trin. 338. 621. aulul. 213. 598. Ter. Andr. 391 sine omni periclo. "Sic Plaut. et Terent. loquuntur. Cic. et al. sine *ullo* periclo. Vorst. de Latin. merito susp. c. 8" Ruhnken. Clem. ep. I 20 δίχα πάσης. For English exx. see Wright bible-wordbook 'all.' Wordsworth eccl. biogr. I⁴ 358. Christian inst. IV² 148. I have 35 other exx. from English writers of the 16th and 17th centuries. See R. Ascham's Schole-master 1863 glossary 'all.' So in German "ohne *alle* Gefahr."

70 GRATUM EST QUOD Cic. Brutus § 68 gratum est *tamen* quod *volunt.* Plin. ep. III 5 § 1. IV 1 § 2. VI 7 § 2. Mart. VII 52 1. exx. from Cic. Catull. Tibull. Liv. in Mühlmann col. 950. cf. Barm. on Phaedr. I 22 5. Liv. III 46 § 8 *gratum est* 'thank you.'

PATRIAE CIVEM DEDISTI III 3 *unum* civem donare *Sibyllae.* Cic. Verr. III § 161 *susceperas enim liberos non solum tibi sed etiam* patriae. Marquardt v (1) 71 seq. on the encouragements to marry in Rome. Sen. suas. 2 § 21 *ea quae apud matronas disserebat liberos non esse tollendos et ob hoc accusatur* reipublicae laesae.

73 PLURIMUM ENIM this rare elision (L. Müller de re metr. 255) also VI 151 *quantulum in hoc.* 74 seq. Hor. ep. I 2 65—67. Plut. II 3ª seq. SERPENTE CICONIA PULLOS

NUTRIT XV 3. Verg. g. II 319 320 Forbiger *cum vere rubenti* | candida *venit* avis longis invisa colubris. Plin. X § 62 *honos its* serpentium exitio *tantus ut in Thessalia capital fuerit occidisse eademque legibus poena, quae in homicidam.* [Aristot.] mir. ausc. 22.

75 PER DEVIA RURA Prop. III=II 19 2. Ov. m. I 675 per devia rura. LACERTA III 231.

76 ILLI EADEM same elision I 73. VI 50. VIII 123.

SUMPTIS PINNIS III 80 n. *qui* sumpsit pinnas. Heins and Burman on Ov. m. IV 561. Like simile in Quintil. II 6 § 7 Burman *cui rei simile quiddam facientes aves cernimus, quae* teneris infirmisque fetibus cibos ore suo collatos partiuntur; at cum visi sunt adulti, paulum egredi nidis et circumvolare sedem illam praecedentes ipsae docent: tum expertas vires libero caelo suaeque ipsorum fiduciae permittunt. Synes. Dion fin. p. 61° πάνυ δὲ ὅμοιον τοῦτο τῷ συμβαίνοντι κατὰ τοὺς τῶν ἀετῶν νεοττούς. τοὺς ἀετιδεῖς οἱ πατέρες ἐκπετησίμους ἅρπαγος ὑψοῦ μεθιᾶσιν οἷον ἐπιτρέποντες αὐτοὺς τοῖς οἰκείοις πτεροῖς χρῆσθαι· κᾆτα αἴθις ἀναλαμβάνουσι προλαμβάνοντες τῆς ἡλικίας αὐτῶν τὴν ἀσθένειαν· καὶ τοῦτο πολλάκις, ἕως ἂν τὴν πτῆσιν ἐκμελετήσωσιν. 77 CRUCIBUSQUE the dead body was left hanging on the cross Plaut. mil. 372 *scio* crucem *futuram mihi sepulcrum.* Hor. ep. I 16 48 Obbar non pasces in cruce corvos. Plin. XXXVI § 107 *ut omnium ita defunctorum* corpora figeret cruci *spectanda simul civibus et* feris volucribusque laceranda. Plut. Kleom. 39 § 1 the guards of the crucified body of Kleomenes saw a great serpent twined about the head and covering the face, ὥστε μηδὲν ὄρνεον ἐφίπτασθαι σαρκοφάγον. Artemidor. II 53 τὰς σάρκας ἀπολλύουσιν οἱ σταυρωθέντες. Hence Theodorus, when threatened with crucifixion by Lysimachus, replied Cic. Tusc. I § 102 *Theodori quidem nihil interest, humine an sublime putescat.* A guard was set to watch the corpse Petron. 111 *miles, qui cruces asservabat, ne quis ad sepulturam corpora detraheret.* cf. 112. Phaedr. fab. nov. 13 9 seq. taken from Petron. as 22 1 *nihil est occultum quod non manifestabitur* from Matt. 10 26. Keim Gesch. Jesu v. Naz. III 506 n. 4. 81 LEPOREM Aesch. Ag. 115—124.

FAMULAE IOVIS Hor. c. IV 4 1 *ministrum fulminis alitem.*

82 HINC from the hare or hind.

CUBILI Verg. g. I 411. 83 INDE from the nest.

84 AD ILLAM (*praedam*) QUAM cet. IV 70 n. Hor. s. IV 10 16 *illi, scripta quibus comoedia prisca viris est.* 85 rhythm as in XV 85.

86—106 If the father impairs his estate by building villas of costly marbles in fashionable localities, no wonder that his son yet more prodigally wastes what remains: if the father observes the sabbath and abstains from meats forbidden by the Jewish lawgiver, no wonder that the son, having been early trained to neglect his country's laws, becomes by circumcision (exod. 12 48) a proselyte of righteousness, bound to the observance of the whole Mosaic law.

86—95 on the extravagant sums spent in building cf. 275. I 94 n. Sall. Cat. 12 § 3 *operae pretium est, cum* domos atque villas *cognoveris* in urbium modum exaedificatas, *visere templa deorum.* 13 § 1 *a privatis conpluribus subversos montes, maria constrata esse.* Hence (Vell. II 33 § 4) Lucullus was nicknamed *Xerxes togatus.* Nep. Att. 14 § 3 nullam suburbanam *aut* maritimam sumptuosam villam. Cic. p. Sest. § 93. fr. or. in Clod. 4 § 3 *is me dixit* aedificare. ad Att. IV 5 § 2. Damasippus, convicting Horace of madness s. II 3 308 aedifi-

eas. id. c. II 15. III 1 33—46. Tibull. II 3 43—46. Plin. II § 157. Sen. contr. 9 § 12 *ad delicias dementis luxuriae lapis omnis eruitur, caeduntur ubique gentium silvae: aeris ferrique usus, iam auri quoque, in extruendis et decorandis domibus* cet. Sen. ep. 89 § 21 *quousque nullus erit lacus, cui non* villarum *vestrarum fastigia immineant, nullum flumen, cuius non ripas aedificia vestra praetexant? ubicumque scatebunt aquarum calentium venae, ibi nova diversoria luxuriae excitabuntur.* ubicumque in aliquem sinum litus curvabitur, *vos protinus fundamenta facietis nec contenti solo, nisi quod manu feceritis, maria agetis introrsus.* ib. 122 § 8. id. de ira I 21 § 1 *luxuria... vult... terras transferre, maria concludere.* Mart. IX 46 Gellius was always building, busy with door-posts and locks and windows: *oranti nummos ut dicere possit amico | unum illud verbum Gellius* "aedifico." Marquardt V 2 43 44. Gronov. diatr. 39. AEDIFICATOR a term of reproach Nep. Att. 13 § 1 *nemo illo minus fuit emax, minus* aedificator. Colum. I 4 § 8 *eleganter... aedificet agricola, nec sit tamen* aedificator.

86—87 MODO ... NUNC ... NUNC Ov. m. XI 921 922. tr. I 2 27 —30. Hand Tursell. III 648. 87 CAIETAE now *Gaeta;* said to have been named from the nurse of Aeneas (Aen. VII 2): in Latium, on the *sinus Caietanus* 40 stadia south of Formiae (Strab. p. 233, who mentions the large and costly buildings). Cic. de imp. Pomp. § 33 *portum Caietae celeberrimum atque plenissimum navium.* spoken of as an agreeable abode by Mart. V 1 5. X 30 8. Stat. s. I 3 87 88. SUMMA NUNC TIBURIS ARCE III 192 *proni* Tiburis arce. *Tivoli* lies 20 miles (Mart. IV 57 4) N.E. of Rome, chiefly on a rocky hill on the left bank of the Anio. There are remains of walls and temples still to be seen. Strabo p. 238 Τίβουρα μέν, ᾗ τὸ Ἡρακλεῖον, καὶ ὁ καταράκτης ὃν ποιεῖ πλωτὸς ὁ Ἀνίων, ἀφ' ὕψους μεγάλου καταπίπτων εἰς φάραγγα βαθεῖαν καὶ κατάλσῃ. Obbar on Hor. ep. I 8 12. Burn Rome and Camp. 394—401. 88 PRAENESTINIS IN MONTIBUS III 190 n. Cato orig. II 23 Jordan in Serv. Aen. VII 682. Hor. c. III 4 22—24 *seu mihi frigidum* | Praeneste, *seu* Tibur supinum, | *seu liquidae placuere Baiae.* ALTA III 269 n. Hor. c. III 1 45 46 *cur invidendis postibus et novo* | sublime *ritu moliar atrium?* 89 GRAECIS MARMORIBUS the marbles of Paros, Pentelicus, Hymettus, Carystus, Taenarum and Sparta were celebrated Stat. s. III 1 5 6 *nitidos postes Graiisque effulta metallis | culmina.* LONGE PETITIS MARMORIBUS VII 182 n. XI 175 n. from Synnada (Phrygium, Mygdonium) or Numidia Stat. s. I 2 148 *hic Libycus Phrygiusque silex.* ib. 5 34—41. II 2 85—93. IV 2 27—29. Becker Gallus I 33 seq. Marquardt V (2) 221—3.

90 FORTUNAE at Praeneste VM. (or Iul. Paris and Nepotianus) I 3 § 2. Stat. s. I 3 (*villa* Tiburtina) 79 80 *quod ni* templa *darent alias* Tirynthia *sortes,* | *et* Praenestinae *poterant migrare sorores.* Fronto ad M. Antonin. de oratt. p. 157 Naber *omnis ibi* Fortunas *Antiatis* Praenestinas... *reperias.* See T. Caesii Taurini votum Fortunae Praenestinae in Wernsdorf-Lemaire p. l. m. III 316. Thon e Nibby il tempio della Fortuna Prenestina ristor. ed. illustr. Roma 1825 fol. Burn 382—7. Sil. VIII 364—5. HERCULIS AEDEM at Tibur Prop. III = II 32 3 *nam quid* Praenesti *dubias, o Cynthia, sortes* [*petis? i.e. the oracle, which gave responses by lot*]. ib. 5 *curve te in* Herculeum *deportent esseda* Tibur? cf. Cic. de divin. II § 85. Strab. p. 238. Priap. 75 9. Mart. IV 57 9 10. 62 1. Bayle s.v. *Tibur* n. B.D.E. In the temple of Hercules was a library Gell. IX 14 § 3. XIX 5 § 4.

91 SPADO POSIDES Suet. Cl. 28 *libertorum praecipue suspexit* Posiden spadonem, *quem etiam Britannico triumpho inter militares viros hasta pura donavit.* Sen. ep. 86 § 7 balnea libertorum. Plin. XXXI § 5 baths built by him at Baiae *Posidianae aquae*: he must have built a mansion in Rome rivalling the Capitol (*nostra*, Roman, opposed to Fortuna *Praenestina* cet.) 92 DUM HABITAT—FREGIT 95. III 10 n. 94 HANC partem relictam.

TURBAVIT=conturbavit VII 129 n.

95 DUM . . . ATTOLLIT 92 n. cf. 88. I 94 *erexit.*

ATTOLLIT Aen. II 185. III 134. Plin. XXXVI § 30.

96—106 On the proselytising spirit of the Jews see Matt. 23 15. Rom. 10 2. Gal. 4 9 21. 2 Cor. 11 20. Augustus (Suet. 93) specially commended his grandson Gaius, *quod Iudaeam praetervehens apud Hierosolyma non supplicasset.* Hor. s. I 4 141—3 a strong force of poets will come to my aid, and as we are many mŏre in number, *veluti te* | Iudaei cogemus in hanc concedere turbam. 5 100 a miracle: incense consumed without flame: *credat Iudaeus Apella.* 9 69—72. Ios. ant. XVIII 3 § 5 a Jew, residing at Rome, professed to interpret the wisdom of the Mosaic laws and with three others persuaded Fulvia, a lady of rank who had embraced the Jewish religion, to send purple and gold to the temple at Jerusalem. The Jews converted the gifts to their own use. On the complaint of Fulvia's husband Tiberius ordered the expulsion of all Jews from Rome. cf. Tac. ann. II 85. Suet. Tib. 36. Philo leg. ad Gai. p. 569 M. Multitude of Jews in Rome Cic. p. Flacc. § 69; under Claudius DCass. LX 6 § 6; dispersed over the world acts 2 5—11. Philo leg. ad Gaium 33 p. 582 M. 36 p. 587 M. in Flaccum 7 p. 523 524 M. Ios. bell. II 16 § 4 p. 121 29 Dind. *οὐ γὰρ ἔστιν ἐπὶ τῆς οἰκουμένης δῆμος ὁ μὴ μοῖραν ὑμετέραν ἔχων.* ib. VII 3 § 3 many Greek proselytes at Antioch; dispersion of Jews over the world Strabo in Ios. ant. XIV 7 § 2 *τόπον οὐκ ἔστι ῥᾳδίως εὑρεῖν τῆς οἰκουμένης, ὃς οὐ παραδέδεκται τοῦτο τὸ φῦλον μηδ' ἐπικρατεῖται ὑπ' αὐτοῦ.* Orig. Cels. V 41. Poppaea was a proselyte (Ios. ant. XX 8 § 11 fin. *θεοσεβής*). DCass. LXVII 14 § 2 A.D. 95 many proselytes executed. Caracalla, when a boy of seven, heard (Spartian. 1 § 6) that a playmate *ob Iudaicam religionem gravius verberatum.* The heathen accounts of the Jews are collected by Fr. C. Meyer Judaica. Jena 1832. Alb. Göser die Berichte des classischen Alterthums über die Religion der Juden in the Tüb. Quartalschr. (1868) L 565—637. Fred. Huidekoper Judaism at Rome B.C. 76 to A.D. 140. New York, 1876 (the most complete, but fanciful and uncritical). John Gill notices of the Jews and their country by the classic writers of antiquity, sec. ed. Lond. 1872 (very uncritical). Friedländer III[1] 506—517. The histories of Basnage, Jost, Milman, Salvador, Ewald, Graetz, Herzfeld, Hitzig, Renan; Cassel in Ersch u. Gruber's Encyclop. 'Juden (Geschichte.)' Jos. Langen das Judenthum in Palästina zur Zeit Christi Fr. im Br. 1866. Schürer Lehrb. d. neutestamentl. Zeitgesch. Leipz. 1874. Hausrath neutestamentl. Zeitgesch. 4 vols.[2] Heidelb. 1873—7. J. Derenbourg essai sur l'histoire et la géographie de la Palestine d'après les Thalmuds Par. 1867 c. 14 'les Juifs et les païennes,' notes how the Herodian family aroused Roman aversion to themselves and the Jews; Egyptian libels, as that of Apion, bloody wars, and resentment against a conquered nation, which professed that its God was supreme, further explain the ignorant violence even of a Tacitus (p. 221) 'un dieu qui résistait lorsque la nation qu'il avait protégée était vaincue, qui prétendait même être encore la divinité suprême, quand le peuple qu'il avait élu était courbé

sous le joug d'un maître étranger, c'était presque un blasphème, dans un siècle où l'on n'était dieu que parce qu'on était puissant, et où il suffisait d'être puissant pour être un dieu.' cf. Cic. p. Flacc. § 69. Minuc. 10. 22. Hausrath I 157—163 'röm. Ansichten üb. d. jüd. Religion.' Much of Aug. de cons. evang. I discusses the heathen notions respecting the Jews: see esp. §§ 45 46 (on Lucan II 592).

96 seq. III 14. 296. VI 159 160. 542 seq. (from which passage it would seem that the Jewish worship was most attractive to women, cf. Ov. a. a. I 76. Ios. ant. XVIII 3 § 5. XX 2 § 4. bell. II 20 § 2. acts 13 50. 16 14. Wetst. on Matt. 13 15). DCass. XXXVII 17 § 1 *φέρει [ἡ ἐπίκλησις τῶν Ἰουδαίων] καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἀνθρώπους ὅσοι τὰ νόμιμα αὐτῶν, καίπερ ἀλλοεθνεῖς ὄντες, ζηλοῦσι. καὶ ἔστι καὶ παρὰ τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις τὸ γένος τοῦτο, κολουσθὲν μὲν πολλάκις, αὐξηθὲν δὲ ἐπὶ πλεῖστον, ὥστε καὶ ἐς παρρησίαν τῆς νομίσεως ἐκνικῆσαι.* Winer Real-Wörterb. s. v. *Proselyten.*

96 METUENTEM SABBATA 101. 105 n. Pers. V 184 *recutitaque* sabbata palles. The heathen conceived the God of the Jews to be a malignant being Plut. de Stoic. repugn. 38 § 2.

SABBATA VI 159 *observant ubi festa mero pede* sabbata *reges.* Apion (Ios. II 2 p. 368 50 Dind.) gives a ludicrous derivation of name and thing. On the observance of the sabbath among the heathen cf. Plut. de superst. 3 p. 166ᵃ. Ov. a. a. I 76. 415 416. rem. 219 220. Tibull. I 3 18. Hor. s. I 9 69. Mart. IV 4 7. Suet. Tib. 32. Sen. cited on 105 106. id. ep. 95 § 47 *accendere aliquem lucernam* sabbatis *prohibeamus, quoniam nec lumine di egent et ne homines quidem delectantur fuligine.* Ios. c. Ap. II 39 the early Greek philosophers followed Moses *ὅμοια μὲν περὶ θεοῦ φρονοῦντες, εὐτέλειαν δὲ βίου καὶ τὴν πρὸς ἀλλήλους κοινωνίαν διδάσκοντες. οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ πλήθεσιν ἤδη πολὺς ζῆλος γέγονεν ἐκ μακροῦ τῆς ἡμετέρας εὐσεβείας, οὐδ' ἔστιν οὐ πόλις Ἑλλήνων οὐδ' ἠτισοῦν οὐδὲ βάρβαρος οὐδὲ ἓν ἔθνος, ἔνθα μὴ τὸ τῆς ἑβδομάδος, ἣν ἀργοῦμεν ἡμεῖς, ἔθος οὐ διαπεφοίτηκε καὶ αἱ νηστεῖαι καὶ λύχνων ἀνακαύσεις καὶ πολλὰ τῶν εἰς βρῶσιν ἡμῖν οὐ νενομισμένων παρατετήρηται. μιμεῖσθαι δὲ πειρῶνται καὶ τὴν πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἡμῶν ὁμόνοιαν καὶ τὴν τῶν ὄντων ἀνάδοσιν καὶ τὸ φιλεργὸν ἐν ταῖς τέχναις καὶ τὸ καρτερικὸν ἐν ταῖς ὑπὲρ τῶν νόμων ἀνάγκαις. τὸ γὰρ θαυμασιώτατον, ὅτι χωρὶς τοῦ τῆς ἡδονῆς ἐπαγωγοῦ οὐ δελεαστὸς αὐτὸς καθ' αὑτὸν ἰσχυσεν ὁ νόμος. καὶ ὥσπερ ὁ θεὸς διὰ παντὸς τοῦ κόσμου πεφοίτηκεν, οὕτως ὁ νόμος διὰ πάντων ἀνθρώπων βεβάδικεν. αὐτὸς δέ τις ἕκαστος τὴν πατρίδα καὶ τὸν οἶκον ἐπισκοπῶν τὸν αὑτοῦ τοῖς ὑπ' ἐμοῦ λεγομένοις οὐκ ἀπιστήσει. χρὴ τοίνυν πάντων ἀνθρώπων καταγνῶναι πονηρίαν ἐθελούσιον, εἰ τἀλλότρια καὶ φαῦλα πρὸ τῶν οἰκείων καὶ καλῶν ζηλοῦν ἐπιτεθυμήκασιν, ἢ πανσάσθαι βασκαίνοντας ἡμῖν τοὺς κατηγοροῦντας. οὐδὲ γὰρ ἐπιφθόνου τινὸς ἀντιποιούμεθα πράγματος, τὸν αὐτῶν τιμῶντες νομοθέτην καὶ τοῖς ὑπ' ἐκείνου προφητευθεῖσι περὶ τοῦ θεοῦ πεπιστευκότες. καὶ γὰρ εἰ μὴ συνίεμεν αὐτοὶ τῆς ἀρετῆς τῶν νόμων ἁπάντων, ὑπὸ τοῦ πλήθους γοῦν τῶν ζηλούντων μέγα φρονεῖν ἐπ' αὐτοῖς προήχθημεν.* Strangers at the feasts in Jerusalem bell. VI 9 § 3 fin. Tert. apol. 16. S. Frisius de sabbatho gentili. Jena 1726. 4to.

97 NIL PRAETER NUBES ET CAELI NUMEN ADORANT VI 543—5 *arcanam Iudaea tremens mendicat in aurem,* | *interpres* legum Solymarum *et magna sacerdos* | *arboris ac* summi *fida internuntia* caeli. acts 14 15. 17 24. Hekataeus in Ios. c. Ap. I 22 p. 355 49 of the temple *ἄγαλμα δὲ οὐκ ἔστιν.* Luc. II 592—3 *dedita sacris* | incerti *Iudaea* dei. cf. Trebell. Claud. 2 § 4 astrologers say that 120 years is the term of human life: *Mosen solum, dei, ut Iudaeorum libri locuntur, familiarem, centum viginti quinque annos* vixisse,

nem. **41** CATILINAM VIII 231 n. Sen. cons. ad Marc. 20 § 5 tantum Catilinarum. Vulcat. Avid. 3 § 4 *nec defuerunt qui illum* Catilinam *vocarent, cum et ipse se ita gauderet appellari addens, futurum se* Sergium, *si dialogistam occidisset.* Still the model villain in Aug. c. Iulian. IV 3. **42** QUOCUMQUE X 359 n. repeated as here III 230. Luc. VI 189 (the relative). VF. VII 479 480 *te quoque tangat | cura mei* quocumque *loco,* quoscumque *per annos.* VIII 4 5 quascumque *per undas | ferre fugam,* quamcumque *cupit iam scandere puppim.* **43** BRUTI AVUNCULUS Cato of Utica, whose sister Servilia was mother of M. Brutus the murderer of Caesar (Cic. parad. prooem. § 1). Madvig on Cic. fin. III § 8. Tac. ann. III 76 *Iunia... Catone* avunculo *genita,...*M. Bruti soror. AV. vir. illustr. 82 § 1 M. Brutus avunculi Catonis *imitator.*

44 NIL DICTU FOEDUM VISUQUE XI 162—182. Xen. Kyrop. VII 5 § 86 *αὐτοί τε γὰρ βελτίονες ἐσόμεθα, βουλόμενοι τοῖς παισὶν ὡς βέλτιστα παραδείγματα ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς παρέχειν, οἵ τε παῖδες οὐδ' ἂν εἰ βούλοιντο ῥᾳδίως πονηροὶ γίγνοιντο, αἰσχρὸν μὲν μηδὲν μήτε ὁρῶντες μήτε ἀκούοντες, ἐν δὲ καλοῖς καγαθοῖς ἐπιτηδεύμασι διημερεύοντες.* Tac. dial. 28 fin. of the old Roman governess *eligebatur autem maior aliqua natu propinqua, cuius probatis spectatisque moribus omnis eiusdem familiae suboles committeretur; coram qua* neque dicere fas erat quod turpe dictu, neque facere quod inhonestum factu videretur. Arist. pol. VII 17 p. 1336 b 42 speaking of infants *εὔλογον οὖν ἀπελαύνειν ἀπὸ τῶν ἀκουσμάτων καὶ τῶν ὁραμάτων ἀνελευθερίας καὶ τηλικούτους ὄντας. ὅλως μὲν οὖν αἰσχρολογίαν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως, ὥσπερ ἄλλο τι, δεῖ τὸν νομοθέτην ἐξορίζειν· ἐκ τοῦ γὰρ εὐχερῶς λέγειν ὁτιοῦν τῶν αἰσχρῶν γίνεται καὶ τὸ ποιεῖν σύνεγγυς. μάλιστα μὲν οὖν ἐκ τῶν νέων, ὅπως μήτε λέγωσι μήτε ἀκούωσι μηδὲν τοιοῦτον* κ.τ.λ. Plut. qu. conv. VII 8 4 § 4 p. 712 *τὰ δὲ παίγνια πολλῆς γέμοντα βωμολοχίας καὶ σπερμολογίας, οὐδὲ τοῖς τὰ ὑποδήματα κομίζουσι παιδαρίοις, ἃ γε δὴ δεσποτῶν ἢ σωφρονούντων, θεάσασθαι προσήκει· οἱ δὲ πολλοὶ καὶ γυναικῶν συγκατακειμένων καὶ παίδων ἀνήβων ἐπιδείκνυνται μιμήματα πραγμάτων καὶ λόγων, ἃ πάσης μέθης ταραχωδέστερον τὰς ψυχὰς διατίθησιν.* Cato the censor (Plut. vit. Cat. mai. 20 § 8) professed *τὰ αἰσχρὰ τῶν ῥημάτων οὐχ ἧττον εὐλαβεῖσθαι τοῦ παιδὸς παρόντος ἢ τῶν ἱερῶν παρθένων, ἃς Ἑστιάδας καλοῦσιν.* id. vita Romul. 20 § 6 Roman manners required *αἰσχρὸν μηδένα μηδὲν εἰπεῖν παρούσης γυναικός.* Marquardt V (1) 89.

VISU e.g. Plin. XIV § 140 *vasa adulteriis caelata.* Tert. spect. 21 *sic ergo evenit,...ut et qui* filiae virginis ab omni spurco verbo aures tuetur, *ipse eam in theatrum ad illas voces gesticulationesque deducat.* Amm. XXVIII 4 § 9 *apud maiores censoria nota censor afflictus est, ausus, dum adhuc non deceret, praesente communi filia, coniugem osculari.*

45 PATER lest the son should imitate 68 69. PROCUL A PROCUL INDE II 89 *ite profanae.* Stat. s. III 3 13 procul hinc, procul ite *nocentes.* Bentley on Hor. ep. II 2 199. procul o procul *este profani* (Aen. VI 258) was a proclamation usual before a sacrifice. Callim. in Serv. l. l. *ἑκάς, ἑκάς ἐστε βέβηλοι.* Brisson de formulis I 1. cf. Stat. s. III 3 26 27 longe *Furiarum sibila,* longe | *tergeminus custos.* Sil. XVII 27.

46 PERNOCTANTIS VIII 10 11 n. **47** MAXIMA DEBETUR PUERO REVERENTIA Quintil. XI 1 § 66 *ut cuique personae* debetur reverentia. Plat. legg. 729bc "To our children we should bequeath self-respect and not gold. This we think to do by rebuking their shameless acts: but we shall never succeed, if we inculcate the maxim now in vogue, 'the young should reverence all.' Rather will a wise lawgiver charge elders to *reverence the young,* and to beware above all

things lest the young see or hear them doing or saying anything shameful: for where the old have no shame, there the young will be most unabashed. For the best instruction stands not in precept, but in the consistent practice of what we teach." Plut. qu. Rom. 33 citing this passage, ascribes the ancient Roman practice of taking children out to dine, to a desire not so much to control the children, as to make τοὺς πατέρας αὐτοὺς μᾶλλον αἰδεῖσθαι καὶ σωφρονεῖν τῶν υἱῶν παρόντων. Plin. ep. VII 24 § 5 *audivi ipsam, cum mihi commendaret nepotis sui studia, solere se, ut feminam in illo otio sexus, laxare animum lusu calculorum, solere spectare pantomimos suos: sed cum factura esset alterutrum, semper se nepoti suo praecepisse, abiret studeretque: quod mihi non amore eius magis facere quam* reverentia *videbatur.* Plato complains of the mischievous effect of the Homeric representation of the gods on the young rep. p. 377 seq. Quintilian I 8 § 4 seq. would have the young taught Homer, Virgil, and the tragedians; the lyric and elegiac poets he would reserve for a maturer age.

48 TU often used in exhortations II 61 tu *nube atque tace.* VIII 228. IX 134. X 342. Hor. s. II 20 21 tu *pulmentaria quaere | sudando.* ep. I 16 53 Obbar. 18 37 Obbar. Verg. g. II 241. III 73. 163. IV 45. PUERI after 47 *puero.* cf. 70—72 *patria . . patria . . utilis . . utilis.* XVI 9 10 *audeat . . audeat.*

CONTEMPSERIS ANNOS Luc. VIII 495 *non impune tuos Magnus* contempserit annos. The perf. subj. is invariably used by Cicero after *ne;* the imper. or subj. pres. are poetical Madvig § 386.

49 PECCATURO OBSTET TIBI FILIUS INFANS Sen. ep. 11 §§ 8 9 '*aliquis vir bonus nobis eligendus est ac semper ante oculos habendus, ut sic tamquam illo spectante vivamus, et omnia tamquam illo vidente faciamus.*' *hoc, mi Lucili, Epicurus praecepit. custodem nobis et paedagogum dedit, nec immerito:* magna pars peccatorum tollitur, si peccaturis testis adsistat. *aliquem habeat animus, quem vereatur, cuius auctoritate etiam secretum suum sanctius faciat. o felicem illum, qui non praesens tantum, sed etiam cogitatus emendat! o felicem qui sic aliquem vereri potest, ut ad memoriam quoque eius se componat atque ordinet! qui sic aliquem vereri potest, cito erit verendus.* ib. 25 §§ 5 6. Upton on Epiktet. man. 33 § 12.

50 CENSORIS IRA II 121. IV 12. IX 142. XI 92.

51 QUANDOQUE one day II 82 *foedius hoc aliquid* quandoque *audebis amictu.* V 172.

51 52 SIMILEM SE DEDERIT Mühlmann col. 509 cites Plaut. asin. 850 *quin* te *ergo* hilarum das *mihi?* Ov. f. I 17. m. III 295.

52 MORUM QUOQUE FILIUS Plin. ep. V 16 § 9 *amisit enim filiam quae* non minus mores eius quam os vultumque referebat *totumque patrem mira similitudine exscripserat.*

53 OMNIA PECCET cogn. acc. **54** NIMIRUM 'doubtless' VII 78 n. CASTIGABIS Sen. contr. 14 § 5 *sic ebrietatem patri obicis ebrius, sic petulantiam iniuriae damnatus . . ait enim adulescens: quolibet alio genere debuisti me obiurgare. quid si adulterium velles vindicare committendo? turpe est sic* castigare *vitia, ut imiteris.*

55 TABULAS MUTARE XII 123 delebit tabulas.

56 UNDE TIBI [*parabis*] FRONTEM Hor. s. II 5 102 Heind. unde mihi tam fortem? Sen. Hf. 296 Gron. unde illum mihi . . . diem? Ov. her. 12 84 Ruhnken. Schulting on Sen. contr. II 9 p 130 ed. 1672. Gron. diatr. c. 9 (I 105 Hand). id. on Sen. ben. III 36. Tac. h. III 2. cf. *quo* with an acc. VIII 9 n. FRONTEM Phaedr. IV 7 4 severitatem

frontis *dum placo tuae.* Mühlmann col. 600. Ter. Ph. 1040—2 *adeon' hoc indignum tibi videtur, filius | homo adulescens si habet unam amicam, tu uxores duas? | nil pudere?* quo ore illum obiurgabis?

57 CUM FACIAS PEIORA SENEX Sen. de ira II 28 § 8 *aliena vitia in oculis habemus, a tergo nostra sunt: inde est, quod* tempestiva filii convivia pater deterior filio castigat *et nihil alienae luxuriae ignoscit qui nihil suae negavit.* 58 VENTOSA CUCURBITA Cael. Aur. tard. II § 58. Eust. hexaëm. 3 7. Theod. Prisc. II 8 and often. II chr. 1 a. *cucurbita* is 1 a gourd. II from the shape, a cupping instrument: of these some were of copper, others of horn; fashionable pretenders had them of silver Luc. adv. indoct. 29 *σικύας ἀργυρᾶς.* In those of copper lighted linen was placed, and the instrument then applied to the skin (hence the riddle in Plut. VII sap. conv. 10 fin. *ἄνδρα ἴδον πυρὶ χαλκὸν ἐπ' ἀνέρι κολλήσαντα*); the pressure of the external air would force the nearly exhausted instrument with a strong draught (hence *ventosa*, by which name a cupping-glass was known in mediæval Latin. Paucker cites Theod. Prisc. IV f. 316[a] *velut* ventosa *ab artifice posita ad se umorem attrahit.* II 5. chr. 16 cet. Plin. Val. I 51 ventosas *poni in cervicem.* Isid. orig. IV 11 3. Ital. *ventosa*, Fr. *ventouse*). In those of horn the air was drawn out by suction through a small orifice, which was afterwards closed with wax Cels. II 11. It was employed in cases of derangement (VACUUM CEREBRO) ib. III 18 *neque alienum est, si neque sanguis ante missus est,* neque mens constat, *neque somnus accedit, occipitio inciso* cucurbitulam *admovere.* Hier. in Amos 5 8 (VI 289[b]) *deus . . aquas maris amarissimas aethereo calore suspensas excolat et eliquat in dulcem pluviarum saporem,* instar medicinalis cucurbitae, quae calore superioris gyri umorem et sanguinem sursum trahit: *ex quo discimus unde sint pluviae.* lex. Cels. *cucurbitula.* See memorie della regale accad. Ercolanese di archeolog. VII (Napoli 1851) pp. 148 seq. with figures IV v. Thirteen, all of bronze, found at Herculaneum and Pompeii. They are of conical form; the largest 4 *pollici* and 5 *linee;* one p. and 9 l. forming the neck; the mouth 2⅛ p. in circumferenee. Paulus Aegin. VI 41 with Adams (II 324—328), who cites other ancient physicians. Rich gives a cut of one made out of a pumpkin, preserved in the Vatican library.

59 seq. Sen. ep. 5 § 6 *qui domum intraverit, nos potius miretur, quam supellectilem nostram.* [Sall.] ad Caes. de re p. I 8 § 1 *domum aut villam extruere eamque signis aulaeis aliisque operibus exornare et omnia potius quam semet visendum efficere, id est non divitias decori habere, sed ipsum illis flagitio esse.* HOSPITE VENTURO EXX. of the abl. abs. of this participle in Zumpt § 643 and Reisig-Haase p. 759 n. 60 VERRE PAVIMENTUM says the master 63. Hier. adv. Helvid. 20 med. *nuntiatur interim vir venisse cum sociis. illa ad hirundinis modum lustrat universa penetralia, si torus rigeat, si* pavimentum verrerint, *si ornata sint pocula, si prandium praeparatum.* PAVIMENTUM of costly marble XI 173 n. or mosaic Stat. S. I 3 54—56. Sen. ep. 86 § 7 *eo deliciarum pervenimus, ut nisi gemmas calcare nolimus.* Luc. X 116. Aus. id. X 48. Claud. nupt. Honor. 91. Becker Gallus II 206 seq. Marquardt V (2) 225—229. The pavement was swept with a broom of palm twigs (Mart. XIV 82) or cleaned with a sponge dig. XXXIII 7 12 § 22 *perticae, quibus* araneae detergantur, item spongiae, *quibus* columnae pavimenta *podia extergantur, scalae, quae ad lacunaria admoveantur, instrumenti sunt, quia mundiorem domum reddunt.*

61 CUM TOTA DESCENDAT ARANEA TELA Plaut. asin. 424 *iussin' sceleste, ab ianua hoc* stercus *hinc auferri?* | *iussin'* columnis deici operas aranearum? | *iussin' in splendorem dari has bullas foribus nostris?* see the whole scene. id. Stich. 347—357 *munditias volo fieri: ecferte huc scopas, simulque harundinem,* | ut operam omnem aranearum perdam et texturam inprobam | deiciamque earum omnis telas ... *cape illas scopas. capiam. hoc egomet, tu hoc* converre .... *age tu ocius* | terge humum, *consperge ante aedis ... ego illim* araneas *de foribus deiciam et de pariete* | ... *quid sit, nihil etiam scio,* | *nisi forte* hospites venturi sunt cet. Marquardt v (1) 147. Phaedr. II 8 23. 62 LEVE ARGENTUM plain=*purum* x 19 n)(VASA ASPERA, embossed plate I 76 n. Verg. Aen. v 267 *cymbiaque argento perfecta atque* aspera signis. Sil. XI 277. 63 seq. VI 476—496 the matron who pays a salary to torturers, and avenges a wry ringlet with the 'cat.' Hor. s. II 2 66—68. Sen. de ira I 12 § 4 *irascuntur boni viri pro suorum iniuriis: sed idem faciunt,* si calda non bene praebetur, si vitreum fractum est, si calceus luto sparsus est. ib. II 25 § 1 *inde et illud sequitur, ut minimis sordidisque rebus non exacerbemur.* parum agilis est puer aut tepidior aqua poturo aut turbatus torus aut mensa neglegentius posita: *ad ista concitari, insania est.*

67 SCOBIS Hor. s. II 4 81 82 *vilibus in scopis in mappis in* scobe *quantus* | *consistit sumptus.* The saw-dust was left on the floor during the feast Petron. 68 scobem *croco et minio tinctam sparserunt et, quod numquam ante videram, ex lapide speculari pulverem tritum.* Heliogabalus used gold dust Lamprid. 31 fin. scobe auri porticum stravit et argenti, *dolens quod non posset et electri, idque frequenter quacumque fecit iter pedibus usque ad equum vel carpentum, ut fit hodie de aurosa harena.* Iul. Bass. in Sen. contr. 25 § 4 *inter temulentas reliquias sumptuosissimae cenae et fastidiosos ob ebrietatem cibos, modo excisum caput humanum fertur. inter purgamenta et iactus cenantium et* sparsam in convivio scobem, *humanus sanguis everritur.* Plin. XXXVI § 184 *Sosus qui Pergami stravit quem vocant asaroton oecon, quoniam purgamenta cenae in* pavimentis *quaeque* everri *solent velut relicta fecerat parvis e tessellis tinctisque in varios colores.*

68 AGITAS respicis schol. SINE OMNI without *any* stain: Plaut. trin. 338. 621. aulul. 213. 598. Ter. Andr. 391 sine omni periclo. "Sic Plaut. et Terent. loquuntur. Cic. et al. sine *ullo* periclo. Vorst. de Latin. merito susp. c. 8" Ruhnken. Clem. ep. I 20 δίχα πάσης. For English exx. see Wright bible-wordbook 'all.' Wordsworth eccl. biogr. I^4 358. Christian inst. IV^2 148. I have 35 other exx. from English writers of the 16th and 17th centuries. See R. Ascham's Schole-master 1863 glossary 'all.' So in German "ohne *alle* Gefahr."

70 GRATUM EST QUOD Cic. Brutus § 68 gratum est *tamen* quod *volunt.* Plin. ep. III 5 § 1. IV 1 § 2. VI 7 § 2. Mart. VII 52 1. exx. from Cic. Catull. Tibull. Liv. in Mühlmann col. 950. cf. Barm. on Phaedr. I 22 5. Liv. III 46 § 8 *gratum est* 'thank you.'

PATRIAE CIVEM DEDISTI III 3 *unum* civem donare *Sibyllae.* Cic. Verr. III § 161 *susceperas enim liberos non solum tibi sed etiam* patriae. Marquardt v (1) 71 seq. on the encouragements to marry in Rome. Sen. suas. 2 § 21 *ea quae apud matronas disserebat liberos non esse tollendos et ob hoc accusatur* reipublicae laesae.

73 PLURIMUM ENIM this rare elision (L. Müller de re metr. 255) also VI 151 *quantulum in hoc.* 74 seq. Hor. ep. I 2 65—67. Plut. II 3^a seq. SERPENTE CICONIA PULLOS

NUTRIT XV 3. Verg. g. II 319 320 Forbiger *cum vere rubenti* | candida *venit* avis longis invisa colubris. Plin. X § 62 *honos its* serpentium exitio *tantus ut in Thessalia capital fuerit occidisse eademque legibus poena, quae in homicidam.* [Aristot.] mir. ausc. 22.

75 PER DEVIA RURA Prop. III = II 19 2. Ov. m. I 675 per devia rura. LACERTA III 231.

76 ILLI EADEM same elision I 73. VI 50. VIII 123.

SUMPTIS PINNIS III 80 n. *qui* sumpsit pinnas. Heins and Burman on Ov. m. IV 561. Like simile in Quintil. II 6 § 7 Burman *cui rei simile quiddam facientes aves cernimus, quae* teneris infirmisque fetibus cibos ore suo collatos partiuntur; at cum visi sunt adulti, paulum egredi nidis et circumvolare sedem illam praecedentes ipsae docent: tum expertas vires libero caelo suaeque ipsorum fiduciae permittunt. Synes. Dion fin. p. 61c πάνυ δὲ ὅμοιον τοῦτο τῷ συμβαίνοντι κατὰ τοὺς τῶν ἀετῶν νεοττούς. τοὺς ἀετιδεῖς οἱ πατέρες ἐκπετησίμους ἅπαντες ὑψοῦ μεθιᾶσιν οἷον ἐπιτρέποντες αὐτοὺς τοῖς οἰκείοις πτεροῖς χρῆσθαι· κᾆτα αὖθις ἀναλαμβάνουσι προλαμβάνοντες τῆς ἡλικίας αὐτῶν τὴν ἀσθένειαν· καὶ τοῦτο πολλάκις, ἕως ἂν τὴν πτῆσιν ἐκμελετήσωσιν. 77 CRUCIBUSQUE the dead body was left hanging on the cross Plaut. mil. 372 *scio* crucem *futuram mihi sepulcrum.* Hor. ep. I 16 48 Obbar non pasces in cruce corvos. Plin. XXXVI § 107 *ut omnium ita defunctorum* corpora figeret cruci *spectanda simul civibus et* feris volucribusque laceranda. Plut. Kleom. 39 § 1 the guards of the crucified body of Kleomenes saw a great serpent twined about the head and covering the face, ὥστε μηδὲν ὄρνεον ἐφίπτασθαι σαρκοφάγον. Artemidor. II 53 τὰς σάρκας ἀπολλύουσιν οἱ σταυρωθέντες. Hence Theodorus, when threatened with crucifixion by Lysimachus, replied Cic. Tusc. I § 102 *Theodori quidem nihil interest, humine an sublime putescat.* A guard was set to watch the corpse Petron. 111 *miles, qui cruces asservabat, ne quis ad sepulturam corpora detraheret.* cf. 112. Phaedr. fab. nov. 13 9 seq. taken from Petron. as 22 1 *nihil est occultum quod non manifestabitur* from Matt. 10 26. Keim Gesch. Jesu v. Naz. III 506 n. 4. 81 LEPOREM Aesch. Ag. 115—124.

FAMULAE IOVIS Hor. c. IV 4 1 *ministrum fulminis alitem.*

82 HINC from the hare or hind.

CUBILI Verg. g. I 411. 83 INDE from the nest.

84 AD ILLAM (*praedam*) QUAM cet. IV 70 n. Hor. s. IV 10 16 *illi, scripta quibus comoedia prisca viris est.* 85 rhythm as in XV 85.

86—106 If the father impairs his estate by building villas of costly marbles in fashionable localities, no wonder that his son yet more prodigally wastes what remains: if the father observes the sabbath and abstains from meats forbidden by the Jewish lawgiver, no wonder that the son, having been early trained to neglect his country's laws, becomes by circumcision (exod. 12 48) a proselyte of righteousness, bound to the observance of the whole Mosaic law.

86—95 on the extravagant sums spent in building cf. 275. I 94 n. Sall. Cat. 12 § 3 *operae pretium est, cum* domos atque villas *cognoveris* in urbium modum exaedificatas, *visere templa deorum.* 13 § 1 *a privatis compluribus subversos montes, maria constrata esse.* Hence (Vell. II 33 § 4) Lucullus was nicknamed *Xerxes togatus.* Nep. Att. 14 § 3 nullam suburbanam *aut* maritimam sumptuosam villam. Cic. p. Sest. § 93. fr. or. in Clod. 4 § 3 *is me dixit* aedificare. ad Att. IV 5 § 2. Damasippus, convicting Horace of madness s. II 3 308 aedifi-

eas. id. c. II 15. III 1 33—46. Tibull. II 3 43—46. Plin. II § 157. Sen. contr. 9 § 12 *ad delicias dementis luxuriae lapis omnis eruitur, caeduntur ubique gentium silvae: aeris ferrique usus, iam auri quoque, in extruendis et decorandis domibus* cet. Sen. ep. 89 § 21 *quousque nullus erit lacus, cui non* villarum *vestrarum fastigia immineant, nullum flumen, cuius non ripas aedificia vestra praetexant? ubicumque scatebunt aquarum calentium venae, ibi nova diversoria luxuriae excitabuntur.* ubicumque in aliquem sinum litus curvabitur, *vos protinus fundamenta facietis nec contenti solo, nisi quod manu feceritis, maria agetis introrsus.* ib. 122 § 8. id. de ira I 21 § 1 *luxuria . . . vult . . . terras transferre, maria concludere.* Mart. IX 46 Gellius was always building, busy with door-posts and locks and windows: *oranti nummos ut dicere possit amico | unum illud verbum Gellius* "aedifico." Marquardt V 2 43 44. Gronov. diatr. 39. AEDIFICATOR a term of reproach Nep. Att. 13 § 1 *nemo illo minus fuit emax, minus* aedificator. Colum. I 4 § 8 *eleganter . . . aedificet agricola, nec sit tamen* aedificator.

86—87 MODO . . . NUNC . . . NUNC Ov. m. XI 921 922. tr. I 2 27 —30. Hand Tursell. III 648. 87 CAIETAE now *Gaeta;* said to have been named from the nurse of Aeneas (Aen. VII 2): in Latium, on the *sinus Caietanus* 40 stadia south of Formiae (Strab. p. 233, who mentions the large and costly buildings). Cic. de imp. Pomp. § 33 *portum Caietae celeberrimum atque plenissimum navium.* spoken of as an agreeable abode by Mart. V 1 5. X 30 8. Stat. s. I 3 87 88. SUMMA NUNC TIBURIS ARCE III 192 *proni* Tiburis arce. *Tivoli* lies 20 miles (Mart. IV 57 4) N.E. of Rome, chiefly on a rocky hill on the left bank of the Anio. There are remains of walls and temples still to be seen. Strabo p. 238 Τίβουρα μέν, ᾗ τὸ Ἡρακλεῖον, καὶ ὁ καταράκτης ὃν ποιεῖ πλωτὸς ὁ Ἀνίων, ἀφ' ὕψους μεγάλου καταπίπτων εἰς φάραγγα βαθεῖαν καὶ κατάλσγ. Obbar on Hor. ep. I 8 12. Burn Rome and Camp. 394—401. 88 PRAENESTINIS IN MONTIBUS III 190 n. Cato orig. II 23 Jordan in Serv. Aen. VII 682. Hor. c. III 4 22—24 *seu mihi frigidum* | Praeneste, *seu* Tibur supinum, | *seu liquidae placuere Baiae.* ALTA III 269 n. Hor. c. III 1 45 46 *cur invidendis postibus et novo* | sublime *ritu moliar atrium?* 89 GRAECIS MARMORIBUS the marbles of Paros, Pentelicus, Hymettus, Carystus, Taenarum and Sparta were celebrated Stat. s. III 1 5 6 *nitidos postes Graiisque effulta metallis | culmina.* LONGE PETITIS MARMORIBUS VII 182 n. XI 175 n. from Synnada (Phrygium, Mygdonium) or Numidia Stat. s. I 2 148 *hic Libycus Phrygiusque silex.* ib. 5 34—41. II 2 85—93. IV 2 27—29. Becker Gallus I 33 seq. Marquardt V (2) 221—3.

90 FORTUNAE at Praeneste VM. (or Iul. Paris and Nepotianus) I 3 § 2. Stat. s. I 3 (*villa* Tiburtina) 79 80 *quod ni* templa *darent alias* Tirynthia *sortes,* | *et* Praenestinae *poterant migrare sorores.* Fronto ad M. Antonin. de oratt. p. 157 Naber *omnis ibi* Fortunas *Antiatis* Praenestinas . . . *reperias.* See T. Caesii Taurini votum Fortunae Praenestinae in Wernsdorf-Lemaire p. l. m. III 316. Thon e Nibby il tempio della Fortuna Prenestina ristor. ed. illustr. Roma 1825 fol. Burn 382—7. Sil. VIII 364—5. HERCULIS AEDEM at Tibur Prop. III = II 32 3 *nam quid* Praenesti *dubias, o Cynthia, sortes* [*petis? i.e. the oracle, which gave responses by lot*]. ib. 5 *curve te in* Herculeum *deportent esseda* Tibur? cf. Cic. de divin. II § 85. Strab. p. 238. Priap. 75 9. Mart. IV 57 9 10. 62 1. Bayle s.v. *Tibur* n. B.D.E. In the temple of Hercules was a library Gell. IX 14 § 3. XIX 5 § 4.

91 SPADO POSIDES Suet. Cl. 28 *libertorum praecipue suspexit* Posiden spadonem, *quem etiam Britannico triumpho inter militares viros hasta pura donavit.* Sen. ep. 86 § 7 balnea libertorum. Plin. XXXI § 5 baths built by him at Baiae *Posidianae aquae*: he must have built a mansion in Rome rivalling the Capitol (*nostra*, Roman, opposed to Fortuna *Praenestina* cet.)

92 DUM HABITAT—FREGIT 95. III 10 n.

94 HANC partem relictam.

TURBAVIT=conturbavit VII 129 n.

95 DUM . . . ATTOLLIT 92 n. cf. 88. I 94 *erexit.*

ATTOLLIT Aen. II 185. III 134. Plin. XXXVI § 30.

96—106 On the proselytising spirit of the Jews see Matt. 23 15. Rom. 10 2. Gal. 4 9 21. 2 Cor. 11 20. Augustus (Suet. 93) specially commended his grandson Gaius, *quod Iudaeam praetervehens apud Hierosolyma non supplicasset.* Hor. s. I 4 141—3 a strong force of poets will come to my aid, and as we are many more in number, *veluti te* | Iudaei cogemus in hanc concedere turbam. 5 100 a miracle: incense consumed without flame: *credat Iudaeus Apella.* 9 69—72. Ios. ant. XVIII 3 § 5 a Jew, residing at Rome, professed to interpret the wisdom of the Mosaic laws and with three others persuaded Fulvia, a lady of rank who had embraced the Jewish religion, to send purple and gold to the temple at Jerusalem. The Jews converted the gifts to their own use. On the complaint of Fulvia's husband Tiberius ordered the expulsion of all Jews from Rome. cf. Tac. ann. II 85. Suet. Tib. 36. Philo leg. ad Gai. p. 569 M. Multitude of Jews in Rome Cic. p. Flacc. § 69; under Claudius DCass. LX 6 § 6; dispersed over the world acts 2 5—11. Philo leg. ad Gaium 33 p. 582 M. 36 p. 587 M. in Flaccum 7 p. 523 524 M. Ios. bell. II 16 § 4 p. 121 29 Dind. *οὐ γὰρ ἔστιν ἐπὶ τῆς οἰκουμένης δῆμος ὁ μὴ μοῖραν ὑμετέραν ἔχων.* ib. VII 3 § 3 many Greek proselytes at Antioch; dispersion of Jews over the world Strabo in Ios. ant. XIV 7 § 2 *τόπον οὐκ ἔστι ῥᾳδίως εὑρεῖν τῆς οἰκουμένης, ὃς οὐ παραδέδεκται τοῦτο τὸ φῦλον μηδ' ἐπικρατεῖται ὑπ' αὐτοῦ.* Orig. Cels. V 41. Poppaea was a proselyte (Ios. ant. XX 8 § 11 fin. *θεοσεβής*). DCass. LXVII 14 § 2 A D. 95 many proselytes executed. Caracalla, when a boy of seven, heard (Spartian. 1 § 6) that a playmate *ob Iudaicam religionem gravius verberatum.* The heathen accounts of the Jews are collected by Fr. C. Meyer Judaica. Jena 1832. Alb. Göser die Berichte des classischen Alterthums über die Religion der Juden in the Tüb. Quartalschr. (1868) L 565—637. Fred. Huidekoper Judaism at Rome B.C. 76 to A.D. 140. New York, 1876 (the most complete, but fanciful and uncritical). John Gill notices of the Jews and their country by the classic writers of antiquity, sec. ed. Lond. 1872 (very uncritical). Friedländer III[1] 506—517. The histories of Basnage, Jost, Milman, Salvador, Ewald, Graetz, Herzfeld, Hitzig, Renan; Cassel in Ersch u. Gruber's Encyclop. 'Juden (Geschichte.)' Jos. Langen das Judenthum in Palästina zur Zeit Christi Fr. im Br. 1866. Schürer Lehrb. d. neutestamentl. Zeitgesch. Leipz. 1874. Hausrath neutestamentl. Zeitgesch. 4 vols.[2] Heidelb. 1873—7. J. Derenbourg essai sur l'histoire et la géographie de la Palestine d'après les Thalmuds Par. 1867 c. 14 'les Juifs et les païennes,' notes how the Herodian family aroused Roman aversion to themselves and the Jews; Egyptian libels, as that of Apion, bloody wars, and resentment against a conquered nation, which professed that its God was supreme, further explain the ignorant violence even of a Tacitus (p. 221) 'un dieu qui résistait lorsque la nation qu'il avait protégée était vaincue, qui prétendait même être encore la divinité suprême, quand le peuple qu'il avait élu était courbé

sous le joug d'un maître étranger, c'était presque un blasphème, dans un siècle où l'on n'était dieu que parce qu'on était puissant, et où il suffisait d'être puissant pour être un dieu.' cf. Cic. p. Flacc. § 69. Minuc. 10. 22. Hausrath I 157—163 'röm. Ansichten üb. d. jüd. Religion.' Much of Aug. de cons. evang. I discusses the heathen notions respecting the Jews: see esp. §§ 45 46 (on Lucan II 592).

96 seq. III 14. 296. VI 159 160. 542 seq. (from which passage it would seem that the Jewish worship was most attractive to women, cf. Ov. a. a. I 76. Ios. ant. XVIII 3 § 5. XX 2 § 4. bell. II 20 § 2. acts 13 50. 16 14. Wetst. on Matt. 13 15). DCass. XXXVII 17 § 1 *φέρει* [*ἡ ἐπίκλησις τῶν Ἰουδαίων*] *καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἀνθρώπους ὅσοι τὰ νόμιμα αὐτῶν, καίπερ ἀλλοεθνεῖς ὄντες, ζηλοῦσι. καὶ ἔστι καὶ παρὰ τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις τὸ γένος τοῦτο, κολουσθὲν μὲν πολλάκις, αὐξηθὲν δὲ ἐπὶ πλεῖστον, ὥστε καὶ ἐς παρρησίαν τῆς νομίσεως ἐκνικῆσαι.* Winer Real-Wörterb. s. v. *Proselyten.*

96 METUENTEM SABBATA 101. 105 n. Pers. V 184 *recutitaque* sabbata palles. The heathen conceived the God of the Jews to be a malignant being Plut. de Stoic. repugn. 38 § 2.

SABBATA VI 159 *observant ubi festa mero pede* sabbata *reges.* Apion (Ios. II 2 p. 368 50 Dind.) gives a ludicrous derivation of name and thing. On the observance of the sabbath among the heathen cf. Plut. de superst. 3 p. 166a. Ov. a. a. I 76. 415 416. rem. 219 220. Tibull. I 3 18. Hor. s. I 9 69. Mart. IV 4 7. Suet. Tib. 32. Sen. cited on 105 106. id. ep. 95 § 47 *accendere aliquem lucernam* sabbatis *prohibeamus, quoniam nec lumine di egent et ne homines quidem delectantur fuligine.* Ios. c. Ap. II 39 the early Greek philosophers followed Moses *ὅμοια μὲν περὶ θεοῦ φρονοῦντες, εὐτέλειαν δὲ βίου καὶ τὴν πρὸς ἀλλήλους κοινωνίαν διδάσκοντες. οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ πλήθεσιν ἤδη πολὺς ζῆλος γέγονεν ἐκ μακροῦ τῆς ἡμετέρας εὐσεβείας, οὐδ' ἔστιν οὐ πόλις Ἑλλήνων οὐδ' ἠτισοῦν οὐδὲ βάρβαρος οὐδὲ ἓν ἔθνος, ἔνθα μὴ τὸ τῆς ἑβδομάδος, ἣν ἀργοῦμεν ἡμεῖς, ἔθος οὐ διαπεφοίτηκε καὶ αἱ νηστεῖαι καὶ λύχνων ἀνακαύσεις καὶ πολλὰ τῶν εἰς βρῶσιν ἡμῖν οὐ νενομισμένων παρατετήρηται. μιμεῖσθαι δὲ πειρῶνται καὶ τὴν πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἡμῶν ὁμόνοιαν καὶ τὴν τῶν ὄντων ἀνάδοσιν καὶ τὸ φιλεργὸν ἐν ταῖς τέχναις καὶ τὸ καρτερικὸν ἐν ταῖς ὑπὲρ τῶν νόμων ἀνάγκαις. τὸ γὰρ θαυμασιώτατον, ὅτι χωρὶς τοῦ τῆς ἡδονῆς ἐπαγωγοῦ οὐ δελεαστὸς αὐτὸς καθ' αὑτὸν ἰσχυσεν ὁ νόμος. καὶ ὥσπερ ὁ θεὸς διὰ παντὸς τοῦ κόσμου πεφοίτηκεν, οὕτως ὁ νόμος διὰ πάντων ἀνθρώπων βεβάδικεν. αὐτὸς δέ τις ἕκαστος τὴν πατρίδα καὶ τὸν οἶκον ἐπισκοπῶν τὸν αὐτοῦ τοῖς ὑπ' ἐμοῦ λεγομένοις οὐκ ἀπιστήσει. χρὴ τοίνυν πάντων ἀνθρώπων καταγνῶναι πονηρίαν ἐθελούσιον, εἰ τἀλλότρια καὶ φαῦλα πρὸ τῶν οἰκείων καὶ καλῶν ζηλοῦν ἐπιτεθυμήκασιν, ἢ παυσάσθαι βασκαίνοντας ἡμῖν τοὺς κατηγοροῦντας. οὐδὲ γὰρ ἐπιφθόνου τινὸς ἀντιποιούμεθα πράγματος, τὸν αὐτῶν τιμῶντες νομοθέτην καὶ τοῖς ὑπ' ἐκείνου προφητευθεῖσι περὶ τοῦ θεοῦ πεπιστευκότες. καὶ γὰρ εἰ μὴ συνίεμεν αὐτοὶ τῆς ἀρετῆς τῶν νόμων ἁπάντων, ὑπὸ τοῦ πλήθους γοῦν τῶν ζηλούντων μέγα φρονεῖν ἐπ' αὐτοῖς προήχθημεν.* Strangers at the feasts in Jerusalem bell. VI 9 § 3 fin. Tert. apol. 16. S. Frisius de sabbatho gentili. Jena 1726. 4to.

97 NIL PRAETER NUBES ET CAELI NUMEN ADORANT VI 543—5 *arcanam Iudaea tremens mendicat in aurem,* | *interpres* legum Solymarum *et magna sacerdos* | *arboris ac* summi *fida internuntia* caeli. acts 14 15. 17 24. Hekataeus in Ios. c. Ap. I 22 p. 355 49 of the temple *ἄγαλμα δὲ οὐκ ἔστιν.* Luc. II 592—3 *dedita sacris* | incerti *Iudaea* dei. cf. Trebell. Claud. 2 § 4 astrologers say that 120 years is the term of human life: *Mosen solum, dei, ut Iudaeorum libri locuntur, familiarem, centum viginti quinque annos vixisse;*

qui cum quereretur quod iuvenis interiret, responsum ei ab incerto *ferunt* numine *neminem plus esse victurum.* Tac. h. v 5 Iudaei mente sola unumque numen intellegunt: *profanos, qui deum imagines mortalibus materiis in species hominum effingant: summum illud et aeternum neque imitabile neque interiturum: igitur* nulla simulacra urbibus suis, nedum templis sinunt. ib. 9 when Pompeius entered the temple *inde vulgatum* nulla intus deum effigie *vacuam sedem et inania arcana.* ib. 13 *prodigia quae neque hostiis neque votis piare fas habet gens superstitioni obnoxia, religionibus adversa.* Apul. flor. I 6 § 19 *Iudaeos superstitiosos.* Strabo p. 761 Moses taught *ἓν τοῦτο μόνον θεός, τὸ περιέχον ἡμᾶς ἅπαντας καὶ γῆν καὶ θάλατταν, ὃ καλοῦμεν οὐρανὸν καὶ κόσμον καὶ τὴν τῶν ὄντων φύσιν. τούτου δὲ τίς ἂν εἰκόνα πλάττειν θαρρήσειε νοῦν ἔχων ὁμοίαν τινὶ τῶν παρ' ἡμῖν; ἀλλ' ἐᾶν δεῖν πᾶσαν ξοανοποιΐαν, τέμενος δ' ἀφορίσαντας καὶ σηκὸν ἀξιόλογον τιμᾶν ἔδους χωρίς.* The same was said by Celsus, and is confuted by Origen v 6 seq. Aug. civ. Dei IV 31 Varro says that the ancient Romans for more than 170 years worshipt the gods without an image. '*quod si adhuc' inquit 'mansisset, castius di observarentur.' cui sententiae suae testem adhibet inter cetera etiam* gentem Iudaeam. Hekataeus of Abdera in DS. XL 3 § 4 of Moses *ἄγαλμα δὲ θεῶν τὸ σύνολον οὐ κατεσκεύασε διὰ τὸ μὴ νομίζειν ἀνθρωπόμορφον εἶναι τὸν θεόν, ἀλλὰ τὸν περιέχοντα τὴν γῆν οὐρανὸν μόνον εἶναι θεὸν καὶ τῶν ὅλων κύριον. τὰς δὲ θυσίας ἐξηλλαγμένας συνεστήσατο τῶν παρὰ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἐθνεσι καὶ τὰς κατὰ τὸν βίον ἀγωγάς. διὰ γὰρ τὴν ἰδίαν ξενηλασίαν ἀπάνθρωπόν τινα καὶ μισόξενον βίον εἰσηγήσατο.* Philo leg. ad Gai. 44 p. 597 fin. M Caligula to the Jewish embassy *ὑμεῖς, εἶπεν, ἐστὲ οἱ θεομισεῖς, οἱ θεὸν μὴ νομίζοντες εἶναί με, τὸν ἤδη παρὰ πᾶσι τοῖς ἄλλοις ἀνωμολογημένον, ἀλλὰ τὸν ἀκατονόμαστον ὑμῖν·* raising his hands *to heaven ἐπεφήμιζε πρόσρησιν, ἣν οὐδὲ ἀκούειν θεμιτόν, οὐχ ὅτι διερμηνεύειν αὐτολεξεί.* Agrippa, son-in-law of Augustus, B.C. 17 visited the temple daily and offered gifts and a hecatomb ibid. 37 p. 589 M. Ios. ant. XVI 2 § 1. Aristid. in Phot. cod. 248 p. 438 a 22 *τοῖς ἐν Παλαιστίνῃ δυσσεβέσι παραπλήσια τοὺς τρόπους. καὶ γὰρ ἐκείνοις τοῦτ' ἐστὶ σύμβολον τῆς δυσσεβείας, ὅτι τοὺς κρείττους οὐ νομίζουσι.* The testimony of Demetrius Phalereus and Hekataeus (Eus. p. e. VIII 3 §§ 2—4) to the excellence of the Jewish religion is spurious. Cels. in Orig. I 24. V 6 *πρῶτον οὖν τῶν Ἰουδαίων θαυμάζειν ἄξιον, εἰ τὸν μὲν οὐρανὸν καὶ τοὺς ἐν τῷδε ἀγγέλους σέβουσι,* but do not worship sun, moon and stars; they worship thunder ib. cf. 41. Suid. *σημαία.* Tert. apol. 24 *alius, si hoc putatis,* nubes *numeret orans.* ib. 16. Minuc. 10. Ios. bell. I 33 § 1 (= ant. XVII 6 § 2) Judas and Matthias, two famous doctors of the law, urged the people to pull down an eagle set up by Herod: *ἀθέμιτον γὰρ εἶναι κατὰ τὸν ναὸν ἢ εἰκόνας ἢ προτομὰς ἢ ζῴου τινὸς ἐπώνυμον ἔργον εἶναι.* ib. II 9 § 3 the Jews offer their necks to the sword, rather than allow the emperor's image in the temple. id. vita 12 proposal to destroy the house built by Herod the tetrarch *ζῴων μορφὰς ἔχοντα τῶν νόμων οὕτω τι κατασκευάζειν ἀπαγορευόντων.* Philo leg. ad Gai. 36—41 p. 558—594 M Agrippa writing to Caligula sets forth the Jewish abhorrence of idols, and the respect paid to their religion by Rome. cf. ind. Phil. under *pictura.* Apion in Ios. II 7 the Jews worship the head of an ass, as was discovered by Antiochus Epiphanes; a fable which Ios. confutes by the testimony of their conquerors. ib. 6 reply to the charge of want of patriotism grounded on the neglect of the gods of Alexandria and on the prohibition of images. DCass XXXVII 17 §§ 2 3 *τῶν μὲν ἄλλων θεῶν οὐδένα τιμῶσιν,*

ἔτι δέ τινα ἰσχυρῶς σέβουσιν. οὐθ' ἄγαλμα οὐδὲν ἐν αὐτοῖς ποτε τοῖς Ἱεροσολύμοις ἔσχον· ἄρρητον δὲ δὴ καὶ ἀειδῆ αὐτὸν νομίζοντες εἶναι περισσότατα ἀνθρώπων ἱρησκεύουσι. καὶ αὐτῷ νέων τε μέγιστον καὶ περικαλλέστατον, πλὴν καθ' ὅσον ἀχαντής τε καὶ ἀνώροφος ἦν, ἐξετοίησαν. cf. an inscription Orelli 1502, 1503 CAELO AETERNO. "vestigia hic mihi videor invenire Caelicolarum, de quibus cod. Theodos. XVI 8 § 19 consulendus." The Caelicolae were a Jewish sect, first spoken of (as perverting Christians to Judaism) in a law of Honorius A.D. 409 cod. Iust. I 9 § 12. cf. cod. Theod. XVI 5 43. Schröckh KG. VII 442. Bernays (see on 101) p. 569 n. quotes cod. Bezae acts 13 50. 17 4, where *σεβόμενοι* is rendered *caelicolae* (cf. Rönsch Itala und Vulg. 306); adding: in post-biblical Jewish writings the name of God, except in prayers, is scrupulously avoided. One of the commonest substitutes is 'heaven' (John 3 27); so 'the kingdom of heaven'='the kingdom of God.' The God-fearing proselyte, the *jeré adonai* of the bible, in post-biblical language becomes heaven-fearing *jeré schamajim*. One of the oldest tracts of the Talmud *mechilta* on exod. 22 20 explaining Is. 44 5 'another shall use the *name* of Jacob,' says 'those are they that fear heaven.' Midrasch on deut. (Debarim Rabba c. 2=Salkut ps. 47 10) tells how a Roman senator 'fearing heaven,' averted a persecution of the Jews by the sacrifice of his life. Another ex. in Jellinek Bet hidramasch 5 p. XLVI. This usage led Iuv. and others to attribute to the Jews the worship of heaven; *nubes* is a satiric touch, to throw into relief the nebulous nature of such a God of heaven as opposed to the sharply defined outlines of the gods of Greece and Rome (cf. Aristoph. nub. 365—425). The term proves that Iuv. does not intend to charge the Jews with an idolatrous worship of heaven; such a calumny was no longer possible, even for the most malicious, as is shewn by Tacitus' acknowledgement of the purity of the Jewish conception of God. Göser adds 'the god of heaven' Ezra 1 2. 7 12 21 cet. also Matt. 21 25. Lu. 15 18. Strabo p. 732 the Persians set up no images and altars, but sacrifice in a high place *τὸν οὐρανὸν ἡγούμενοι Δία*. Arr. anab. VII 20 § 1 the Arabs reported to worship two gods only, *heaven* and Bacchus. Selden de iure nat. et gent. II 1.

98 NEC DISTARE PUTANT HUMANA CARNE SUILLAM VI 160 (of Iudaea) *vetus* indulget senibus clementia porcis. cf. XV 11—13. 174. Is. 65 4. 66 3 17. So Ael. n. a. XVI 37 *ὗν δὲ ἐν Ἰνδοῖς οὔ φασι γίνεσθαι οὔτε ἥμερον οὔτε ἄγριον. μυσάττονται δὲ καὶ ἐσθίειν τοῦδε τοῦ ζῴου Ἰνδοί, καὶ οὐκ ἂν γεύσαιντό ποτε ὑείων, ὥσπερ οὖν οὐδὲ ἀνθρωπείων οἱ αὐτοί.* Ios. ant. XI 8 § 7 Jews accused of eating forbidden food or of sabbath-breaking, fled for refuge to the Samaritans. XIV 10 § 12 Dolabella to the Ephesians: the Jews cannot serve in war *διὰ τὸ μήτε ὅπλα βαστάζειν δύνασθαι μήτε ὁδοιπορεῖν αὐτοὺς ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις τῶν σαββάτων μήτε τροφῶν τῶν πατρίων καὶ συνήθων κατ' αὐτοὺς εὐπορεῖν.* id. vita 3 some priests sent to Rome for trial did not forget piety to God, but lived on figs and nuts. Philo in Flacc. 11 fin. p. 531 M Flaccus constrained Jewish women to eat swine's flesh; some were tortured on their refusal. cf. 2 Macc. 6 18—31. 7 passim. Philo leg. ad Gai. 45 p. 598 M Caligula led the embassy up and down as he inspected buildings in progress, and after giving some orders *μέγιστον καὶ σεμνὸν ἐρώτημα ἠρώτα διὰ τί χοιρείων κρεῶν ἀπέχεσθε*; at which witticism the Jews' enemies burst into a roar of laughter. It was a heathen calumny that the Jews at a yearly festival ate human flesh (Apion fr. 19 Didot). Sext. Emp. Pyrrh. hyp. III 24 § 223 *Ἰουδαῖος μὲν γὰρ . . . . θάττον ἂν ἀποθάνοι ἢ χοιρεῖον φάγοι.* Namat. I 384 humanis animal

[*Iudaeus*] dissociale cibis. Hence the jests of Cicero (Plut. Cic. 7 § 3), when the freedman Caecilius, a proselyte (ἔνοχος τῷ Ἰουδαΐζειν) desired to accuse Verres: τί Ἰουδαίῳ πρὸς χοῖρον; (quid homini Iudaeo cum verre?) and of Augustus Macr. II 4 § 11 (borrowed from Diogenes in Ael. v. h. XII 56) *mallem Herodis* porcus *esse quam filius*. Strabo p. 761. Plut. quaest. conv. IV 5 (who supposes that the Jews worshipt the swine). He also gives the dietetic reason for the prohibition, the fear of leprosy (cf. Manetho in Ael. n. a. X 16) which is repeated by Tac. h. V 4 sue abstinent *memoria cladis, quod ipsos scabies quondam turpaverat, cui id animal obnoxium.* Seneca in his youth was prevailed on by a Pythagorean to abstain from flesh ep. 108 § 22 *quaeris, quomodo desierim? in Tiberii Caesaris principatum iuventae tempus inciderat. alienigena tum sacra movebantur, sed inter argumenta superstitionis ponebatur quorumdam animalium abstinentia;* accordingly he returned to his former diet. Eaters of swine's flesh debarred from the temple of Aphrodite (Aesop fab. 408 409 Halm). The Egyptians ate it only at the full moon Plut. Is. et Osir. 8 p. 354[a]. Anaxandrides in Ath. 299[f] to an Egyptian οὐκ ἐσθίεις ὗει', ἐγὼ δέ γ' ἥδομαι | μάλιστα τούτοις. cf. Porphyr. de abstin. I 14 who also mentions Phoenicians and Jews. id. IV 14. Ios. c. Ap. II 13. Pausan. VII 17 § 10=5 the Pessinuntians ὑῶν οὐχ ἁπτόμενοι. Eunap. vit. soph. p. 502 33 Didot Chrysanthius ate very sparingly of flesh and wholly abstained from swine's flesh. Solin. 33 4 of the Arabes Scaenitae *suillis carnibus prorsus abstinent.* cf. Koran 2 108. 5 4. 16 116. Hier. adv. Iovin. II 7 pr. (II 334[a]) *Arabes et Saraceni . . . nefas arbitrantur porcorum vesci carnibus.* Bochart hieroz. I 2 57. J. C. H. Cassel de populis a suilla abstinentibus Magd. 1749. 4to. Rosenmüller Handb. d. bibl. Alterthumsk. IV (2) 91—95. Milman hist. of the Jews I[3] 177. On the refusal to eat with Gentiles Hilgenfeld in his Zeitschr. X 393 cites Gal. 2 2 seq. Luke 15 2. Hermas sim. 8 9 μετὰ τῶν ἐθνῶν συνζῆν. Iustin. apol. I 14 p. 61. Clem. recogn. VII 29. hom. 13 4 p. 134 16.

99 ET PRAEPUTIA PONUNT VI 238. Philo begins his 'de circumcisione' by saying that the rite is generally derided. cf. Ios. c. Ap. II 13. Antiochus Epiphanes forbad it Ios. ant. XII 5 § 4. 2 Macc. 6 10. Here the father only abstained from swine's flesh, as a proselyte of the gate, the son is circumcised *also*, as a proselyte of righteousness. Hor. s. I 9 70 curtis *Iudaeis.* Strabo p. 761[c]. 824[b] (Egyptians and Jews). Tac. h. V 5 circumcidere genitalia *instituere, ut diversitate noscantur:* transgressi in morem eorum idem usurpant, *nec quicquam prius imbuuntur quam* contemnere (ver. 100) deos, *exuere patriam, parentes liberos fratres vilia habere.* Suet. Dom. 12 *Iudaicus fiscus acerbissime actus est; ad quem deferebantur, qui vel inprofessi Iudaicam agerent vitam, vel dissimulata origine inposita genti tributa non pependissent. interfuisse me adulescentulum memini, cum a procuratore frequentissimoque consilio inspiceretur nonagenarius senex, an circumsectus esset.* Mart. VII 30 5 *recutitorum . . Iudaeorum.* 35 4. 55 7 8. 82 5 *verpus.* XI 94. Ios. ant. XIII 9 § 1 Hyrcanus required the Edomites to be circumcised. XX 2 §§ 1. 4—6 Helena, queen of Adiabene, her court ladies and her son Izates became converts, and he, in spite of her remonstrances, was circumcised: she made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. Metilius, a Roman captive, was saved from death by the Jews, on condition that he would be circumcised Ios. bell. II 17 § 10. Ios. c. Ap. II 13 Apion derided both abstinence from swine's flesh and circumcision: Iosephus defends both by the example of the Egyptian priests. cf. Philo de circumcisione 1 II

210 M. Petron. 102 **circumcide nos, ut Iudaei videamur. Namat.** I 387 388 *reddimus obscenae convicia debita genti,* | *quae* genitale caput propudiosa metit. Porphyr. on Hor. s. I 9 10. Before the last Jewish revolt (A.D. 132—135) Hadrian prohibited circumcision Spartian. 14 § 2; a prohibition which was repealed by Antoninus Pius, except in the case of Gentile proselytes (dig. XLVIII 8 11 pr. novell. Iust. 142 1. Iul. Paull. sent. V 22 §§ 3 4. cod. Theod. XVI 8 22 *Iudaica nota.* Orig. Cels. II 13. See further Gieseler KG. I § 38 n. 3). Heliogabalus was circumcised and abstained from swine's flesh DCass. LXXIX 11 §§ 1 2. The Egyptians were also circumcised Hdt II 36 § 3. 37 § 2 Bähr. 104 § 2 Bähr *μοῦνοι πάντων ἀνθρώπων* Κόλχοι *καὶ Αἰγύπτιοι καὶ Αἰθίοπες περιτάμνονται ἀπ' ἀρχῆς τὰ αἰδοῖα.* § 3 *Φοίνικες δὲ καὶ Σύριοι οἱ ἐν τῇ Παλαιστίνῃ* [i.e. the Israelites] *καὶ αὐτοὶ ὁμολογέουσι παρ' Αἰγυπτίων μεμαθηκέναι κ.τ.λ.* §§ 4 5. cf. Ios. ant. VIII 10 § 3. Aristoph. av. 504—7 with schol. Egyptians and Phoenicians. DS. I 28 § 3. 55 § 5. III 32 § 5 Ethiopian troglodytes. Cels. in Orig. I 22. V 41. Orig. hom. 5 in Jerem. 14 (XV 171 L) Egyptian priests. Clem. Al. str. I § 66 Pythagoras, in order to obtain access to the Egyptian mysteries. Iulian in Cyr. c. Iul. X p. 354^{b} Sp. See for other nations Movers die Phönizier III 275. Concealment of circumcision 1 Cor. 7 18. 1 Macc. 1 16. Ios. ant. XII 5 § 1. cf. Dioscor. I 10. III 51. IV 157. Cels. VII 25. Spencer de legg. Hebr. I 5 §§ 2—6. J. Bergson die Beschneidung v. hist.-krit. u. medic. Standp. Berl. 1844. Hoffmann in Ersch u. Gruber IX 267 seq. cf. J. B. Friedreich zur Bibel. Nürnb. 1848 II 39—165. Winer's Real-Wörterb. and Steiner in Schenkel's Bibellexikon 'Beschneidung'.

100 CONTEMNERE Plin. XIII § 46 **gens contumelia numinum insignis.** Quintil. III 7 § 21 *est conditoribus urbium infame contraxisse aliquam* perniciosam ceteris gentem, qualis est primus Iudaicae superstitionis auctor. Tac. h. V 5 *pessimus quisque* spretis religionibus patriis *tributa* (the fixed temple dues) *et stipes* (occasional alms) *illuc congerebant: unde auctae Iudaeorum res.* the exclusiveness (XV 37 n.) of the Jewish religion offended the Romans, whose maxim was Cic. p. Flacc. § 69 *sua cuique civitati religio, Laeli, est: nostra nobis.* In an edict, by which Claudius granted the Jews religious freedom, he added (Ios. ant. XIX 5 § 3) *οἷς καὶ αὐτοῖς ἤδη νῦν παραγγέλλω μου ταύτῃ τῇ φιλανθρωπίᾳ ἐπιεικέστερον χρῆσθαι καὶ μὴ τὰς τῶν ἄλλων ἐθνῶν δεισιδαιμονίας ἐξουδενίζειν, τοὺς ἰδίους δὲ νόμους φυλάσσειν.* In another edict he confesses (ib. § 2) that Caligula humiliated the Jews *διὰ τὴν πολλὴν ἀπόνοιαν καὶ παραφροσύνην ὅτι μὴ παραβῆναι ἠθέλησε τὸ Ἰουδαίων ἔθνος τὴν πάτριον θρῆσκειαν καὶ θεὸν προσαγορεύειν αὐτόν.*

101 IUDAICUM Porson on Eur. Hec. 287 'viri optimi Francisci Oudini, qui in misc. obs. nov. V 431 *a* in his verbis ['Αχαϊκός cet.] corripi contendit ex Attico isto *Iudaïcum* apud Iuv. nulla ratio habenda est.' EDISCUNT VI 544 interpres legum Solymarum. Ios. ant. IV 8 § 12. XX 3 § 3 the proselyte Izates sends his sons to Jewish masters *γλῶτταν τὴν παρ' ἡμῖν πάτριον καὶ παίδειαν ἀκριβῶς μαθησομένους.* ib. 11 § 2 p 285 21 Bekker *μόνοις δὲ σοφίαν μαρτυροῦσι, τοῖς τὰ νόμιμα σαφῶς ἐπισταμένοις καὶ τὴν τῶν ἱερῶν γραμμάτων δύναμιν ἑρμηνεῦσαι δυναμένοις.* cf. Philo quod omnis probus liber 12 p 458 M on the discipline of the Essenes. id. fragm. p. 630 631 M on the services of the sabbath and the general acquaintance with the law. cf. Ios. c. Ap. II 16—20. 25. id. bell. II 12 § 2 Cumanus ordered the execution of a soldier who had torn and burnt the book of the law. ib. 8 § 9 among the Essenes it is death to curse

Moses. § 10 in the war neither fire nor torture could prevail on them to curse Moses or eat forbidden food. Ios. c. Ap. II 18 'let a man ask any of us the laws, he will tell them more easily than his own name. Therefore learning them off (*ἐκμανθάνοντες*) from the very first perception, we have them as it were imprinted on the soul, and transgressors are few.' At the age of 14 (vita 2) Iosephus was an interpreter of the law. Philo leg. ad Gai. 16 II 562 M 'taught so to say from their very swaddlingclothes to believe in one God the Father and Maker of the world.' Mark 3 22. acts 6 11 14. 15 21. 2 Cor. 3 14 15. Hausrath I^1 79 seq. 'Tendenzen des Rabbinismus.' ib. 137 Essenes.

SERVANT Rom. 2 17. Hekataeus in Ios. c. Ap. I 22 (354 50 Didot) attests the obstinate fidelity of the Jews to their law. cf. Ios. c. Ap. I 12 *μάλιστα δὲ πάντων περὶ παιδοτροφίαν φιλοκαλοῦντες καὶ τὸ φυλάττειν τοὺς νόμους καὶ τὴν κατὰ τούτους παραδεδομένην εὐσέβειαν ἔργον ἀναγκαιότατον παντὸς τοῦ βίου πεποιημένοι.* ib. 8 a description of the O. T.; Jewish reverence for the law; readiness to brave all tortures and take death joyfully rather than to transgress it. What Greek would suffer the least hurt to save his whole literature? Credulity of the heathen historians respecting the Jews. id. ant. XIV 4 § 3 when Jerusalem was stormed by Pompeius B.C. 63, the priests served in the order of their course even while men were being slain in the temple; a fact, attested by Livy, which proves *τὴν ὑπερβολὴν ἧς ἔχομεν περὶ τὸν θεὸν εὐσεβείας καὶ τὴν φυλακὴν τῶν νόμων.* ib. XVIII 8 §§ 2 3 refusal of the Jews to admit the image of Caligula into the temple. Philo in Eus. p. e. VIII 6 § 9 p. 357^b not a word of Moses' law has been changed for more than 2000 years, *ἀλλὰ κἂν μυριάκις αὐτοὺς* (the Jews) *ἀποθανεῖν ὑπομεῖναι θᾶττον ἢ τοῖς ἐκείνου νόμοις καὶ ἔθεσιν ἐναντία πεισθῆναι.* cf. id. leg. ad Gai. 31 p. 577 M. Ios. bell. II 10 § 5 Petronius wrote to Caligula, that, unless he wished to lose land and people, *δέοι φυλάττειν αὐτοὺς τὸν νόμον.* ib. 14 § 5 tumult occasioned by an affront to the law,—the sacrifice of some birds at the entrance of a synagogue on the sabbath. id. c. Ap. I 20 elsewhere innovation is honoured as a proof of ability. *ἡμεῖς δὲ τοὐναντίον μίαν εἶναι καὶ φρόνησιν καὶ ἀρετὴν ὑπειλήφαμεν μηδὲν ὅλως ὑπεναντίον μήτε πρᾶξαι μήτε διανοηθῆναι τοῖς ἐξ ἀρχῆς νομοθετηθεῖσιν.* ib. 30 the reward of obedience to the law not gold or silver nor a crown of parsley or olive, but the assured hope that *τοῖς τοὺς νόμους διαφυλάξασι*, and who die readily if need be in their behalf, God gives a new birth and better life. This I should not venture to say, if experience had not proved to all that many of our people often ere now chose bravely to endure all things, that they might not say a single word against the law. Philo migr. Abr. 16 I 450 M. id. vita Moysis II §§ 2 3 Mosaic law immortal as sun and moon. id. leg. ad Gai. 23 p. 568—9 M Jewish freedmen beyond the Tiber allowed to learn the law on the sabbath. Syllaeus was required, as the price of Salome's hand (Ios. ant. XVI 7 § 6) *ἐγγραφῆναι τοῖς τῶν Ἰουδαίων ἔθεσι.*

METUUNT 96 n. Cerda on Aen. VII 60. Heins and Gierig on Ov. m. I 323 (non) *illa* metuentior *ulla* deorum. Apul. m. IV 32 irae superum *metuens*. Philo leg. ad Gai. 31 p. 572 fin. M. Orelli inscr. 2523 (Pola)=CIL V 1 n. 88 AVR • SOTER • ET • AVR • STEPHANVS • AVRELIAE • SOTERIAE • MATRI • PIENTISSIMAE • RELIGIONI • (l.—IS) IVDAICAE • METVENTI • F • P. cf. Bernays 'die Gottesfürchtigen bei Juvenal' in comm. philol. in honorem Mommseni Berl. 1877 563—569 from whom the remainder of this note is taken: Deyling obss. sacr. II^3 462. 2 kings 17 mixt population settled by Esarhaddon in Samaria 27 'feared not the Lord', who sent lions among them; a priest

was sent for 28, who 'taught them how they should fear the Lord' cf. 32. 33 'they feared the Lord and served their own gods.' cf. 36. 39. 41. In the psalms, after the house of Israel, the house of Aaron, the Levites, i. e. all the classes of Israelites proper, there are mentioned, always in the last place, those 'that fear the Lord', i. e. gentile converts 115 11. 118 4. 135 20. cf. Esth. 9 27. Is. 56 6. Ios. ant. XIV 7 § 2, accounting for the 10,000 talents of gold taken by Crassus from the temple, *θαυμάσῃ δὲ μηδεὶς εἰ τοσοῦτος ἦν πλοῦτος ἐν τῷ ἡμετέρῳ ἱερῷ, πάντων τῶν κατὰ τὴν οἰκουμένην Ἰουδαίων καὶ σεβομένων τὸν θεόν, ἔτι δὲ καὶ τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀσίας καὶ τῆς Εὐρώπης εἰς αὐτὸ συμφερόντων ἐκ πολλῶν πάνυ χρόνων*: of these three classes the first are born Jews, the third Asiatics and Europeans who made presents to the temple; the second must be proselytes. So acts 16 14 Lydia *σεβομένη τὸν θεόν*. *σεβόμενοι* alone, distinguished from Jews 13 43. 17 4 and 17. The 'mocking crucifix' found on the Palatine (F. X. Kraus das Spottcrucifix Freib. 1872) ΑΛΕΞΑΜΕΝΟC CEBETE (*σέβεται*) ΘΕΟΝ is aimed at a proselyte, not at a Christian. Another term is found in St Paul's speech at Antioch in acts 13 16 *ἄνδρες Ἰσραηλῖται καὶ οἱ φοβούμενοι τὸν θεόν*, and with a more precise indication of different descent, 26 *υἱοὶ γένους Ἀβραὰμ καὶ οἱ ἐν ὑμῖν φοβούμενοι τὸν θεὸν* where *ἐν ὑμῖν* represents the hebr. *betochechem* of exod. 12 49 'the stranger that sojourneth *among you*'. levit. 16 29. 17 12. 18 26. Yet another synonym is *εὐλαβεῖς* acts 2 5. 8 2.

102 ARCANO XV 141. Flor. I 40 (=III 5) § 30 Pompeius entered Jerusalem and saw *illud grande impiae gentis* arcanum *patens, sub aurea vite cillum.*

VOLUMINE MOYSES Manetho in Ios. c. Ap. I 26. Apion ibid. II 2. Chaeremon ib. I 32. DS. XXXIV 1 § 3 Antiochus Epiphanes found in the temple a bearded statue, seated on an ass and holding a book; this he supposed to be the statue of Moses, the founder of the misanthropic institutions of the Jews. § 4 accordingly he killed a swine and poured the blood on the statue and altar; dressed the meat and *προσέταξε τῷ μὲν ἀπὸ τούτων ζωμῷ τὰς ἱερὰς αὐτῶν βίβλους καὶ περιεχούσας τὰ μισόξενα νόμιμα καταρρᾶναι.* He also compelled the high priest and other Jews to eat the meat. cf. id. XL 3 §§ 3—8 from Hekataeus esp. § 4 *τὰς δὲ θυσίας ἐξηλλαγμένας συνεστήσατο τῶν παρὰ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἐθνεσι καὶ τὰς κατὰ τὸν βίον ἀγωγάς· διὰ γὰρ τὴν ἰδίαν ξενηλασίαν ἀπάνθρωπόν τινα καὶ μισόξενον βίον εἰσηγήσατο.* I 94 § 2 where he names Jehovah (Ἰαώ). Strabo 760—762. Plin. XXX § 11. Tac. h. V 3 4. Iustin. XXXVI 2 §§ 11—16. Cels. in Orig. I 21. 23. 26. V 43. Procop. Vand. II 10.

103 104 Tac. h. V 5 *apud ipsos fides obstinata, misericordia in promptu, sed* adversus omnes alios hostile odium, separati epulis, discreti cubilibus. Petron. fr. 37 Bücheler *Iudaeus, licet et* porcinum numen *adoret* [*like the father here* 99], | *et* caeli *summas advocet auriculas* [97], | *ni tamen et* ferro succiderit inguinis oram [*as the son does but not the father* 99], | *exemptus populo* [103 104] *Graia migrabit ab urbe,* | *et non ieiuna* sabbata *lege premet* (tremet Bücheler). Iustin. XXXVI 2 § 15 *quoniam metu contagionis pulsos se ab Aegypto meminerant, ne eadem causa invisi apud incolas forent, caverunt* ne cum peregrinis communicarent; *quod ex causa factum paullatim in disciplinam religionemque convertit.*

MONSTRARE VIAS Diphil. parasit. in Ath. p. 238^{f} *ἀγνοεῖς ἐν ταῖς ἁπαῖς | ὅ τι ἐστιν, εἴ τις μὴ φράσει' ὁρθῶς ὁδόν.* cf. Plaut. trin. 679 *datur ignis, tam etsi ab inimicis petas.* Cic. off. III § 54 erranti viam

non monstrare, *quod Athenis exsecrationibus publicis sanctum est.* Enn. ib. I § 51 *homo,* qui erranti comiter monstrat viam. Sen. ben. IV 29 § 1 *nec consilium deliberanti dabis ingrato nec* aquam haurire *permittes? nec* viam erranti monstrabis *ingrato?* id. ep. 95 § 51 *magna scilicet laus est, si homo mansuetus homini est. praecipiemus, ut* . . . erranti viam monstret?

EADEM NISI SACRA COLENTI Esth. 3 8. 3 Macc. 7 4 *πρὸς πάντα τὰ ἔθνη δυσμένεια.* Acts 10 28. 1 Thess. 2 15. DS. XXXI 1 § 1 the friends of Antiochus Sidetes urged him to extirpate the Jews: *μόνους γὰρ ἁπάντων ἐθνῶν ἀκοινωνήτους εἶναι τῆς πρὸς ἄλλο ἔθνος ἐπιμιξίας καὶ πολεμίους ὑπολαμβάνειν πάντας.* § 2 *συστησαμένους δὲ τὸ τῶν Ἰουδαίων ἔθνος παραδόσιμον ποιῆσαι τὸ μῖσος τὸ πρὸς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους· διὰ τοῦτο δὲ καὶ νόμιμα παντελῶς ἐξηλλαγμένα καταδεῖξαι, τὸ μηδενὶ ἄλλῳ ἔθνει τραπέζης κοινωνεῖν μηδ' εὐνοεῖν τὸ παράπαν.* cf. § 3 *Μωϋσέως . . νομοθετήσαντος τὰ μισάνθρωπα καὶ παράνομα ἔθη τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις.* Amm. XXII 5 § 5 Iudaeorum faetentium et tumultuantium. Lysimachus in Ios. c. Ap. I 34 says that Moses charged the Jews *μήτε ἀνθρώπων τινὶ εὐνοήσειν μήτε ἄριστα συμβουλεύσειν, ἀλλὰ τὰ χείρονα, θεῶν τε ναοὺς καὶ βωμούς, οἷς ἂν περιτύχωσιν, ἀνατρέπειν.* Their city, originally Ἱερόσυλα 'sacrilegious', was changed to Ἱεροσόλυμα when they became powerful. ib. II 10 Apion affirmed that the Jews swore by God the maker of heaven and earth and sea, *μηδενὶ εὐνοήσειν ἀλλοφύλῳ, μάλιστα δὲ Ἕλλησιν.* Iosephus replies that many Greeks have become proselytes, some of whom have relapsed into heathenism; yet none of these had heard of such an oath. ib. 7 Apion declared that the Jews yearly fattened a Greek for sacrifice, ate a part of him, swearing hostility to the Greeks. ib. 14 the law enjoins universal philanthropy; Apollonius reviles us as atheists and misanthropists. See passages preaching hatred from Rabbinical writers in Wetstein, Lightfoot, Paulus on Matt. 5 43. Aug. Wünsche neue Beiträge zur Erläuterung der Evangelien aus Talmud und Midrasch (Gött. 1878) 65—67 brings together lessons of forgiveness, worthy of Christian teachers. The true doctrine of the Old Testament respecting 'the stranger', may be learnt from Nöldeke in Schenkel's Bibel-Lexikon s. v. *Fremde.* Ios. ant. XI 6 § 5 Haman calls the Jews *ἔθνος πονηρὸν ἄμικτον ἀσύμφυλον οὔτε θρησκείαν τὴν αὐτὴν τοῖς ἄλλοις ἔχον οὔτε νόμοις χρώμενον ὁμοίοις, ἐχθρὸν δὲ καὶ τοῖς ἔθεσι καὶ τοῖς ἐπιτηδεύμασι τῷ σῷ λαῷ καὶ ἅπασιν ἀνθρώποις.* ibid. XIII 8 § 3 *διὰ τὴν ἀμιξίαν οὐκ ἐφικνούμενοι πρὸς ἄλλους.* id. c. Ap. II 41 of our laws I need say no more: they have been seen *οὐκ ἀσέβειαν μέν, εὐσέβειαν δ' ἀληθεστάτην διδάσκοντες, οὐδ' ἐπὶ μισανθρωπίαν, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τὴν τῶν ὄντων κοινωνίαν παρακαλοῦντες.* Ios. vita 13 John of Gischala pretended that the Jews of Caesarea Philippi had begged him to supply them with oil, *μὴ δι' ἀνάγκην Ἑλληνικῷ χρώμενοι τὰ νόμιμα παραβαίνωσιν.* cf. bell. Iud. II 21 § 2. DCass. XXXVII 17 § 2 *κεχωρίδαται δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν λοιπῶν ἀνθρώπων ἔς τε τἆλλα τὰ περὶ τὴν δίαιταν πάνθ' ὡς εἰπεῖν.* On the Jewish hatred of Greeks and of their language see M. Nicolas doctrines relig. des Juifs Par. 1860 61—66. Ios. ant. XX 11 § 2 the study of foreign tongues despised by the Jews; the law alone had in honour. cf. Ewald VII[1] 58 n. 1. Keim Jesu von Naz. I 228. 244 and 248 (influence of the book of Daniel). II 260 n. 2. Tac. h. V 4 *Moyses quo sibi in posterum gentem firmaret, novos ritus* contrariosque ceteris mortalibus indidit. profana illic omnia, quae apud nos sacra: rursum concessum apud illos, quae nobis incesta. Arr. Epikt. I 22 § 4 *αὕτη ἐστὶν ἡ Ἰουδαίων καὶ Σύρων καὶ Αἰγυπτίων καὶ Ῥωμαίων μάχη·*

οὐ περὶ τοῦ ὅτι τὸ ὅσιον πάντων προτιμητέον καὶ ἐν παντὶ μεταδιωκτέον, ἀλλὰ πότερόν ἐστιν ὅσιον τοῦτο, τὸ χοιρείου φαγεῖν, ἢ ἀνόσιον. II 9 § 20 *τί ὑποκρίνει Ἰουδαῖος, ὢν Ἕλλην; οὐχ ὁρᾷς, πῶς ἕκαστος λέγεται Ἰουδαῖος; πῶς Σύρος; πῶς Αἰγύπτιος; καὶ ὅταν τινὰ ἐπαμφοτερίζοντα εἴδωμεν, εἰώθαμεν λέγειν, 'οὐκ ἔστιν Ἰουδαῖος, ἀλλ' ὑποκρίνεται·' ὅταν δ' ἀναλάβῃ τὸ πάθος τὸ τοῦ βεβαμμένου καὶ ῥηγμένου, τότε καὶ ἔστι τῷ ὄντι καὶ καλεῖται Ἰουδαῖος.* Synes. ep. 4 *Ἰουδαῖοι, γένος ἐκπονδον καὶ εὐσεβεῖν ἀναπεπεισμένον ἢν ὅτι πλείστους ἀνδρας Ἕλληνας ἀποθανεῖν αἴτιοι γένωνται.* Philostr. Apoll. v 33 § 4 *ἐκεῖνοι γὰρ πάλαι ἀφεστᾶσιν οὐ μόνον Ῥωμαίων, ἀλλὰ καὶ πάντων ἀνθρώπων· οἱ γὰρ βίον ἄμικτον εὑρόντες καὶ οἷς μήτε κοινὴ πρὸς ἀνθρώπους τράπεζα μήτε σπονδαὶ μήτ' εὐχαὶ μήτε θυσίαι, πλέον ἀφεστᾶσιν ἡμῶν ἢ Σοῦσα καὶ Βάκτρα καὶ οἱ ὑπὲρ ταῦτ' Ἰνδοί.* Iustin. XXXVI 2 § 15.

104 QUAESITUM AD FONTEM SOLOS DEDUCERE VERPOS cf. the surprise of the woman of Samaria Jo. 4 9, where see Wetst. Lightf. Aug. Wünsche Beiträge zur Erläuterung u. s. w. Gött. 1878. p. 512 cites the Mischna Nidda IV 1.

105 106 CUI SEPTIMA QUAEQUE FUIT LUX IGNAVA VI 159. Aug. civ. Dei VI 11 *hic* [Seneca] *inter alias civilis theologiae superstitiones reprehendit etiam sacramenta Iudaeorum et maxime* sabbata, *inutiliter eos facere adfirmans, quod* per illos singulos septem interpositos dies septimam ferme partem aetatis suae perdant vacando et multa in tempore urgentia non agendo laedantur ... *de illis sane Iudaeis cum loqueretur, ait 'cum interim usque eo sceleratissimae gentis consuetudo convaluit, ut per omnes iam terras recepta sit; victi victoribus leges dederunt.'* Hence Namatian. I 397 398 *latius excisae pestis contagia serpunt | victoresque suos natio victa premit.* ib. 391 septima quaeque dies turpi damnata veterno. ib. 389 frigida sabbata. Apion fr. 4 Didot. Agatharchides fr. 19 Didot (in Ios. c. Ap. I 22 fin.) *ἀργεῖν εἰθισμένοι δι' ἑβδόμης ἡμέρας, καὶ μηδὲ τὰ ὅπλα βαστάζειν ἐν τοῖς εἰρημένοις χρόνοις μήτε γεωργίας ἅπτεσθαι μήτε ἄλλης ἐπιμελεῖσθαι λειτουργίας μηδεμιᾶς, ἀλλ' ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς ἐκτετακότες τὰς χεῖρας εὔχεσθαι μέχρι τῆς ἑσπέρας.* Iustin. XXXVI 2 § 14. The Samaritans (Ios. ant. XII 5 § 5) in a letter to Antiochus Epiphanes professed to have instituted the sabbath to avert plagues. Asinaeus (ib. XVIII 9 § 2) defeated with great slaughter a Babylonian satrap who expected no resistance on the sabbath. id. bell. Iud. II 17 § 10 fin. the Jews fear the wrath of God on account of a treacherous massacre: *καὶ γὰρ δὴ σαββάτῳ συνέβη πραχθῆναι τὸν φόνον, ἐν ᾧ διὰ τὴν θρησκείαν τῶν ὁσίων ἔργων ἔχουσιν ἐκεχειρίαν.* Tac. h. V 4 septimo die otium *placuisse ferunt, quia is finem laborem tulerit; dein blandiente* inertia *septimum quoque annum* ignaviae *datum.* an. II 85 4000 freedmen, tainted with Egyptian and Jewish superstition, banished. Suet. Aug. 76 Augustus writes *ne* Iudaeus *quidem, mi Tiberi,* tam diligenter sabbatis *ieiunium servat, quam ego hodie servavi.* Plut. de superst. 7 p. 169^{e} *Ἰουδαῖοι σαββάτων ὄντων ἐν ἀγνάπτοις καθεζόμενοι τῶν πολεμίων κλίμακας προστιθέντων καὶ τὰ τείχη καταλαμβανόντων οὐκ ἀνέστησαν ἀλλ' ἔμειναν ὥσπερ ἐν σαγήνῃ μᾶ τῇ δεισιδαιμονίᾳ συνδεδεμένοι.* quaest. conv. IV 6 2 §§ 6—8 p. 671^{f}. 672^{a} (who connects it with the worship of Bacchus). DCass. XXXVII 17 § 3 *τὴν ἡμέραν τὴν τοῦ Κρόνου καλουμένην ἀνέθεσαν· καὶ ἄλλα τε ἐν αὐτῇ ἰδιάτατα πολλὰ ποιοῦσι, καὶ ἔργου οὐδενὸς σπουδαίου προσάπτονται.* ib. XLIX 22 §§ 4 5. LXVI 7 § 2. Frontin. strategem. II 1 § 17 *divus Augustus Vespasianus Iudaeos Saturni die,* quo eis nefas est quidquam seriae rei agere, *adortus superavit.* Ios. ant. XIV 4

§ 2 fin. 3 pr. Pompeius observing that the Jews would repel an attack on the sabbath, but not assault his works, devoted that day to labour at the mound and towers. cf. XII 1. 6 § 2 pm. XIII 1 § 3. 8 § 4. bell. II 16 § 4 p. 120 l. 50—121 l. 4 Dind. Jews at Antioch and elsewhere forced for a time to break the sabbath ib. VII 3 § 3 fin. The Romans and others in some cases excused the Jews from military service, because it clashed with their laws respecting the sabbath and unclean meats (Ios. ant. XIV 10 §§ 12. 20. 21. 23. 25). Augustus excused them from appearing to bail on the sabbath or on the preparation from 3 p.m. (ib. XVI 6 § 2). He also allowed them to receive *congiaria* on the Sunday, if the distribution fell on a sabbath Philo leg. ad Gai. 23 p. 569 M. We read however of Roman soldiers, who, acting under the direction of a renegade Jew, compelled the desecration of the sabbath (Ios. bell. VII 3 § 3 fin.). cf. 2 Macc. 6 11. Synes. ep. 4 p. 161—2 a Jewish pilot dropt the helm during a storm at the beginning of the sabbath: his life was threatened, but he played the resolute Maccabee, until at midnight, seeing that it was a matter of life and death, he held himself discharged from the law. Selden de iure nat. et gent. III 15—18.

106 PARTEM VITAE NON ATTIGIT ULLAM Ios. c. Ap. II 2 fin. *τὸ μὲν γὰρ σάββατον κατὰ τὴν Ἰουδαίαν διάλεκτον ἀνάπαυσίς ἐστιν ἀπὸ παντὸς ἔργου.* cf. ant. XIII 8 § 7. Philo de migr. Abr. 16 I 450 M. Synes. ep. 4 p. 162 fin. on the sabbath *οὐδενὶ θέμις ἐστὶν ἐνεργὸν ἔχειν τὴν χεῖρα, ἀλλὰ τιμῶντες διαφερόντως αὐτὴν ἄγουσιν ἀπραξίαν.*

107—255 to other vices the young are prone of themselves; to avarice their fathers must train them (107—125): accordingly they stint themselves and their household and, the love of money growing with their wealth, by fair means or foul possess themselves of their neighbours' estate (126—155): for now a single proprietor will own a larger tract than Rome did under the kings; it is this haste to be rich which causes crime (156—178): the Marsian father of old warned his sons against luxury; now-a-days a father urges his sons to make money by any the meanest arts (179—208): what wonder then if the son goes a step further, and seeks his fortune by perjury and murder? nay, to satisfy that love of gain which he has inherited from his father, attempts that father's life? (209—255). **107** SPONTE TAMEN IUVENES IMITANTUR CETERA Sen. n. q. III 30 § 8 *cito nequitia subrepit: virtus difficilis inventu est. rectorem ducemque desiderat.* etiam sine magistro vitia discuntur.

108 on the want of caesura cf. X 358 n. QUOQUE even against their will. AVARITIAM Hor. a. p. 164. Pers. VI 22. **109** FALLIT ENIM VITIUM SPECIE VIRTUTIS ET UMBRA 112. Plin. ep. II 6 cited on I 140. hence Hier. ep. 107 6 (I 684) vitia *non decipiunt, nisi sub* specie umbraque virtutum. Liv. XXII 12 § 12 vicina virtutibus vitia. Ov. rem. 323 *mala sunt vicina bonis.* Sen. ep. 45 § 7 vitia nobis sub virtutum nomine obrepunt. ib. 120 § 8 *mala interdum speciem honesti obtulere et optimum ex contrario nituit. sunt enim, ut scis,* virtutibus vitia confinia *et perditis quoque ac turpibus recti similitudo est. sic* mentitur prodigus liberalem. id. clem. I 3 § 1 *cum sint* vitia *quaedam* virtutes imitantia. Quintil. II 12 § 4. VIII 3 § 7. Rutil. Lup. I 4. Amm. XXX 8 § 10 *sciens* pleraque vitiorum imitari solere virtutes. Aug. conf. II 6 § 12 fin. *est quaedam defectiva* species *et* umbratica vitiis fallentibus. cf. § 13. Friedländer III 571. Philo de fortitud. 5 (II 379). Greg. moral. III 19. Spengel on Arist. rhet. p. 142. **110** II 8 seq. TRISTE

HABITU VULTUQUE ET VESTE SEVERUM hence Prudent. psychom. 551—6 of Avaritia *torvam faciem furialiaque arma | exuit inque* habitum *sese transformat honestum. | fit* virtus specie vultuque et voce severa; | *quam memorant* frugi, parce *cui vivere cordi est* cet.

111 FRUGI Hor. s. I 3 49 parcius *hic vivit: frugi dicatur.* Cic. Tusc. III § 16 seq. Sen. ep. 88 § 30 frugalitatem *et* parsimoniam. 112 PARCUS Hor. ep. II 2 194 *quantum discordet* parcus avaro. Sen. ben. II 34 § 4 parsimonia *est* scientia vitandi sumptus supervacuos aut ars re familiari moderate utendi. *parcissimum tamen hominem vocamus animi pusilli et contracti, cum infinitum intersit inter modum et angustias. haec alia sunt natura, sed efficit inopia sermonis, ut et hunc et illum* parcum *vocemus.* Quintil. III 7 § 25 *quia sit quaedam* virtutibus ac vitiis vicinitas, *utendum proxima derivatione verborum, ut* . . . pro avaro parcum vocemus. Tac. h. I 37 *falsis nominibus* . . . . parsimoniam pro avaritia . . . . *appellat.* Ambr. de parad. § 73 there are many ways of the serpent, *falsa imponentis rebus singulis nomina, ut* . . . . avaritiae *nomina imponat* industriae.

RERUM TUTELA SUARUM Hor. ep. I 1 103 rerum tutela mearum | *cum sis.* 113 CERTA MAGIS cet. Ov. m. IX 190 *pomaque ab* insomni concustodita dracone. Hor. s. I 3 26 27 tam cernis acutum | quam *aquila aut* serpens *Epidaurius.* Phaedr. IV 20 3 4 a fox, digging its burrow, *pervenit ad* draconis *speluncam intimam,* | custodiebat qui thesauros abditos. He asked, what prize has tempted you 10 ut careas somno *et aevum in tenebris exigas.* Mart. XII 53 3—5 *largiris nihil incubasque* gazae, | *ut magnus* draco, *quem canunt poëtae* | custodem Scythici fuisse luci. Macrob. Sat. I 20 § 3 *ferunt hunc serpentem* [draconem] *acie acutissima et* pervigili *naturam sideris huius* [solis] *imitari, atque ideo aedium adytorum oraculorum* thesaurorum custodiam draconibus adsignari. Cf. Paulus Fest. p. 67 M.

114 HESPERIDUM SERPENS V 152 n. first named in Hes. th. 333—335 and in the Heraklea of Panyasis fr. 11 (Hygin. p. a. II 6). Heyne Aen. IV exc. 4. Varro Menipp. Meleagr. fr. 7 Büch. (in Non. s. v. immane) *adde hydram Lernaeam et* draconem Hesperidum: *quot bestiae fuerunt immanes.* Lucr. V 32—35. Plin. h. n. V § 3. Prop. III = II 24 26 *et tibi ab* Hesperio mala dracone *ferat.* Luc. IX 356—366. Mart. XIII 37 2. Serv. Aen. IV 484. serpent watchers in Apul. m. VI 14. Cf. Suet. Nero 6 fin. Friedländer I⁴ 516 (citing Artemid. II 13 cet.) 528. Hdt. III 107 § 2 (of frankincense); Isid. orig. XVII 8 8 (of pepper): the dragon of Cadmus Ov. m. III 32 seq. Jacobi Handwörterb. d. Mythol. 412—4. Spanh. on Callim. Del. 91 (on dragon guards).

PONTICUS I 7 n. the guard of the golden fleece among the Colchi in Pontus Ov. m. VII 149 seq. Warton-Hazlitt hist. Engl. poetry I 278. II 10. ADDE QUOD XV 47. many exx. in Krebs-Allgayer. 114 115 HUNC, DE QUO LOQUOR Cic. fin. III § 70 huic *disciplinae,* de qua loquor.

115 seq. III 140 seq. Hor. ep. I 1 43 seq. 52 seq. Sen. ep. 115 § 11 admirationem nobis parentes auri argentique fecerunt et teneris infusa cupiditas altius sedit crevitque nobiscum, deinde totus populus *in alia discors* in hoc convenit. hoc suspiciunt, hoc suis optant, hoc dis velut rerum humanarum maximum, *cum grati videri volunt,* conserant cet. 115 ADQUIRENDI 125.

Quintil. XII 7 § 10 *iustior* adquirendi *ratio . . . . facultatem aliter* adquirendi. I 12 § 17 *dicant sine his in foro multi et* adquirant. Tert. idol. 11 *ceterum si cupiditas abscedat, quae est causa* adquirendi? *cessante causa* adquirendi *non erit necessitas negotiandi.* So Hor. ep. I 7 57 quaerere *et uti.*

116 QUIPPE yes, these are the workmen who see their fortune grow under their hand. FABRIS dat.

117 SED *but*, if it is thus to grow, every means must be employed, the forge must be always heated, the anvil always busy.

118 INCUDE ASSIDUA Cic. de or. II § 162 *his potius tradam* assiduis *uno opere* eamdem incudem diem noctemque tundentibus, *qui omnis tenuissimas particulas atque omnia minima mansa ut nutrices infantibus pueris in os inserant.* Amm. XXVIII 4 § 26 *uxor, ut proverbium loquitur vetus,* eamdem incudem diu noctuque tundendo *maritum testari compellit.*

CAMINO forge (Beckmann hist. inv. I 301 Bohn).

119 ET PATER the father also, *as well as the people* (115), admires the avaricious. Sen. ep. 94 § 54 *ideo in singulis vitia populorum sunt, quia illa populus dedit.*

ANIMI FELICES Verg. g. I 277 Forbiger felices operum. Aen. IV 529 infelix animi. Kirchner on Hor. s. I 9 11 p. 298. Kühner gr. Gramm. II² 330. AVAROS on the avarice of old age Cic. Cat. mai. §§ 65 66.

120 NULLA EXEMPLA BEATI PAUPERIS ESSE PUTAT looking on it as a *contradictio in adiecto* I 39 n. 140 n. *pauperis* is subst. VIII 49 n. cf. I 39 n. Mühlmann col. 952. 121 IUVENES sons 23.

122 INCUMBERE VIII 76.

SECTAE Plin. pan. 45 § 4 *quae tibi* secta *vitae, quod hominum genus placeat.* ib. 85 § 7 *praecipuum est principis opus amicos parare. placeat tibi semper haec* secta. Suet. rhet. 4 *quod in re publica administranda potissimum consularis Isaurici* sectam *sequeretur.* Capitolin. Ver. 1 § 4 *a cuius* [Marci] secta *lascivia morum et vitae licentioris nimietate dissensit.* 123 ELEMENTA alphabet cf. Hor. ep. I 1 27. PROTINUS III 140.

124 SORDES I 140 n. petty savings. 125 MOX in time, as the pupil advances. 126 CASTIGAT pinches.

MODIO INIQUO Liv. V 48 § 9 *pondera ab Gallis adlata* iniqua. Pers. I 130 *fregerit heminas Arreti aedilis* iniquas, of short measure; it is characteristic of the miser Theophrast. char. 30 = 26 *τῷ ἀκολούθῳ μεῖζον φορτίον ἐπιθεῖναι ἢ δύναται φέρειν καὶ ἐλάχιστα ἐπιτήδεια τῶν ἄλλων παρέχειν....Φειδωνίῳ μέτρῳ τὸν πύνδακα ἐγκεκρουσμένῳ μετρεῖν αὐτὸς τοῖς ἔνδον τὰ ἐπιτήδεια σφόδρα ἀποψῶν.* Casaubon cites Pherekrates in Pollux X 79 *λαβοῦσα μὲν τῆς χοίνικος τὸν πύνδακ' εἰσέκρουσεν.* Salvian gub. IV § 14 (servis) *etiam si stipendia usitate praestentur, consuetudini haec magis quam sufficientiae satisfaciunt, et ita implent canonem, quod non explent satietatem.* The slaves had a certain allowance (*demensum*) of corn, olives, figs, vinegar and wine by the month (*menstrua cibaria*) or by the day (*diaria*) Hor. ep. I 14 40 Obbar. s. I 5 68 Heind. Mart. XI 108 3. Becker Gallus II³ 141—2. Wallon II 79—84. 205—6. Marquardt V (1) 169. 182—3.

127 for he can never bring himself (SUSTINET XV 88 n. Ov. m. VI 367 368 *nec dicere* sustinet *ultra | verba minora dea*) to eat up at once every crust of mouldy bread, but keeps some for next day. V 68.

129 SERVARE Mart. I 103 7 *deque decem plures semper* servantur *olivae.*

III 58 42—44 *nec avara* servat *crastinas dapes mensa.* | *vescuntur omnes ebrioque non novit* | *satur minister invidere convivae.* X 48 17 18 *pullus ad haec* cenisque tribus iam perna superstes | *addetur.* Capitolin. Pert. 12 § 2 *cum verbis esset affabilis, re erat inliberalis ac prope* sordidus, ut dimidiatas lactucas et cardus *in privata vita* convivis *adponeret.* § 3 *et nisi quid missum esset edulium, quotquot essent amici, novem libras carnis per tres missus ponebat.* § 4 *si autem plus aliquid missum esset, etiam* in alium diem differebat. Spartian. Did. Iulian. 3 § 9 *Iulianus* tantae parsimoniae *fuisse perhibetur,* ut per triduum porcellum, per triduum leporem divideret, *si quis ei forte misisset, saepe autem nulla existente religione holeribus leguminibusque contentus sine carne cenaverit.* Lucian Hermotim. 11 ἀριθμῷ παραλαβὼν τὰ κρέα, ὁπόσα τῷ παιδὶ κατόπιν ἐστῶτι παραδεδώκει, καὶ σημηνάμενος ἐπιμελῶς τὸ ἀπ' ἐκείνου καθεύδει. Valesius cites AV. epit. 24 § 5 Mammaea had forced her son Alexander Severus to save for another dinner any small remainder of a repast.

MINUTAL Mart. XI 31 11 12 *hinc exit varium coco* minutal, | *ut lentem positum fabamque credas*; a mincemeat variously compounded, e.g. of fish, oil, sauce, wine, leek and coriander Apic. IV 3.

130 SEPTEMBRI when the pestilential south winds prevailed IV 56 n.

DIFFERRE IN TEMPORA CENAE ALTERIUS Theophr. char. 30=26 συναγόντων παρ' αὐτῷ ἀποθεῖναι τῶν αὐτῷ δεδομένων ξύλων καὶ φακῶν καὶ ὀξους καὶ ἁλῶν καὶ ἐλαίου τοῦ εἰς τὸν λύχνον.

131 CONCHEM AESTIVI CUM PARTE LACERTI Mart. VII 78 *cum Saxetani ponatur cauda* lacerti | *et, bene si cenas,* conchis *inuncta tibi:* | *sumen aprum leporem boletos ostrea mullos* | *mittis: habes nec cor, Papile, nec genium.* CONCHEM III 293 n. Fronto p. 69 Naber (cl. Madvig advers. II 614) *panis tantulum cum* conchi.

AESTIVI when they will not keep. LACERTI a sea-fish of which there were several kinds Plin. XXXII § 149. Mart. XI 27 3 *vel duo frusta rogat cybii tenuemve* lacertum. ib. 52 7. XII 19. X 48 11 *secta coronabunt rutatos ova* lacertos. Stat. s. IV 2 13 (quales libelli) *Byzantiacos olent* lacertos, stale fish wrapt in paper; in all these passages it forms a part of a *frugal meal.*

132 seq. Theophr. char. 30=26 τὰ δὲ καταλειπόμενα ἀπὸ τῆς τραπέζης ἡμίσεα τῶν ῥαφανίδων ἀπογράφεσθαι, ἵνα οἱ διακονοῦντες παῖδες μὴ λάβωσι. Arist. ran. 984—8 nowadays every Athenian on coming home bawls to his slaves τίς τὴν κεφαλὴν ἀπεδήδοκεν | τῆς μαινίδος; τὸ τρύβλιον | τὸ πρύσινον τέθνηκέ μοι· | ποῦ τὸ σκόροδον τὸ χθιζινόν; | τίς τῆς ἑλλὰς παρέτραγεν; Plaut. Pers. 267—8 *nam id aetatum lepidumst triparcos vetulos avidos aridos* | *bene admordere, qui salinum servo* obsignant *cum sale.* id. Cas. II 1 1. Cic. de or. II § 248 jest of Nero on a thievish slave: *solum esse, cui domi nihil sit* nec obsignatum nec occlusum, which holds, in another sense, of a good slave. Cic. fam. XVI 26 § 2 *sicut olim matrem nostram facere memini, quae* lagonas etiam inanes obsignabat, *ne dicerentur inanes aliquae fuisse, quae furtim essent exsiccatae.* Plin. XXXIII § 26 *nunc* cibi quoque ac potus anulo vindicantur a rapina...*aliter apud antiquos omnem victum in promiscuo habebant nec ulla domi a domesticis custodia opus erat.* § 27 *nunc rapiendae comparantur epulae pariterque qui rapiant eas et* clavis quoque ipsas signasse non est satis. *gravatis somno aut morientibus anuli detrahuntur.* Quintil. VI 3 § 90 *Galba de piscibus, qui cum pridie ex parte adesi et versati postera die adpositi essent, 'festinemus, alii subcenant' inquit.* Suet. Tib. 34 quoted on I 140.

cf. id. Vitell. 13 fin. *ut autem homo non profundae modo sed intempestivae quoque et* sordidae *gulae, ne in sacrificio quidem umquam aut itinere ullo temperavit, quin inter altaria ibidem statim viscus et *farris paene rapta e foco manderet, circaque viarum popinas fumantia obsonia,* vel pridiana atque semesa. Mart. IX 88 7 *nunc* signat meus anulus lagonam. Clem. Al. paed. III § 57 *διδόασιν οὖν αὐταῖς δακτύλιον ἐκ χρυσίου οὐδὲ τοῦτον εἰς κόσμον, ἀλλ' εἰς τὸ ἀποσημαίνεσθαι τὰ οἰκοι φυλακῆς ἄξια διὰ τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν τῆς οἰκουρίας.* Tac. ann. II 2 fin. with Lips. excurs. *inridebantur*...vilissima utensilium anulo clausa. cf. Hor. s. I 2 80—1. II 4 79 (pilferings of slaves). SILURO IV 33 n.

133 FILA PORRI Mart. XIII 18 1 fila *Tarentini graviter redolentia* porri. SECTIVI PORRI III 293 n. Arnob. VII 16 fin. *puleium* porrumque sectivum. Gargil. Mart. cura boum pr. (Luneb. 1832 p. 29) *terna lauri folia et totidem* porri sectivi.

134 ALIQUIS DE PONTE a beggar. IV 116 n. V 8 n. Ov. Ibis 415 416 *qualis erat nec non fortuna binominis Iri,* | quique tenent pontem. Mart. XII 32 23—25 *quid quaeris aedes vilicosque derides,* | *habitare gratis, o Vacerra, cum possis?* | *haec sarcinarum pompa convenit* ponti. On *de* cf. Hand Tursell. II 201. Tert. apol. 24 *ipsum* de *Olympo Iovem.* NEGABIT Hor. ep. I 7 63 64 where Volteius Mena the crier has declined the invitation of Philippus 'neget *ille mihi?*' negat *improbus et te* | *neglegit aut horret.*

135 seq. X 12 n. Hor. s. I 1 41—116. II 3 82—175. VM. IX 4 pr. QUO DIVITIAS? VIII 9 n.

136 FUROR I 92 n. Tibull. I 10 33 *quis* furor *est...arcessere?* so IV 3 7. Mart. II 80 *hostem cum fugeret, se Fannius ipse peremit.* | hoc rogo, non furor est, ne moriare, mori? Hor. s. II 3 107—110 delirus et amens | *undique dicatur merito. qui discrepat istis* | qui nummos aurumque recondit, nescius uti | compositis metuensque velut contingere sacrum? Sen. ep. 94 §§ 17—36.

137 Hor. s. II 3 84—159. ep. I 5 12—14. Gell. IX 8. UT LOCUPLES MORIARIS [Quintil.] decl. 345 ut locupletior periret.

138 SACCULUS XI 27 n. Aug. enarr. in ps. 131 26 *pauper Dei in animo est, non in* sacculo. Paull. sent. II 12 § 5 *si* sacculum *vel argentum signatum deposuero.* dig. XVI 3 1 § 36. Fest. p. 69 M. Another form Mommsen inscr. Helv. n. 51 p. 76 (cf. Monatsber. Berl. 1863 514) *saculo. sacellus* in Petr. 140 fin. and Coripp. laud. Iust. IV 334. Iohann. III 369 (Haupt in Hermes III 150). Greg. ep. V 21 bis *saccellarius* = *βαλαντιοφύλαξ* gl. [Ascon.] act I in Verr. § 22 p. 135 4 Or. where among many names of purses occur *sacci, sacculi, saccelli.*

139 Solon fr. 13 71 73 Bergk. Aristoph. Plut. Hor. c. II 2. III 16 17 18 crescentem sequitur *cura* pecuniam | maiorumque fames. Ov. f. I 211—216. m. VIII 821—837. Sen. ep. 119 § 9 *neminem pecunia divitem fecit: immo contra* nulli non maiorem sui cupiditatem incussit. *quaeris, quae sit huius rei causa? plus incipit habere posse, qui plus habet.* id. ben. II 27 § 3 *numquam enim improbae spei quod datur satis est,* eo maiora cupimus, quo maiora venerunt, *multoque concitatior est avaritia in magnarum opum congestu conlocata.* Plut. de cupid. divit. 2 p. 523. Claud. laud. Stil. II 111 112. [Teles] in Stob. fl. XCIII 31 p. 187 10 of wealth *κόρον δὲ οὐκ ἔχει τοῖς κτησαμένοις. ἀεὶ δ' ἀνία τις αὐτῷ πάρεστιν, ὅπως ἂν γένηται, καὶ ὥσπερ ἡ τῶν ὑδεριώντων νόσος αὔξεται πρὸς τὸ μᾶλλον ποθεῖν ἀφ' ὧν πίμπλαται.* CRESCIT...CREVIT I 15 n. Iani art. poet. 1774 pp. 419 420. my note on Beda IV 19 (serpentine verses, the beginning of each hexameter

being the same as the end of the pentameter). Iuv. VI 457.

140 ERGO since the more you have the more you covet.

PARATUR III 224 *domus*. In this sense *partus* is in use the participle. **141** RUS NON SUFFICIT UNUM Hor. c. II 18 23—28. s. II 6 89. Teles in Stob. fl. XCVII 31 p. 216 4 the slave desires to be free: 'if I have that' says he 'I have all.' He is set free, straightway he desires to acquire a slave. The slave is gotten, straightway he is eager to acquire yet another; 'for' says he 'one swallow does not make a spring:' then two, then a field also, then to become an Athenian, then to obtain office, then to reign, then like Alexander to become immortal; but if he should obtain this too, he will, I think, desire to become Zeus. **142 143** on the *latifundia* of 159 n. MAIORQUE VIDETUR ET MELIOR VICINA SEGES Ov. a. a. I 349 350 fertilior seges est alienis semper in agris | *vicinumque pecus grandius uber habet*. Pers. VI 13 14.

145 seq. Sen. ep. 90 § 39 *licet agros agris adiciat*, vicinum vel pretio pellens aeris vel iniuria (151).

146 MACRI LASSOQUE FAMELICA COLLO starved and hard worked, such as will make a thorough clearance cf. cod. XI 60 2. There was a law of the Twelve Tables *de pastu pecoris*, under which such injuries as are here described were punished Ulp. dig. XIX 5 14 § 3. id. IX tit. 1. Iust. inst. IV 9 pr. Plin. XVIII § 12 *frugem quidem aratro quaesitam furtim noctu pavisse ac secuisse puberi XII tabulis capital erat, suspensumque Cereri necari iubebant gravius quam in homicidio convictum, inpubem praetoris arbitratu verberari noxiamque duplionemve decerni.*

147 HUIUS domini. MITTENTUR Plut. de superst. 10 p. 170ᵃ *θηρίον ἔχων τοῖς καρποῖς ἐφήσει καὶ λυμανεῖται τὴν ὀπώραν*. **148 149** SAEVOS IN VENTRES ravenous Hor. s. II 8 5 iratum ventrem.

149 Holyday 'Thou'dst think hooks made a spoil so main.'

151 Hesiod op. 346 *πῆμα κακὸς γείτων κ.τ.λ.*

152 SERMONES X 88. Hor. s. II 1 94 *das aliquid famae?*

153 I 48. XIII 92—105. Hor. s. I 1 65—7 *sordidus ac dives, populi contemnere voces | sic solitus, 'populus me sibilat, at mihi plaudo | ipse domi, simul ac nummos contemplor in arca'*. Sen. cited III 140 n. Pompon. prostib. in Non. 18 15 (fr. 153 R) ego rumorem parvi facio, dum sit rumen qui inpleam. INQUIT III 153 n. Cic. Verr. V § 148. Brut. § 287. Att. XIV 12 § 2. Tert. apol. 1 fin. 31. Burm. on Phaedr. III pr. 4. TUNICAM 'pod', so often in Pliny *tunicae porri, tunicis crassioribus faba*, cet. Stat. s. IV 9 30 bulborum tunicae. so *χιτών*. MIHI MALO Petr. 50 *ego* malo mihi *vitrea*. LUPINI Hor. ep. I 7 23 *nec tamen ignorat quid distent aera* lupinis. Lucian cited V 7 n. **156** seq. SCILICET no doubt! II 122.

ET MORBIS ET DEBILITATE CAREBIS Hor. ep. I 2 47—9 Obbar *non domus et fundus, non aeris acervus et auri, | aegroto domini deduxit corpore febres, | non animo curas*. id. s. I 1 80—91.

159 SI TANTUM CULTI SOLUS POSSEDERIS AGRI IX 54—60. XI 78 n. Sall. Catil. 12 § 3. Sen. de ira I 21 § 2 of avarice provinciarum nominibus agros colit et sub singulis vilicis latiores habet fines quam quos consules sortiebantur. id. ben. VII 10 § 5. ep. 89 § 20 quousque fines possessionum propagabitis? ager uni domino, qui populum cepit, angustus est. quousque arationes vestras porrigetis ne provinciarum quidem an-

tione contenti circumscribere praediorum modum? sit fundus, quod aliquando imperium vocabatur. ib. 90 § 39 *licet* in provinciarum spatium rura dilatet et possessionem vocet per suam longam peregrinationem. Colum. I 3 § 12. Luc. I 167—170. Tac. an. III 53—4. Petron. 48 Burm. Plin. XVIII § 35. XXXIII §§ 134—5. Ammian. XIV 6 § 10. [Quintil.] decl. 13 § 11. Becker röm. Alterth. III (1) 322—3. Friedländer I³ 204—5. The agricultural writers (Varro II pr. § 4. Colum. I pr. § 20. cf. Liv. VI 12 § 5) clearly shew the consequences to agriculture of these domains, grass for corn, slave labour for free. Wallon esclavage II 377—9. Dureau de la Malle bk. III c. 21.

160 SUB TATIO Ov. medicam. fac. 11 *antiquae* Tatio sub rege Sabinae. id. a. a. III 118. POPULUS ROMANUS ARABAT VIII 265 n.

161 seq. XI 77—89 n. VM. IV 4.

162 afterwards even veterans who had served against Carthage or Pyrrhus received at last for their many wounds scarce two *iugera* a head. MOLOSSOS XII 108 n.

163 VIX IUGERA BINA DABANTUR this was the measure allotted to each colonist. Marquardt Staatsverw. I¹ 431 n. 4 cites Varr. r. r. I 10 § 2 bina iugera, *quae a Romulo primum divisa dicebantur viritim: quae quod heredem sequerentur, heredium appellarunt.* Paulus Fest. p. 53 M *centuriatus ager in ducena iugera definitus, quia* Romulus centenis civibus ducena iugera tribuit. Plin. XVIII § 7 bina tunc iugera populo Romano satis erant, nullique maiorem modum adtribuit [*Romulus*]. *quo servorum paulo ante principis Neronis contento huius spatii viridiariis? piscinas iuvat maiores habere, gratumque, si non aliquem culinas.* Siculus Flaccus gromat. p. 153 L antiqui agrum ex hoste captum victori populo per bina iugera partiti sunt. *centenis hominibus ducentena iugera dederunt.* Hygin. de limit. p. 110. Liv. VI 36 § 11. VIII 21 § 11. Add Liv. IV 47 § 7. Plut. Popl. 21 § 9. Pers. I 73—5. Namatian I 555—560 Burm. Colum. I pr. § 13 Cincinnatus returned from his dictatorship *ad eosdem iuvencos et* quattuor iugerum *avitum herediolum.* Claud. IV cons. Hon. 413—8. Sidon. ep. VIII 8. Madvig opusc. I 225 n. 2. Plut. apophth. M'. Curii 1 p. 194ᵉ Wytt. Schwegler I 451 n. 2. 617—620. 750 n. 1 (Mommsen and Huschke assume that though the sums in the Servian census are given in money they represent land, 5000 *asses* to the *iugerum;* if so, the fifth class had *bina iugera*). II 58 n. 3. III 67. Moritz Voigt üb. d. *bina iugera* der ältesten röm. Agrarverfassung Rhein. Mus. 1869 52—71. *iugerum* is a rectangle 240 ft. × 120 Plin. XVIII § 9. Lucr. II 1170.

164 MERCES HAEC SANGUINIS I 42.

165 on the rhythm cf. XI 68 n.

166 CURTA FIDES or a breach of faith on the part of their thankless country.

167 TURBAMQUE CASAE Ov. m. VI 199 200 *non tamen ad numerum redigar spoliata* duorum, | *Latonae* turbam. Sen. contr. 9 § 7 *non tibi per multos fulta liberos domus est, neque* turba *lateri circumerrat.* so Atreus says to Thyestes Sen. Th. 979 *ora quae exoptas, dabo,* | *totumque* turba *iam sua implebo patrem.* Luc. I 86. Mart. X 61 5 6 *sic lare perpetuo, sic* turba sospite *solus* | *flebilis in terra sit lapis iste tua.* XII 87 2 3 *dum neglegentem ducit ad pedes* vernam, | *qui solus inopi restat et facit* turbam. Stat. S. IV 8 43—4 *circumstat* turba *tuorum* | *defensatque patrem.* id. Ach. II 236 of three. Paulin. c. 15=19 Felicis nat. IV 339 340 *ut illi* | turba domus, *summa et census,* anus una maneret. Phaedrus (I 19 9) uses *turba* of a litter of puppies. cf. Plin. cited V 143 n.

168 UNUS Plin. XXXIII § 26 *aliter apud antiquos* singuli *Marcipores Luciporesve dominorum gentiles* omnem victum in promiscuo habebant. **169** VERNULA X 117. cf. V 105 of a fish. How great indulgence was allowed to these slaves born in the house appears from V 74 n. IX 61. Sen. const. sap. 4 § 3. Stat. s. II 1. Hor. epod. 2 65. Marquardt V 1 173 n. 1026. To lexx. add Sen. cited on V 74 and XI 146. id. fr. § 55 Haase. Pacat. 31 pr. Namat. I 112 *avis.* Symm. ep. IX 78 *flumen.* Sidon. ep. IX 16 of verses *Mitylenaei oppidi* vernulas. Ennod. carm. II 35 3. DOMINI dig. XXVIII 2 11 etiam vivo patre *quodammodo* domini *existimantur.* Plaut. capt. pr. 18. Tac. d. 29 *coram* infante domino. **171** AMPLIOR as for grown men, after a hard day's work. PULTIBUS XI 58. 109 n. VM II 5 § 5 of the ancients *erant adeo continentiae adtenti, ut* frequentior apud eos pultis usus quam panis esset. Plin. XVIII § 83 pulte *autem, non pane,* vixisse longo tempore Romanos manifestum, *quoniam inde et* pulmentaria *hodieque dicuntur.* § 84 *et hodie sacra prisca* [Iuv. XVI 39] *atque natalium* pulte *fritilla conficiuntur, videturque tam* puls ignota *Graeciae fuisse, quam Italiae polenta* (of barley). cf. § 62 *populum Romanum* farre *tantum e frumento ccc annis usum Verrius tradit.* Afterwards it was chiefly used in sacrifices (*farre pio*). § 9 *dona amplissima imperatorum ac fortium civium quantum quis uno die plurimum circumaravisset, item quartari* farris *aut heminae, conferente populo.* Hence as this porridge was a national dish of the Romans, *pultiphagus barbarus* (most. 828) and *pultiphagonides* (Poen. prol. 54) are used by Plautus as equivalent to Romanus. The *puls* was made of spelt (*far*) Plin. l. c. Varro l. l. V § 105 *de victu antiquissima* puls. With this frugal fare the emperor Julian was content Ammian. XXV 2 § 2. Plutarch II 201e says of Scipio at Numantia *προσέταξε δὲ ἀριστᾶν μὲν ἑστῶτας ἄπυρον ὄψον, δειπνεῖν δὲ κατακειμένους ἄρτον ἢ πολτὸν ἁπλῶς καὶ κρέας ὀπτὸν ἢ ἑφθόν.* Auson. technopaegn. (id. 12) 5—8 *mox ador atque adoris de polline* pultificum far, | instruxit mensas quo quondam Romulidum plebs, | hinc cibus, hinc potus, cum dilueretur aqua puls. Titinn. gemina in Non. 81 13 (fr. 2 R) *satis esse libram aiebant* | *ambobus* farris intritae *mea plus comest sola uxor.* Bibaculus (cited on III 201) *selibra farris,* a grammarian's pittance.

GRANDES FUMABANT PULTIBUS OLLAE Non. p. 543 AULA, *quam nos* ollam *dicimus, est capacissimum vas...* Varro gerontodidascalo [fr. 10 B] *sed simul manibus trahere lanam, nec non simul oculis observare* ollam pultis, ne aduratur. Mart. XIII 8 (lemma *far*) *imbue* plebeias *Clusinis* pultibus ollas. On Martial's table (*potes esurire mecum*) was V 68 9 pultem *niveam premens botellus.* Hier. ep. 66 3.

172 NUNC MODUS HIC AGRI NOSTRO NON SUFFICIT HORTO 163 n. Plin. XXXVI § 111 cited on XI 89. VM IV 4 § 7 *aeque magna latifundia L. Quinti Cincinnati fuerunt, septem enim iugera agri possedit, ex eisque tria...amisit ...et tamen ei* quattuor iugera aranti *non solum dignitas patris familiae constitit, sed etiam dictatura delata est.* anguste se habitare nunc putat cuius domus tantum patet quantum Cincinnati rura patuerunt. HORTO I 75 n. C. F. Wuestemann üb. d. Kunstgärtnerei bei den Römern. Gotha 1846. Simonis üb. d. Gartenkunst der Römer. Blankenb. 1865. 4to.

173 INDE from avarice. Aen. III 56—7. Claud. laud. Stil. II 111 calls avarice scelerum matrem. VENENA cf. 220—4. 248—255. VIII 17 n. **174** MISCUIT AUT GRASSATUR GRASSATUR III 305 n. *inter-*

cf. Kiaer 202—4 for the tenses.

dum et ferro *subitus* grassator *agit rem.* Quintil. XII 1 § 39 *si ab homine occidendo* grassator *avertendus sit.* 175 VITIUM vice mixes poison and plays the assassin II 34 35 *nonne igitur iure ac merito* vitia *ultima fictos* | contemnunt *Scauros et* castigata remordent? I 74 probitas *laudatur et* alget. So XIII 23—25 the thief is co-ordinated with a number of vices. 177 seq. Prop. IV=III 13 48—50 *aurum omnes victa iam pietate colunt.* | *auro pulsa fides, auro venalia iura:* | *aurum lex sequitur, mox sine lege pudor.* Thiele and Cerda on Aen. III 56—7. 180 MARSUS III 169 n. Strabo p. 241 'above Picenum are the Vestini, Marsi, Peligni of the Samnite race. They occupy the high ground, and scarcely anywhere come down to the sea. These nations are but small it is true, yet very brave, and have often proved to the Romans their valour.' Sil. VIII 495—6.

HERNICUS in Latium but not of the Latin stock Strabo p. 228; rather Sabellian Schwegler I 181; their capital was Anagnia Liv. IX 42 § 11. in their war against Rome B.C. 306 they did not justify their high reputation ib. 43 § 5 *Hernicum bellum nequaquam pro praesenti terrore ac vetusta gentis gloria fuit.* but see Sil. IV 226—7 *quosque in praegelidis* duratos *Hernica rivis* | *mittebant saxa.*

181 VESTINUS Sil. VIII 515—6 haud ullo levior bellis Vestina iuventus | agmina densavit venatu dura ferarum. Liv. VIII 29. the most northern tribe of Sabellian extraction, they occupied a tract lying between the Adriatic and Apennines, separated from Picenum by the Matrinus, and from the Marrucini by the Aternus. PANEM Hor. S. II 2 17 18 *cum sale* panis | *latrantem stomachum bene leniet.* Sen. ep. 25 § 4 Ruhkopf panem *et aquam natura desiderat. nemo ad haec pauper est.* ARATRO XI 89 n.

182—4 VI 10. XIII 57 n. Lucr. V 929 seq. Hor. S. I 3 100. Verg. G. I 7 8 *Liber et alma Ceres, vestro si munere tellus* | *Chaoniam pingui* glandem mutavit arista. Ov. f. I 671—6 *frugum matres Tellusque Ceresque.* esp. 675—6 *consortes operis, per quas correcta* vetustas | quernaque glans victa est utiliore cibo. met. V 646—661. Zenob. II 40 (paroem. Gott. I p. 42) ἄλλις δρυός: ἐπὶ τῶν ἐκ φαυλοτέρας διαίτης ἐρχομένων ἐπὶ βελτίονα εἴρηται ἡ παροιμία. ἐπειδὴ τὸ ἀρχαῖον οἱ ἄνθρωποι βαλάνοις δρυὸς τρεφόμενοι, ὕστερον εὑρεθείσι τῆς Δήμητρος καρποῖς ἐχρήσαντο. Liban. ep. 1082 n. 3. Auson. technopaegnion (idyll. 12) de cibis 3 4 *olim communis pecori* cibus atque homini glans | ante equidem campis quam spicea suppeteret frux. Hdt. I 66.

182 Voigt (cited 163 n.) shews that *far* yields in Italy more than four times as much as wheat, and that the produce of one *iugerum* was abundantly sufficient to sustain 9½ grown people.

185 FECISSE VOLET VI 456 *liceat fecisse.* XI 202 *decet adsedisse.* Pers. I 91 volet incurvasse. Cato cited 248 n. 186 XI 146 n. PERONE Pers. V 102 peronatus *arator.* Aen. VII 690 *crudus tegit altera* [vestigia] pero. rusticum calceamenti genus Serv. ad l. cf. Isid. XIX 34 13. v.l. in Apul. m. VII 18: Cato orig. VII (in Fest. p. 142 M) attributes the use of them to the old Romans. Sidon. ep. IV 20 *pedes primi* perone *setoso talos adusque vinciebantur.* id. c. 7 457—8 *poplite nudo* | peronem *pauper nodus suspendit equinum.* SUMMOVET EUROS Sen. ad Helv. 10 § 2 *corporis exigua desideria sunt: frigus* submoveri *vult.*

187 INVERSIS hair inwards. 188 QUAECUMQUE EST whatever it may be, I know not. Aen. V 83 *nec tecum Ausonium,* quicumque est, *quaerere Thybrim.* PURPURA

IV 31 n. XI 155 n. Sen. exc. contr. II 7 p. 239 19 K *muliebrium vitiorum fundamentum avaritia est . . . . . ex omni rupe* conchylium *contrahitur quo vestis cruentetur.* Propert. IV=III 13 (esp. ver. 7 *et Tyros* ostrinos *praebet Cadmea colores*). Tibull. II 4 27—32 *o pereat, quicumque legit viridesque smaragdos* | et niveam Tyrio murice tingit ovem. | *hic dat avaritiae causas et Coa puellis* | *vestis et e rubro lucida concha mari.* | *haec fecere malas: hinc clavim ianua sensit* | *et coepit custos liminis esse canis.* Quintil. cited on 208.

189 HAEC ILLI VETERES PRAECEPTA MINORIBUS dabant XI 5 n.
MINORIBUS I 148. II 146. VIII 234.

190 POST FINEM AUTUMNI Pope Marcellus II (in Muret. v. l. XVIII 13) compares Plin. ep. III 5 § 8 *lucubrare Vulcanalibus* (23 Aug.) *incipiebat, non auspicandi causa [that he might begin to work by candle-light on the feast of the god of fire], sed studendi, statim a nocte multa.* Cic. parad. prooem. § 5 *accipies igitur hoc parvum opusculum,* lucubratum his iam contractioribus noctibus: *quoniam illud maiorum vigiliarum munus in tuo nomine apparuit.* MEDIA DE NOCTE Gesner '*de* cum nominibus temporis significat id tempus nondum plane effluxisse': so Hand Tursell. II 204—5. Censorin. 24 § 2 *tempus quod huic [mediae nocti] proximum est vocatur* de media nocte. Caecil. in Non. 536 12 fr. 1 R. Pompon. Bonon. asina in Non. 514 3 (13 R) *exsilui* de nocte *ad molam fullonis festinatim.* Suet. Vesp. 21.
SUPINUM Hor. s. I 5 19 *stertitque* supinus.

191 CERAS 29 n.

192 193 RUBRAS MAIORUM LEGES the first words of the law were written with vermilion (*minium*): hence *rubrica* for 'law' Pers. v 90. Prudent. c. Symm. II 462. Quint. XII 3 § 11 *alii se ad album [=ius praetorium] ac* rubricas *[=ius civile] transtulerunt.* Petron. 46 *emi ergo nunc puero aliquot* libra rubricata *[sic,* for libros rubricatos] *quia volo illum ad domusionem aliquid de* iure *gustare.* dig. XLIII 1 2 § 3 *sub* rubrica= *sub titulo:* Sidon. ep. VII 12 *primae titulorum* rubricae, where *rubrica* is the title of an ordinary book. cf Ov. tr. I 1 7 *nec* titulus minio *nec cedro charta notetur.* Terentian. 225 instar tituli fulgidula notabo milto. C. G. Schwarz de ornamentis librorum Lips. 1756 p. 34. Marquardt V (2) 402.

193 VITEM I 58 n. III 132 n. VIII 247 n. Plin. XIV § 19 *quid quod inserta castris summam rerum imperiumque continet centurionum in manu* vitis et opimo praemio tardos ordines ad lentas perducit aquilas, *atque etiam in delictis poenam ipsam honorat?* Mart. X 26 1 2 *Vare, Paraetonias Latia modo* vite *per urbes* | *nobilis et* centum dux memorande viris. [Quintil.] decl. III § 9 *accipiet fortasse* vitem, ordines ducet. Luc. VI 145 Corte. Plut. Galba 26 fin. Sil. XII 394—5 Heins *Latiaeque superbum* | vitis *adornabat dextram decus.* Becker-Marquardt III (2) 283. Eus. h. e. VII 15 § 2. dig. XLIX 16 13 § 4. Tac. an. I 17 and 31 *saevitiam centurionum.* Hadrian, instead of granting military distinctions by favour, Spartian. 10 § 6 nulli vitem *nisi* robusto *et bonae famae daret, nec tribunum nisi* plena barba *faceret.* Such rigour however was rare. Suet. Tib. 12 *quosdam beneficii sui centuriones.* Veg. II 3 *legionum . . . robur infractum est, cum virtutis praemia occuparet ambitio et per gratiam promoverentur milites, qui promoveri consueverant per laborem.* Ov. a. a. III 527 dux bonus huic centum commisit vite regendos. In the imperial time young men, who served in the hope of promotion, entered no longer as *tribuni militum,* but as centurions Suet. gr. 24 *M. Valerius Probus, Berytius,* diu centurio-

tum petiit, *donec taedio ad studia se contulit.* Florus Verg. orator p. 108 Halm *nempe si mihi maximus imperator* vitem, *id est centum homines regendos tradidisset, non mediocris honos habitus mihi videretur; cedo si praefecturam, si tribunatum: nempe idem honos, nisi quod merces amplior.* LIBELLO frequent in Tac. Plin. cet. '*a memorial,*' whether a petition or a denunciation (whence our *libel*). Part of the functions of the *magister libellorum* (or *a libellis*) corresponded to that of a master of requests Friedländer r⁴ 171—4. The candidates are called *petitores militiae*, i. e. *m. equestris* Marquardt Staatsverw. II¹ 367.

194 CAPUT INTACTUM BUXO NARESQUE PILOSAS II 11 12 hispida membra *quidem et* durae per bracchia setae | *promittunt atrocem animum.* VIII 114 n. XVI 14 n. 17 n. Pers. III 77 *hic aliquis de* gente hircosa centurionum. Fronto complains ad Ver. II 1 p. 128 Naber *equi incuria horridi,* equites volsi: raro bracchium aut crus militum hirsutum. Aristoph. eccl. 60—1 ἔχω τὰς μασχάλας | λόχμης δασυτέρας. Theophr. char. 19 (of the δυσχερής) καὶ τὰς μασχάλας δὲ θηριώδεις καὶ δασείας ἔχειν ἄχρι ἐπὶ πολὺ τῶν πλευρῶν. Amm. XVII 11 § 1 the professors of flattery in the suite of Constantius mocked Iulian *talia sine modo strepentes insulse* '*in odium venit cum victoriis suis* capella, *non homo*', *ut* hirsutum *Iulianum carpentes.* XXIV 8 § 1 Iulian retorted the scoff on his Persian prisoners '*en*' *inquit* '*quos Martia ista pectora viros existimant, deformes inluvie* capellas *et taetras.*' Hor. epod. 12 5. Suet. Cal. 50. BUXO 'a comb'. so *aurum* is a ring I 28; a chain VI 589; a bowl X 27. Ov. f. VI 229 *non mihi detonsos* crines de pectere buxo. Mart. XIV 25 'pectines' *quid faciet nullos hic inventura capillos,* | *multifido* buxus *quae tibi dente datur?* Ov. m. IV 311. NARES PILOSAS Ovid advises the lover a. a. I 520 *inque cava nullus stet tibi* nare pilus. Paulus Fest. p. 370 M *vibrissae* pili in naribus *hominum, dicti quod his evulsis caput vibratur.*

195 LAELIUS the general.

ALAS Liv. XXX 34 § 3 ala *deinde et umbone pulsantes.* Antonin. V 28 τῷ γράσωνι μήτι ὀργίζει; . . . τί σοι ποιήσει; . . . τοιαύτας μάλας ἔχει· ἀνάγκη τοιαύτην ἀποφορὰν ἀπὸ τοιούτων γίγνεσθαι.

196 MAURORUM Spartian. Hadr. 5 § 2 at the beginning of Hadrian's reign A. D. 117 Mauri *lacessebant.* 12 § 7 *motus* Maurorum *conpressit et a senatu supplicationes emeruit.* On his coins (Clinton A. D. 133) occur the legends '*Mauretania S. C.*' '*adventui Aug. Mauretaniae S. C.*' '*exercitus Mauretanicus S. C.*' '*restitutori Mauretaniae S. C.*' cf. Spartian. 13 § 4. The exact date of this conquest cannot be ascertained. ATTEGIAS mapalia or magalia Orelli inscr. 1396 attegiam *teguliciam.* CASTELLA BRIGANTUM who held Lancashire, Durham, Westmoreland, Cumberland, with the south of Northumberland and nearly all Yorkshire. Sen. apocol. 12 13—17 *ille Britannos ultra noti* | *litora ponti* | *et caeruleos scuta* Brigantas | *dare Romuleis colla catenis* | *iussit.* After the accession of Vespasian (Tac. Agr. 17) *terrorem statim intulit Petilius Cerialis* Brigantum *civitatem, quae numerosissima provinciae totius perhibetur, aggressus. multa proelia et aliquando non incruenta; magnamque Brigantum partem aut victoria amplexus est aut bello.* ib. 31. an. XII 32. 36. 40. h. III 45. E. Hübner in CIL VII 99 100, from whom I take what follows: the earliest evidence respecting the Roman wall is Spartian. Hadr. 11 § 2 *Britanniam petit* [A. D. 120/1] *in qua multa correxit murumque per octoginta milia primus duxit, qui barbaros Romanosque divideret.* cf. 5

§ 2 after his accession he devoted himself to the maintenance of peace throughout the world: *Britanni teneri sub Romana dicione non poterant.* Florus ibid. 16 § 3 *ego nolo Caesar esse, | ambulare per Britannos.* Fronto ep. de bello Parth. 217—8 Naber *quid? avo vestro Hadriano imperium optinente quantum militum . . . . a Britannis caesum?* The *cohors I Delmatarum* of which Iuv. was tribune (III 320 n.) was in Britain at the time (as is shewn by its *diplomata* of A. D. 106. 124): it occurs in Hübner n. 367. 387 (and 388). 400. The tribune Agrippa, one of the leaders of the expedition ib. 379. Orelli 804. As the ninth legion, which was encamped at York A. D. 109 (Hübner inscr. 241), did not go to any other province and its place was taken by the *leg.* VI *victrix* from Germany (Orelli 3186), Borghesi (*oeuvres* IV 115) conjectures 'non sine probabilitate' that it was cut to pieces by the Brigantes. See further Henzen inscr. 5456. Coins celebrating the coming of Hadrian into Britain, the army in Britain, and depicting conquered Britain Eckhel VII 493. Cohen *monnaies de l'empire* II 594. 784—5.

197 LOCUPLETEM AQUILAM Plin. cited on 193. The eagle was in charge of the first centurion of the first cohort (*centurio primi pili*) DH. X 36 fin. Tac. h. III 22 fin. VM. I 6 § 11 *aquilarum altera vix convelli a primipilo potuit.* Veget. II 8 *centurio primi pili, qui non solum aquilae praeerat.* cf. Sil. VI 25—38. Renier inscr. de l'Algérie 4073 *Saltonius Iucundus primipilus, qui primus legione renovata aput* aquilam vitem *posuit.* Marquardt Staatsverw. II^1 343. 363—5. 425. The post conferred the dignity and *census* of an *eques* Mart. I 31 3. VI 58 10 *referes pili praemia clarus eques.* Stat. s. V 2 165. Suet. Cal. 44 *plerisque centurionum maturis iam, et nonnullis ante paucissimos quam consummaturi essent dies, primos pilos ademit, causatus senium cuiusque et imbecillitatem; ceterorum increpita cupiditate, commoda emeritae militiae ad *sescentorum milium summam recidit.* The career of a soldier of the lower classes (*militia caligati*) generally closed with the centurionate, though he might become prefect of an auxiliary cohort, tribune and lastly *praefectus alae equitum.* Young men of equestrian or senatorian rank entered at once as prefects of a cohort or tribunes in the legion, and might be promoted to a *praefectura alae;* then they entered the civil service, and after filling the offices of quaestor, aedile or tribune, and praetor, received the command of a legion as *legati* (I 58 n. Madvig die Befehlshaber und das Avancement in dem röm. Heere in his kl. philol. Schr. Leipz. 1875 541 seq. Marquardt Staatsverw. II^1 352—368). SEXAGESIMUS ANNUS the term of service was 20 years, or for the praetorians 16, but was often prolonged Tac. ann. I 17. Suet. Tib. 48. Aug. qu. evang. I 9 *solet enim otium* concedi sexagenariis post militiam. Marquardt Staatsverw. II^1 525.

199 SOLVUNT TIBI CORNUA VENTREM it was jeeringly said of Aratus (Plut. 29 § 4) *ὡς τοῦ στρατηγοῦ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν ἐκταράττοιτο μὲν ἡ κοιλία παρὰ τὰς μάχας, κάρος δὲ προσπίπτοι καὶ ῥιγγος ἅμα τῷ παραστῆναι τὸν σαλπίγκτην.* § 5 philosophers debating in their lectures, whether palpitation of the heart and change of colour *καὶ τὴν κοιλίαν ἐξυγραίνεσθαι* in danger is a symptom of cowardice or *δυσκρασίας τινὸς περὶ τὸ σῶμα καὶ ψυχρότητος,* always cited the example of Aratus. Grang. cites Dionysos in Aristoph. ran. (i.e. 479, who may be compared with Sancho Panza), and Macrob. Sat. VII 11 § 9. Stanley refers to Aristot. probl. (i. e. 27 § 10 *διὰ τί τοῖς φοβουμένοις αἱ κοιλίαι λύονται*; cf. for the expression Bonitz ind. s.v. *κοιλία* n. 9). see lexx. under *solvere.* Celsus has *ventris resolutio* and *solutio; ventrem solvere* cet. see Matthiae's ind.

CORNUA Ov. m. I 98 *aeris* cornua *flexi* were curved like a C.

200 LITUIS bent at one end like a tobacco-pipe Sen. Oed. 733—5 *sonuit* reflexo *classicum* cornu, | lituusque adunco *stridulos cantus* | *elisit aere.* Luc. I 237—8. Acron on Hor. c. I 1 23 lituus *equitum est et incurvus.* PARES 140 n. cf. Pers. V 134—142. **201** PLURIS DIMIDIO for half as much again, *at a'price greater by one half* Madvig § 270.

201 202 NEC TE FASTIDIA MERCIS ULLIUS SUBEANT ABLEGANDAE TIBERIM ULTRA Quintil. I 12 § 17 *dicant sine his in foro multi et adquirant,* dum sit locupletior aliquis sordidae mercis negotiator. Tanning and similar offensive trades were restricted to the Transtiberine region. Mart. VI 93 1 4 *tam* male *Thais* olet *quam . . .* | *non detracta cani* Transtiberina *cutis.* id. I 41 3 cited on v 48. ib. 108 2 *pulchra quidem, verum* Transtiberina *domus.* Becker röm. Alterth. I 655. Burn Rome and the Campagna 261—2. Philo leg. ad Gaium 23 II 568 M of Augustus *πῶς οὖν ἀπεδέχετο τὴν πέραν τοῦ Τιβέρεως ποταμοῦ μεγάλην τῆς Ῥώμης ἀποτομήν, ἣν οὐκ ἠγνόει κατεχομένην καὶ οἰκουμένην πρὸς Ἰουδαίων; Ῥωμαῖοι δὲ ἦσαν οἱ πλείους ἀπελευθερωθέντες.* Artemid. I 51 *τὸ δὲ βυρσοδεψεῖν πᾶσι πονηρόν. νεκρῶν γὰρ ἅπτεται σωμάτων ὁ βυρσοδέψης καὶ τῆς πόλεως ἀπώκισται.* Executioners also were forbidden the city Cic. p. C. Rabir. § 15. FASTIDIA X 200. **203** think that hides, if they bring in money, smell as sweetly as perfumes.

204 UNGUENTA XI 122 n. DL. II § 76 Aristippus when asked *τίς ὁ μεμυρισμένος; 'ἐγώ' φησίν 'ὁ κακοδαίμων κἀμοῦ κακοδαιμονέστερος· ὁ Περσῶν βασιλεύς. ἀλλ' ὅρα μὴ ὡς οὐδὲν τῶν ἄλλων ζῴων παρὰ τοῦτό τι ἐλαττοῦται, οὕτως οὐδ' ἂν ὁ ἄνθρωπος. κακοὶ κακῶς δ' ἀπόλοιντο οἱ κίναιδοι, οἵτινες καλὸν ἡμῖν ἄλειμμα διαβάλλουσιν.'* **204 205** LUCRI BONUS EST ODOR EX RE QUALIBET I 110—3. III 38 n. VII 4—12. Suet. Vesp. 23 *reprehendenti filio Tito, quod etiam* urinae *vectigal commentus esset,* pecuniam ex prima pensione admovit ad nares sciscitans num odore offenderetur? *et illo negante 'atqui' inquit 'e lotio est.'* Hence Amm. XXII 4 § 3 lucra ex omni odorantes occasione. Hemst. on Lucian Timon 45. DCass. LXVI 14 § 5.

205 SENTENTIA VIII 125 n. Quintil. X 1 § 50 n. 52 n. **206** DIS ATQUE IPSO IOVE Aen. I 30 Forbiger *reliquias Danaum* atque *immitis Achilli.* Aeschyl. ch. 148. Pers. 749 750. Aristoph. eq. 1330. Matt. 8 33. Mark 1 5 Grinfield. 3 8. 16 7. Sall. Catil. 52 § 35. Cic. Catil. I § 11 *dis immortalibus . . .* atque *huic* ipsi Iovi *Statori.* Liv. XXII 14 § 10 *Hannibali* ac *Poenis.* ib. 17 § 4. Fabri on XXI 17 § 4 and XXII 14 § 10. Hor. s. I 4 72 Fritzsche. II 7 36 Heind. Iustin. XXIX 3 § 7 *Poeni* et *Hannibal.* XXX 3 § 2. Strabo p. 340 fin. has several exx. of this 'poetical figure'. Hand Tursell. II 480—1.

207 III 143 n. Sen. ep. 115 § 14 *sine me vocari pessimum, ut dives vocer.* | *an dives, omnes quaerimus, nemo, an bonus.* | non quare et unde, quid habeas tantum rogant. Nauck trag. fr. adesp. 147 (in Greg. Naz. II 210ᵇ) *ἃ με κερδαίνοντα κεκλῆσθαι κακόν·* | *κρεῖσσον γὰρ ἢ σέβοντα τοὺς θεῶν νόμους* | *πένητα ναίειν δόξαν ἡμπολημότα.* HABEAS . . . HABERE X 90. Ov. m. I 131 *amor sceleratus* habendi. Hor. ep. I 7 85 Obbar *amore senescit* habendi. Sen. vit. beat. 26 § 1 *'quid ergo inter me stultum et te sapientem interest, si uterque* habere *volumus?' 'plurimum.* divitiae *enim apud sapientem virum in servitute sunt.'* Plin. ep. IX 30 § 4 *ea invasit homines* habendi *cupido, ut possideri magis quam possidere videantur.* Hegesias in Rutil. Lup. II 2 *in augenda pecunia occupatus et* ha-

bendi *cupiditate depravatus summas divitias summam virtutem existimabat.* Pacat. paneg. 25 fin. *crescebat in dies* habendi *fames.* Graevius on Cic. fam. VII 29 1. Staveren (on Nep. fragm. 4 *qui* habet, *ultro appetitur*) cites Greek exx. see Wetst. Matt. 13 12. Schöm. on Plut. Agis p. 107. Orelli opusc. Gr. sent. et moral. I 505. id. ep. Socrat. p. 136.

208 Plut. de cupidit. divit. 7 p. 526 misers corrupt and pervert those whom they pretend to educate, implanting in them their own avarice and meanness, *ταῦτα γάρ ἐστιν, ἃ παραινοῦσι καὶ διδάσκουσι· 'κέρδαινε καὶ φείδου, καὶ τοσούτου νόμιζε σεαυτὸν ἄξιον, ὅσον ἂν ἔχῃς.' . . . . οἱ δὲ τῶν φιλαργύρων παῖδες, πρὶν ἢ παραλαμβάνειν τὸν πλοῦτον, ἀναπίμπλανται τῆς φιλοπλουτίας ἀπ' αὐτῶν τῶν πατέρων.* PUERIS REPENTIBUS Quintil. I 2 § 6 *quid non adultus concupiscet, qui in* purpuris repit?

ASSAE 'dry nurses'. schol. '*assa nutrix* dicitur, quae lac non praestat infantibus, sed solum diligentiam et munditiam adhibet: nutricula sicca vetusta infantibus monstrat.' [The last clause wants but one syllable of being a hexameter.] Jahn on Pers. p. 129 'infantes, quos antiqui Romani propinquae alicui natu maiori probatis spectatisque moribus committere solebant (Tac. d. 28) postea nutricum curae demandabantur (ib. 29) . . . Tales solebant *assae nutrices* vocari. inscr. ap. Murat. 1512 6 D • M • | VOLVMNIAE | DYNAMIDI | VOLVMNIA | C • F • PROCLA | NVTRICI | ASSAE • ET | LIB • V • A • CV.' Front. ep. ad Ant. imp. I 5 p. 103 Naber assae nutricis *est infantem magis diligere quam adultam.*' Heinr. cites assus=*siccus* in the expressions assi *cibi,* assae *sudationes,* assus *sol* (apricatio sine unctione). On nurses VI 354. 593. Marquardt V (1) 122. Gell. XII 1 Favorinus exhorts a mother to suckle her own child. Cato's wife nursed her child (Plut. Cato mai. 20 § 5) and he himself taught him reading (§ 6) and bodily exercises (§ 7). cf. id. de pueror. educat. 5.

209 HOC DISCUNT OMNES ANTE ALPHA ET BETA PUELLAE Arat. (in Steph. Byz. Γάργαρα) Γαργαρέων *παισὶν βῆτα καὶ ἄλφα λέγων.* anth. Pal. XI 132 4 *οὐ δύναι' ἄλφα γράφειν.* Terentian. 252—5 the Pythagoreans teach *summas numeri non ita litteris valere,* | Graecus pueros ut docet insonans magister, | cum tollere cunctos iubet altius sinistras, | unum *ut sit* alpha et duo beta et tria gamma. The word *alphabetum* occurs in Tert. and Hier. e. g. ep. 30=155. ad Paulam § 3 quater. Iren. II pr. § 1. Two alphabets and syllabaries (mi ma mu me etc.) have been found, one on a vessel (CIG 8342 in the Gregorian museum at Rome) the other (ib. 6183 from a tomb at Colle near Siena) on a wall and are discussed by Franz elementa epigr. 22. Mommsen unterital. Dialekte 8 seq. Kirchhoff Gesch. d. griech. Alphabets[3] 122—9. CIL IV 164.

210 a like address V 107. QUEMCUMQUE 42 n.

211 DIC, QUIS IUBET Ramshorn p. 712; the question is independent. VANISSIME III 159.

212 IUBET who bids you make this speed? There is no need of forcing avarice on your son; he will soon be only too apt a scholar.

PRAESTO I warrant. 213 SECURUS ABI you may safely leave him to himself, for (Cic. fam. IX 7 § 2) *πολλοὶ μαθηταὶ κρείττονες διδασκάλων.*

213 214 VINCERIS, UT AIAX PRAETERIIT TELAMONEM, UT PELEA VICIT ACHILLES from Ov. m. XV 850—1 *natique videns bene facta fatetur* | *esse suis maiora et* vinci *gaudet ab illo.* 855—6 *sic magni cedit titulis Agamemnonis Atreus:* | *Aegea sic Theseus, sic* Pelea vicit Achilles. The superiority of the son of Thetis to his father was fated ib. XI 221—

206, Wachter Inschr. Leipz. 29 38. Aeneid. v 758 ἡ πρέσβα γε πάλιν φερέοικον πατρὸς ἐρωήν. Genesis xv 7 § 11 cum qui ex Partide natus esset, Babylone sibi facerem accedere oracula. cf. Zac. mal. of Byzantium L. II 2.5 ἵνα μὴ τὸν πατέρα μὴ ἐκπλήσσῃ ἀφῆναι ἔνθα. Is. VI 4.7 πατρὶ γ' ἴδε τελέων ἐπίκουρον. cf. Find. Isthm. VIII 77. 2—7. 66—76. Ap. Kr. IV 60. Num. XXIV 354—360. Hor. c. s 15 Dr Tydeus mallet patre. Aen. X 179. Manil. IV 11. degenerant nulli patrum vitiantque parentes. Ann. equitum. § 1 genitore' bonus melior Diomedes. 215 PARCENDUM ESSE VENERIS a humorous application of Virgil's charge to the farmer G. II 363 parcendum teneris. Holyday 'this native sin has not still manifested yet.' Others better, maturâ virtus has not yet been dried in the sun.

216 MALA VERECUNDIA Phaedr. III 8 15 verecundiae malae. ASS CUM SUE cf. ass before a cornucopiae in L. Müller de re metr. 394—5. CUM PECTERE BARBAM CONFERRE III 1.5 n. 217 CELERI FAMOR.

218 VENUSTI PERICULA VII 13—15. XIII 36—7. 60. 86—112. 135—142. 174. 201. Phaedr. IV 20 23—4 of the miser qui, dum quadrantes aggeras patrimonio, caelum fatigas sordido periurio. Pers. V 137. Gell. XX 1 § 53 an putas, Favorine, si non illa etiam ex duodecim tabulis de testimoniis falsis poena abolevisset et si nunc quoque, ut antea, qui falsum testimonium dixisse convictus esset. e saxo Tarpeio deiceretur, mentituros fuisse pro testimonio tam multos, quam videmus? 219 X 55 n.

EXIGUA III 24. VIII 66. XI 131. CERERIS VI 50. XV 141 n. Plut. Dion 56 § 3 Kallippos, seeing that he was suspected by the ladies of Dion's household, offered with tears to give them every assurance of his loyalty. They exacted 'the great oath,' i. e. that he should enter the temple of Ceres and Proserpina, and after certain sacrifices put on the purple garb of the goddess, take a burning torch in his hand and swear. § 4 he did all καὶ τὸν ὅρκον ἀνομόσας οὕτω κατεγέλασε τῶν θεῶν, ὥστε παρμείνας τὴν ἑορτὴν ἧς ὤμοσε θεοῦ δρᾷ τὸν φόνον ἐν τοῖς Κορείοις. cf. Hor. c. III 2 26—29.

ARAM XIII 99 n. Plut. rud. 1333—4 tange aram *hanc Veneris*. Tango. Per Venerem hanc iurandum est tibi. cf. 1336. Cic. p. Flacc. § 90 *cui si* aram tenens iuraret, *crederet nemo*. 'lex Numae regis' in Gell. IV 3 § 3 *paelex* aram Iunonis ne tangito. Iustin. XXIV 2 § 8 with Bernecc. and Mod. *Ptolemaeus sumptis* in manibus altaribus, contingens simulacra *et pulvinaria* deorum inauditis ultimisque execrationibus adiurat. Hdt. VIII 123. Serv. Aen. IV 219 *Varro lib. v rer. divin. plenius narrat*: '*necesse enim erat* aras a sacrificantibus teneri; *quod si non fieret, dis sacrificatio grata non esset*.' Cic. p. Balb. § 12. p. Flacco § 90. Andok. myst. § 126. Demosth. de cor. § 134. in Con. § 26. Aen. XII 201. Sil. III 92. Suet. Caes. 85. schol. Arat. phaen. 403. hence iurare aras III 145. Plut. apophth. Periclis 186c Wytt. πρὸς δέ φίλον τινὰ μαρτυρίας ψευδοῦς δεόμενον, ᾧ προσῆν καὶ ὅρκος, ἔφησε μέχρι τοῦ βωμοῦ φίλος εἶναι. The answer became proverbial Apostol. XI 31 a. Arsen. XXV 58. Matt. 23 18 Wetst. 1 kings 8 31. Oehler on Tert. ad nat. I 6 p. 314. Schütz on Aesch. s. c. Th. 44. PEDEM Iustin. l. c. 220 ELATAM I 72 n. Sen. ep. 12 § 8 *Pacuvius,...cum vino et illis funebribus epulis sibi* parentaverat, *sic in cubiculum ferebatur a cena, ut inter plausus exoletorum hoc ad symphoniam caneretur βεβίωται βεβίωται nullo non se die* extulit. Nep. III 3

§ 2. v 4 § 8. Your son's wife, if she bring a portion (Pers. II 14) that makes it worth his while to take her life, is as good as dead and buried from the instant she crosses the threshold.

LIMINA SUBIT the bride when she came to the bridegroom's house said, in answer to his question 'who art thou?' *ubi tu Gaius, ibi ego Gaia*, hung the doorposts with woollen fillets and rubbed them with oil or fat, and was lifted across the threshold Plut. qu. Rom. 29. Serv. ecl. 8 29. Luc. II 359 (cf. schol.) *translata vetuit* contingere limina *planta*. See the evidence in Rossbach die röm. Ehe Stuttg. 1853 351—360. Ellis on Catull. 61 159.

221 MORTIFERA X 10.

PREMETUR will be throttled. A wife-poisoner in Plin. XXVII § 4 *venenum, quo* interemptas dormientis *a Calpurnio Bestia* uxores *M. Caecilius accusator obiecit. hinc illa atrox peroratio eius in digitum.*

222 seq. what you think must be gotten by toil and travail he reaches by the short cut of crime.

225 OLIM one day Hor. s. II 5 27 *magna minorve foro si res certabitur* olim. Aen. I 289 290 *hunc tu* olim *caelo ...accipies*. Hand Tursell. IV 370.

226 seq. Sen. ep. 115 § 11 *admirationem nobis parentes auri argentique fecerunt et teneris infusa cupiditas altius sedit crevitque nobiscum.*

228 LAEVO perverse.

PRODUCIT trains up his sons to avarice VI 240—1 *utile porro | filiolam turpi vetulae* producere *turpem*. VIII 271. Pers. VI 19 Jahn.

229 wanting in several mss. and doubtless spurious.

PATRIMONIA Phaedr. cited on 218.

CONDUPLICARE Pers. VI 78 Cas. *rem* duplica. Lucr. in lexx.

230 TOTAS EFFUNDIT HABENAS a father, who has once entered his son in the race of avarice, has given him the reins, and cannot bring him to a stand when he will. Verg. g. I 512—4 *ut cum carceribus sese effudere quadrigae, | ...frustra retinacula tendens | fertur equis auriga, neque audit currus* habenas. Sen. ep. 85 § 12 *si in nostra potestate non est, an sint adfectus, ne illud quidem est, quanti sint: si ipsis permisisti incipere, cum causis suis crescent tantique erunt, quanto fient. adice nunc, quod ista, quamvis exigua sint, in maius excedunt. numquam perniciosa servant modum. quamvis levia initia morborum serpunt* cet. Vell. II 3 § 4.

231 CURRICULO QUEM Non. p. 198 *curriculus masculino*. So Charis. 27 11 K possibly from a misunderstanding of this passage.

QUEM the *illi* of 223. 'My son,' you will say, 'did not learn to commit murder from me.' True, but whoever teaches his sons avarice, has lost all control over them: if you should now try to recall *him*.

233 234 NEMO SATIS CREDIT TANTUM DELINQUERE, QUANTUM PERMITTAS no one is content to sin *just so much as you allow, and no more*. Nep. XXI 1 § 4 tantum *indulsit dolori, ut eum pietas vinceret*. Cic. de imp. Cn. Pomp. § 14 Halm. Luc. IV 377—8 *discite,* quam parvo *liceat producere vitam | et* quantum *natura petat*. Mart. I 66 1—3 *erras, meorum fur avare librorum, | fieri poetam posse qui putas* tanto, *| scriptura* quanti *constat et tomus levis.*

QUANTUM PERMITTAS Sen. de ira I 8 § 1 *nihil rationis est, ubi semel adfectus inductus est iusque illi aliquod voluntate nostra datum est: faciet de cetero quantum volet, non* quantum permiseris.

234 ADEO III 274 so much more unrestrained liberty do they allow themselves.

INDULGENT SIBI LATIUS Hor. s. II 2 113 *integris opibus novi non* latius *usum*.

235 IUVENI 23. 251.

237 CIRCUMSCRIBERE XV 135—6 n. **238** AMOR (*tantus*) QUANTUS X 14 n. cf. I 15 n. **239** DECIORUM VIII 254 n. **240** SI GRAECIA VERA X 174 n.

MENOECEUS Apollod. III 6 7 § 7 *οὗτος οὖν* [Tiresias] *Θηβαίοις μαντευόμενος εἶπε νικήσειν, ἐὰν* **Μενοικεὺς** *ὁ Κρέοντος Ἄρει σφάγιον αὐτὸν ἐπιδιδῷ. τοῦτο ἀκούσας* **Μενοικεὺς** *ὁ Κρέοντος ἑαυτὸν πρὸ τῶν πυλῶν ἔσφαξε.* The legend belongs to the story of the Seven against Thebes Stat. Th. X 612 seq. 756 seq. Eur. Ph. 911 seq. Cic. Tusc. I § 116. Nonn. XXIII 72. His tomb was shewn to Paus. IX 25 § 1. On patriotic devotions see VIII 257 n.

241 QUORUM *Thebanorum,* virtually contained in *Thebas.* Cic. Brut. § 112 *senatus* supplied from *senatoria.* Vell. II 15 § 2 Burm. Italia...quorum. cf. id. I 4 § 2 Ruhnken. Suet. Cal. 51 Burm. *audita rebellione* Germaniae...*si victores* [*Germani*]...*occuparent.* Caes. b. g. I 40 § 5. IV 2 § 2. Nep. VII 11 § 3 Thebas...eorum. XIII 2 § 1 Staveren. Corte exc. 8 on Sall. Catil. Cic. finn. V § 16 Madvig. Liv. II 53 § 1 Veiens *bellum exortum,* quibus *Sabini arma coniunxerant.* XXI 7 § 2 Fabri. 20 § 1 Fabri. XXVIII 19 § 1. XLII 47 § 7. So in Greek: Eur. Or. 1134—5 Ἑλλάδος...*ὤν.* id. Hek. 22 Porson. Bacchae 959 Elmsley. Thuc. VI 80 § 1 Krüger. 94 § 1. DS. XII 82 § 7 *Καρχηδόνα... αὐτῶν.* [Plat.] Alc. I 126^{be} *πόλις...αὐτοῖς.* Heind. on Theaet. 168^{a}. St Matt. 4 23. Hermann Viger n. 44 713. Hemst. on Lucian Nigrin. 1 pr. id. Timon 9. Burm. on Ov. m. IV 668. Corte and Schäfer on Plin. ep. I 10 § 10. Kühner gr. Gr. II^{2} 49. Matthiä § 435. Krüger on Dionys. p. 32. Ramshorn p. 697. Kritz on Sall. Catil. 39 § 3 p. 183. Munro on Lucr. IV 934. Minuc. 24 § 2 *Romana...quorum.*

241 242 LEGIONES DENTIBUS ANGUIS CUM CLIPEIS NASCUNTUR Ov. m. III 104—110 *ut presso* sulcum *patefecit aratro,* | *spargit humi iussos, mortalia semina,* dentes. | *inde* (*fide maius*) *glaebae coepere moveri,* | *primaque de* sulcis *acies apparuit hastae* | ...*surgitque seges* clipeata *virorum.* Nonn. IV 421—464.

243 TUBICEN I 169 n. **244** ERGO since your love of money is so ardent 238. **245** seq. Sen. de ira I 7 § 2 *facilius est excludere perniciosa quam regere, et non admittere quam admissa moderari. nam cum se in possessione posuerunt, potentiora rectore sunt nec recidi se minuive patiuntur....* § 4 *quarumdam rerum initia in nostra potestate sunt, ulteriora nos vi sua rapiunt nec regressum relinquunt* cet. cf. c. 8. II 31 § 6. id. ep. 85 § 8 *quemadmodum rationi nullum animal obtemperat, non ferum, non domesticum et mite. natura enim illorum est surda suadenti: sic non sequuntur, non audiunt affectus, quantulicumque sunt.* tigres leonesque numquam feritatem exuunt, aliquando submittunt, *et cum minime exspectaveris, exasperatur* torvitas mitigata. numquam bona fide vitia mansuescunt cet. Aristoph. ran. 1431—2 *μάλιστα μὲν λέοντα μὴ 'ν πόλει τρέφειν,* | *ἢν δ' ἐκτραφῇ τις, τοῖς τρόποις ὑπηρετεῖν* (cf. Plut. Alcib. 16). Theokr. 5 35—38. Alkiphr. III 24 § 1. Luc. IV 237—242 ending *fervet et a* trepido *vix abstinet ira* magistro. Stat. Ach. II 184—189. DCass. LX 13 § 4 of Claudius *λέοντα δεδιδαγμένον ἀνθρώπους ἐσθίειν καὶ πάνυ γε διὰ τοῦτο τῷ πλήθει ἀρέσκοντα ἀποκτείνας ὡς οὐ προσῆκον ὂν τοιοῦτό τι θέαμα ὁρᾶν Ῥωμαίοις.* Boeth. cons. III metr. 2 7—16. Mart. spect. 10 1 laeserat ingrato leo perfidus ore magistrum.

246 MAGISTRUM Sen. ep. 85 § 41 *certi sunt domitores ferarum, qui saevissima animalia et ad occursum expavescentia hominem pati subigunt nec asperitatem excussisse contenti usque in contubernium mitigant:* leonibus magister *manum insertat.* **247** LEO TOLLET

ALUMNUS Hor. c. III 18 3 4 *abeasque parvis | aequus* alumnis (i.e. to the lambs and kids). Heins. on Ov. m. IV 421.

248 NOTA MATHEMATICIS GENESIS TUA III 42—4 n. VII 200 n. IX 32—3. X 94 n. XVI 4. Gell. I 9 § 6 *vulgus autem, quos gentilicio vocabulo* Chaldaeos *dicere oportet,* mathematicos *dicit.* Cato r. r. 5 § 4 among rules for the bailiff (*vilicus*) *haruspicem augurem hariolum* Chaldaeum *ne quem consuluisse velit.* Suet. Aug. 94 fin. *in secessu Apolloniae Theogenis* mathematici *pergulam comite Agrippa ascenderat; cum Agrippae, qui prior consulebat, magna et paene incredibilia praedicerentur,* reticere ipse geniturам *suam nec velle edere perseverabat, metu ac pudore ne minor inveniretur* [cf. the witch scene in Macbeth]. *qua tamen post multas adhortationes vix et cunctanter edita, exilivit Theogenes adoravitque eum. tantam mox fiduciam fati Augustus habuit, ut thema suum vulgaverit nummumque argenteum nota sideris Capricorni, quo natus est, percusserit.* Tib. 14 *de infante Scribonius* mathematicus *praeclara spopondit, etiam regnaturum quandoque, sed sine regio insigni.* id. Nero 6. See above all the poems of Manilius (with Scaliger) and Manetho and the treatise of Firmicus Maternus. Cic. de divin. II §§ 87—99 astrologers had promised Pompeius, Crassus, Caesar, that they would die at home in old age and great glory. I § 132 *non habeo denique nauci...*de circo astrologos. Tac. h. I 22 *urgentibus etiam* mathematicis, *dum novos motus et clarum Othoni annum observatione siderum adfirmant, genus hominum potentibus infidum, sperantibus fallax, quod in civitate nostra et vetabitur semper et retinebitur* cet. Arellius Fuscus in Sen. suas. 4 § 2 *qui vero in media se, ut praedicant, fatorum misere pignora,* natales inquirunt *et primam aevi horam annorum habent nuntiam, quo ierint motu sidera, in quas discurrerint partes, contrane deus steterit, an placidus adfulserit sol; an plenam lucem, an initia surgentis acceperit, an abdiderit in noctem obscurum caput luna; Saturnus nascentem, an ad bella Mars militem, an negotiosum in quaestus Mercurius exceperit: an blanda adnuerit nascenti Venus, an ex humili in sublime Iuppiter tulerit.* § 3 *plerosque dixere victuros, at nihil metuentis oppressit dies; aliis dedere finem propinquum, at illi superfuere...unicuique ista pro ingenio finguntur, non ex fide scientiae.* Your son has learnt from the astrologers your nativity, and the length of the thread of life spun out for you by the fates, but cannot wait till it has all run out. Tac. an. II 32 fin. A.D. 16 *facta et de* mathematicis *magisque Italia pellendis senatus consulta; quorum e numero L. Pituanius saxo deiectus est, in P. Marcium consules extra portam Esquilinam, cum classicum canere iussissent, more prisco advertere.* Sen. apocol. 3 § 2 Mercurius took one of the Parcae aside and said *patere* mathematicos *aliquando verum dicere, qui illum, ex quo princeps factus est, omnibus annis, omnibus mensibus efferunt.* Tiberius was himself an expert, and foretold the rise of Galba Tac. an. VI 20. 21 his master Thrasullus. 22 *ceterum plurimis mortalium non eximitur, quin* primo cuiusque ortu ventura destinentur; *sed quaedam secus, quam dicta sint, cadere fallaciis ignara dicentium: ita corrumpi fidem artis, cuius clara documenta et antiqua aetas et nostra tulerit. quippe a filio eiusdem Thrasulli praedictum Neronis imperium in tempore memorabitur.* cf. DCass. LVI 19 §§ 3 4. LXI 2 § 1. Suet. Calig. 19. Tac. XVI 14 A.D. 66 Antistius Sosianus in exile sought out *Pammenem eiusdem loci exulem et* Chaldaeorum arte famosum *eoque multorum amicitiis innexum,...ventitare ad eum nuntios et consultationes non frustra ratus; simul annuam pecuniam a P. Anteio ministrari cognoscit.* He intercepts Anteius' letters, *furatus etiam libellos, quibus* dies genitalis

eius et exeuntes secretis Pammenis occultabantur, simul repertis, quae de ortu vitaque Ostorii Scapulae composita erant. He writes to Nero to *ἀπιέναι τῶν κρειττόνων: quippe Anteium et Osterium immixtos rebus et sua Caesarisque fata scrutari.* Spartian. Hadr. 2 § 4 in Moesia *a mathematico quodam de futuro imperio id dicitur comperisse quod a patrono magno Aelio Hadriano peritia caelestium callente praedictum esse comperat.* id. Helius 3 §§ 8 9. 4 Hadrian a master of astrology. id. Sever. 2 § 8 *in quadam civitate Africana, cum sollicitus* mathematicum *consuluisset positaque hora ingentia vidisset astrologus, dixit ei 'tuam non alienam pone genituram.'* § 9 *cumque Severus iurasset suam esse, omnia ei dixit quae postea facta sunt.* 3 § 9 *cum amissa uxore aliam vellet ducere, genituras sponsarum requirebat, ipse quoque matheseos peritissimus, et cum audisset esse in Syria quandam quae id genituras haberet ut regi iungeretur, eandem uxorem petit.* Philo earnestly *opposes* (Ewald VI² 265) 'the devotees of what was then generally called Chaldean wisdom or astrology and divination, as in those days it spread irresistibly from central Asia through Egypt and all Roman lands. Against this *genethlialogy*, as he also calls it, he argues esp. de prov. I p. 36 seq. Aucher, also I 464. II 442. 602 M. cf. *ἡ γένεσις* Clem. hom. IV 12. XIV 3—12. XX 21. It is the same philosophical religion which the Hermes books revere as holy, and which the later Arabs call that of the Sabians. cf. *Shahrastâni's* elmilal p. 203 seq. Cureton and Chwolson's Ssabier IV 4 seq. 25. 403.' Augustine (conf. IV c. 3) at one time consulted astrologers, but was cured by a physician, who had studied astrology as a means of living. id. de doctr. chr. II § 32 *neque illi ab hoc genere perniciosae superstitionis segregandi sunt, qui* genethliaci propter natalium dierum considerationes, nunc autem vulgo mathematici vocantur. *nam et ipsi quamvis veram stellarum positionem, cum quisque nascitur, consectentur et aliquando etiam pervestigent; tamen quod inde conantur vel actiones nostras vel actionum eventa praedicere, nimis errant et vendunt imperitis hominibus miserabilem servitutem, nam quisque liber ad huiusmodi mathematicum cum ingressus fuerit, dat pecuniam ut servus inde exeat* [cf. Aug. tract. in Ioann. VIII § 11] *aut Martis aut Veneris vel potius omnium siderum...est certus motus illorum...quem motum notare, cum quisque nascitur, quomodo se habeat, facile est per eorum inventas conscriptasque regulas.* ib. §§ 33—34 (twins cf. Pers. VI 18 19 *geminos, horoscope, varo | producis genio*). 46. id. de gen. ad litt. II § 35 *de fatis autem siderum qualeslibet eorum argutias et quasi de mathesi documentorum experimenta, quae illi ἀποτελέσματα vocant, omnino a nostrae fidei sanitate respuamus: talibus enim disputationibus etiam orandi causas nobis auferre conantur et impia perversitate in malis factis, quae rectissime reprehenduntur, ingerunt accusandum potius Deum auctorem siderum quam hominem scelerum.* ib. §§ 36 (twins) 37. id. tract. in Io. VIII §§ 10 11. Amm. XXVIII 4 § 24 *multi apud eos negantes esse superas potestates in caelo,* nec in publicum prodeunt nec prandent nec lavari arbitrantur se cautius posse, antequam ephemeride scrupulose sciscitata didicerint, ubi sit verbi gratia signum Mercurii, vel quotam cancri sideris partem polum discurrens obtineat luna. Sext. Empir. bk v. Hdt. II 82. DS. II 31. Sen. n. q. II 32 §§ 6 7. VII 28 § 1. ep. 88 § 14. Aug. de gen. ad litt. XII § 46 some youths on a journey played the astrologer to their host, though they did not know even *utrum duodecim signa dicerentur.* Finding him a ready dupe, when he asked them of his son's safety, who had been long expected, they answered, that he would arrive that very day; and before

they left the house, he appeared. Tert. apol. 35 fin. with Herald and Oehler. Amm. XXIX 2 §§ 27 28 Lind. Iul. Paulli sent. V 21. Censorin. 14 § 10. 18 § 7. Firmicus Maternus math. Hermippus sive de astrologia libri II ed. Bloch. Haun. 1830 (by a Christian). [Lucian] de astrologia. Camerarii astrologica Norimb. 1532 4to. Salmasius de annis climactericis et antiqua astrologia L. B. 1648. Pauly Encyklop. IV 1395—6. 1418—20 (Roman legislation). 1637—43. Rein Criminalrecht 903—910. Ramsay in dict. ant. astrologia. Marquardt IV 100—2. Friedländer I⁴ 124—6. 345—350. Forbiger Rom II 205—8. 230—1. The word *mathematicus* Tac. XII 52. h. II 62. 78. Ambr. hexaëm. IV §§ 14. 18. V § 24.

GENESIS VI 578—9 *si prurit frictus ocelli | angulus, inspecta* genesi *collyria poscit.* Suet. Dom. 10 Domitian put to death Mettius Pompusianus, *quod habere imperatoriam* genesim *vulgo ferebatur.* Eust. hexaëm. 6 5. Galen says XIV 604 K de praenotione 1 the rich only care for astronomy and divination *ὅσον εἰς τὸ προγνῶναι τίνων κληρονομήσουσι.* Luc. dial. mort. 11 1 (Friedländer). Astrology was the aristocratic key to the secrets of the future; it is recorded of Augustus, Livia, Tiberius, Caligula, the younger Agrippina, Otho, Vespasian, Domitian and Hadrian that they had recourse to it (evidence in Marquardt IV 102). Censorin. 13 § 1. 14 § 12.

248 249 TARDAS COLUS III 27 n. IX 135—6. X 252. XII 65 n. seq.

249 EXSPECTARE COLUS Ter. ad. 107—110 *et tu illum tuom, si esses homo, | sineres nunc facere, dum per aetatem licet, | potius quam, ubi te* expectatum *eiecisset foras, | alieniore aetate post faceret tamen.* ib. 874 *illum ut vivat optant, meam autem mortem* expectant *scilicet.* Cic. parad. § 43 *sin autem propter aviditatem pecuniae nullum quaestum turpem putas, cum isti ordini ne honestus quidem possit esse ullus; si cotidie fraudas decipis poscis pacisceris aufers eripis, si socios spolias, aerarium expilas,* si testamenta amicorum ne expectas quidem *atque ipse supponis, haec utrum abundantis an egentis signa sunt?* Sen. ben. V 17 § 3 *vide quam ingrata sit iuventus.* quis non patri suo supremum diem, ut innocens sit, optat? ut moderatus, expectat? *ut pius, cogitat?* Quintil. IX 3 § 68 *cum Proculeius quereretur de filio, quod is mortem suam* expectaret [*longed for*], *et ille dixisset, se vero non* expectare: *'immo' inquit 'rogo* expectes' [I beg you *to wait for it*, not to hasten it]. Ruhnken on Rutil. Lup. I § 5. Cic. de imp. Cn. Pomp. § 12.

COLUS Stat. Th. III 241

242 *sic fata mihi* nigraeque sororum | *iuravere* colus. VIII 11—13 *quin comminus ipsa | fatorum deprensa* colus *visoque paventes | augure tunc demum* rumpebant stamina Parcae.

250 IAM NUNC even now.

OBSTAS ET VOTA MORARIS III 42. Cic. Rosc. Am. § 68 motives of parricide; the charge incredible, *nisi turpis adulescentia, nisi omnibus flagitiis vita inquinata, nisi sumptus effusi cum probro atque dedecore.* cf. Sen. ep. 119 § 6 *utrum mavis habere multum an satis? qui multum habet, plus cupit. quod est argumentum nondum illum satis habere: qui satis habet, consecutus est, quod numquam divitiis contingit, finem: an has ideo non putas esse divitias,... quia propter illas* nulli venenum filius, nulli uxor inpegit? Hor. s. II 1 53—6 *Scaevae* vivacem *crede nepoti |* matrem; *nil faciet sceleris pia dextera: mirum | ut neque calce lupus quemquam neque dente petit bos: | sed mala* tollet anum vitiato melle cicuta. Vell. II 67 § 2 *id tamen notandum est, fuisse in proscriptos uxorum fidem summam, libertorum mediam, servorum aliquam,* filiorum nullam: **adeo difficilis est hominibus utcumque conceptae spei mora.**

Sen. rem. fort. 13 § 6 'filium amisi.' *si pium, nihil est iam, quod illi metuas: in tuto est. si impium,* tuorum numeratorem annorum, tuae stimulum senectutis *extulisti, perdidisti forsitan, qui te perditum optabat.* Stat. s. III 3 14 15 *si cui corde nefas tacitum fessique* senectus | longa patris. anth. Pal. XII 231 4 *φεῦ μοίρης τε κακῆς καὶ πατρὸς ἀθανάτου.* Arr. Epikt. II 7 § 9 what leads us to frequent divinations? Cowardice, fear of consequences. Hence we flatter the seers. *Κληρονομήσω, κύριε, τὸν πατέρα; Ἴδωμεν· ἐπεκθυσώμεθα. ναί, κύριε, ὡς ἡ τύχη θέλει. ἐὰν εἴπῃ 'κληρονομήσεις,' ὡς παρ' αὐτοῦ τὴν κληρονομίαν εἰληφότες εὐχαριστοῦμεν αὐτῷ.* VOTA MORARIS Ov. m. VIII 71 *solus mea* vota moratur. It is a marvel if a son laments his father's death Stat. s. III 3 20 21 celeres genitoris filius annos— | *mira fides!*—pigrasque putat properasse sorores. cf. ib. 136—7. Your father, Etruscus (Mart. VII 40 6—8) *prope ter senas vixit Olympiadas.* | *sed* festinatis raptum tibi credidit annis, | *aspexit lacrimas quisquis, Etrusce, tuas.*

251 IUVENEM your son 235.

CERVINA Hesiod. in Plut. defect. orac. 11 p. 415d *ἐννεά τοι ζώει γενεὰς λακέρυζα κορώνη | ἀνδρῶν ἡβώντων· ἔλαφος δέ τε τετρακόρωνος· | τρεῖς δ' ἐλάφους ὁ κόραξ γηράσκεται.* Aristot. h. a. VI 29 § 4 'it is commonly, but erroneously, supposed that this animal is long-lived; neither the conception nor the growth of the fawns accords with such a supposition.' Verg. ecl. 7 30 vivacis *cornua* cervi. Ov. m. III 194 same words; id. medicam. form. 59. Plin. VIII § 119 stags confessedly live to a great age, some having been taken bearing golden chains, which Alexander the Great had put on them. id. VII § 153. Oppian venat. II 291. Cic. Tusc. III § 69 Davies. Sen. Oed. 751. Browne vulgar errors III 9. Sil. XIII 126.

252 ARCHIGENEN VI 235—6 *corpore sano* | *advocat* Archigenen *onerosaque pallia iactat.* XIII 98 n. Greenhill in dict. biogr. 'He was the most celebrated of the sect of the *Eclectici* (dict. ant. s. v.)...a native of Apamea in Syria; he practised at Rome in the time of Trajan, A.D. 98—117.' He wrote *πολλὰ ἰατρικά τε καὶ φυσικά* and lived to the age of 63 Suid. s. v. J. C. F. Harless analecta hist. crit. de Archigene medico Bamberg 1816 4to.

EME QUOD MITHRIDATES COMPOSUIT VI 659—661 *at nunc res agitur* tenui pulmone rubetae; | *sed tamen et ferro,* si praegustabit Atrides (*the husband*) | Pontica ter victi cautus medicamina regis. X 273 n. Mart. V 76 1 2 profecit poto Mithridates saepe veneno, | *toxica ne possent saeva nocere sibi.* Plin. XXIII § 149. XXV §§ 5—7. 62—3. XXIX § 24. Gell. XVII 16. The composition of the *antidotum Mithridaticum* is variously given. Galen de antid. II. Cels. V 23 § 3. Paul. Aeg. V 27. Many authorities in Sprengel-Rosenbaum Gesch. der Arzneikunde 1^4 590—2. Seren. Sammon. 1069—76 antidotus *vero multis* Mithridatia *fertur* | *consociata modis, sed Magnus scrinia regis* | *cum raperet victor, vilem deprendit in illis* | *synthesin, et vulgata satis* medicamina *risit.* | *bis denum rutae folium, salis et breve granum* | *iuglandesque duas, totidem cum corpore (?) ficus:* | *haec oriente die parco conspersa Lyaeo* | *sumebat, metuens deterat quae pocula matri.* With the last words cf. Sall. h. II 45 D *set* Mithridates *extrema pueritia regnum ingressus* matre sua veneno interfecta. On poisoning of parents see Varro sexagesi in Non. p. 407 8 (fr. 496 Bücheler) *nunc quis patrem decem annorum natus non modo aufert sed tollit—nisi* veneno? Caligula (Suet. 38) *cum iam et ab ignotis inter familiares et a parentibus inter liberos palam heres nuncuparetur, derisores vocabat, quod post nuncupationem vivere perseverarent, et multis* venenatas matteas

misit. Vitellius (Suet. 6) was said to have killed his son, charging him with intending to poison him. Quintil. VII 2 § 17 as a topic familiar to learners this controversy '*abdicatus medicinae studuit. cum pater eius aegrotaret, desperantibus de eo ceteris medicis adhibitus sanaturum se dixit, si is potionem a se datam bibisset. pater acceptae potionis epota parte dixit* venenum *sibi datum, filius quod relicum erat exhausit: pater decessit; ille parricidii reus est.*' § 18 *manifestum, quis potionem dederit: quae si veneni fuit, nulla quaestio de auctore, tamen an venenum fuerit, ex argumentis a persona ductis colligetur.*

253 COMPOSUIT Plin. XXIX § 24 Mithridatium antidotum *ex rebus liiii* componitur. XXIII § 149 *in sanctuariis Mithridatis maximi regis devicti Cn. Pompeius invenit in peculiari commentario ipsius manu* compositionem antidoti *e duabus nucibus siccis, item ficis totidem et rutae foliis xx simul tritis, addito salis grano; ei qui hoc ieiunus sumat nullum venenum nociturum illo die.* **255** PATER ET REX Pharnaces, son of Mithridates, rose against his father Liv. perioch. CII *ab eo Mithridates obsessus in regia cum veneno sumpto parum profecisset ad mortem, a milite Gallo nomine Bitoco, a quo ut adiuvaret se petierat, interfectus est.* DCass. XXXVII 13. 'Both a father and a king, if they would live secure, must use antidotes against poison. Mithridates, as both one and the other, needed them more than others.' cf. HSt. ἀλεξιφάρμακον. G. C. Lewis politics II 74. 76. 167.

256—302 It is a more engaging spectacle to watch the adventures of a man in pursuit of wealth than any theatre can offer. The hazardous balancings of the rope-dancer cannot compare with the risks of the merchant (256—274). Now more than half mankind live on shipboard; and all for the chance of bringing back full money-bags. If Orestes and Aiax were mad in one way, surely they are not less mad in another, who will brave sea and storm, rather than delay their ship a single day (275—302). **256** MONSTRO X 363 n.

257 PRAETORIS who now provided for the entertainment of the people by shows and games, a duty which under the republic devolved on the curule aedile VIII 194 n. X 36 n. XI 194 n. cf. VI 67—69. PULPITA III 174. VII 93. Plin. XXXVI § 120. Plin. ep. IV 25 § 4 *inde ista* ludibria scena et pulpito digna. anth. Pal. X 72 Boiss. σκηνὴ πᾶς ὁ βίος καὶ παίγνιον· ἢ μάθε παίζειν, | τὴν σπουδὴν μεταθείς, ἢ φέρε τὰς ὀδύνας. Stob. fl. CVI 14. LAUTI I 67 n. Holyday 'the brave praetor's shows.'

258 QUANTO CAPITIS DISCRIMINE CONSTENT VI 365 *non umquam reputant,* quanti sibi gaudia constent. It is our word *cost, n* before *s* only lengthening the preceding vowel Sil. II 542 hac mercede *Fides* constet. Tert. apol. 25 prope fin. *victoriae*..eversis..urbibus constant. Symm. pro Synesio 2 quanta diligentia *mihi* constet *singulorum familiaritas.* Mart. VI 88 3 *quanti.* Sen. ben. II 1 § 4 *carius.* Mart. I praef. *vilius.* so Veget. I 28 fin.

259 ARCA X 25 n. XI 26 n. XIII 74. Sen. ben. IV 6 § 1.

260 FISCUS IV 55 n. [Ascon.] in Verr. act. I § 22 p. 135 Or. fisci, *fiscinae, fiscellae, spartea sunt utensilia ad maioris summae pecunias capiendas. unde, quia maior est summa pecuniae publicae quam privatae, ut pro censu privato, aerarium dicitur pro loculis et arca thesauri, pro saccello* fiscus. *unde* fiscus pecunia publica *et* confiscare *dici solet.* Sen. ben. VII 6 § 3. Here private treasures, as Phaedr. II 72 *unus* [mulus] *ferebat* fiscos cum pecunia. cf. Forcellini. Sen. ep. 119 § 5 '*inani me*' *inquis* '*lance muneras. quid est istud? ego*

CORNUA Ov. m. I 98 *aeris* cornua *flexi* were curved like a C.

200 LITUIS bent at one end like a tobacco-pipe Sen. Oed. 733—5 *sonuit* reflexo *classicum* cornu, | lituusque adunco *stridulos cantus* | *elisit aere.* Luc. I 237—8. Acron on Hor. c. I 1 23 lituus *equitum est et incurvus.* PARES 140 n. cf. Pers. v 134—142. **201** PLURIS DIMIDIO for half as much again, *at a price greater by one half* Madvig § 270.

201 202 NEC TE FASTIDIA MERCIS ULLIUS SUBEANT ABLEGANDAE TIBERIM ULTRA Quintil. I 12 § 17 *dicant sine his in foro multi et adquirant,* dum sit locupletior aliquis sordidae mercis negotiator. Tanning and similar offensive trades were restricted to the Transtiberine region. Mart. VI 93 1 4 *tam* male *Thais* olet *quam* . . . | *non detracta cani* Transtiberina *cutis.* id. I 41 3 cited on v 48. ib. 108 2 *pulchra quidem, verum* Transtiberina *domus.* Becker röm. Alterth. I 655. Burn Rome and the Campagna 261—2. Philo leg. ad Gaium 23 II 568 M of Augustus πῶς οὖν ἀπεδέχετο τὴν πέραν τοῦ Τιβέρεως ποταμοῦ μεγάλην τῆς Ῥώμης ἀποτομήν, ἣν οὐκ ἠγνόει κατεχομένην καὶ οἰκουμένην πρὸς Ἰουδαίων; Ῥωμαῖοι δὲ ἦσαν οἱ πλείους ἀπελευθερωθέντες. Artemid. I 51 τὸ δὲ βυρσοδεψεῖν πᾶσι πονηρόν. νεκρῶν γὰρ ἅπτεται σωμάτων ὁ βυρσοδέψης καὶ τῆς πόλεως ἀπώκισται. Executioners also were forbidden the city Cic. p. C. Rabir. § 15. FASTIDIA X 200. **203** think that hides, if they bring in money, smell as sweetly as perfumes.

204 UNGUENTA XI 122 n. DL. II § 76 Aristippus when asked τίς ὁ μεμυρισμένος; ἐγώ φησίν ὁ κακοδαίμων κἀμοῦ κακοδαιμονέστερος· ὁ Περσῶν βασιλεύς. ἀλλ' ὅρα μὴ ὡς οὐδὲν τῶν ἄλλων ζῴων παρὰ τοῦτό τι ἐλαττοῦται, οὕτως οὐδ' ἂν ὁ ἄνθρωπος. κακοὶ κακῶς δ' ἀπόλοιντο οἱ κίναιδοι, οἵτινες καλὸν ἡμῖν ἄλειμμα διαβάλλουσιν.' **204 205** LUCRI BONUS EST ODOR EX RE QUALIBET I 110—3. III 38 n. VII 4—12. Suet. Vesp. 23 *reprehendenti filio Tito, quod etiam* urinae *vectigal commentus esset,* pecuniam ex prima pensione admovit ad nares sciscitans num odore offenderetur? *et illo negante 'atqui' inquit 'e lotio est.'* Hence Amm. XXII 4 § 3 lucra ex omni odorantes occasione. Hemst. on Lucian Timon 45. DCass. LXVI 14 § 5.

205 SENTENTIA VIII 125 n. Quintil. X 1 § 50 n. 52 n. **206** DIS ATQUE IPSO IOVE Aen. I 30 Forbiger *reliquias Danaum* atque *immitis Achilli.* Aeschyl. ch. 148. Pers. 749 750. Aristoph. eq. 1330. Matt. 8 33. Mark 1 5 Grinfield. 3 8. 16 7. Sall. Catil. 52 § 35. Cic. Catil. I § 11 *dis immortalibus* . . . atque *huic* ipsi Iovi *Statori.* Liv. XXII 14 § 10 *Hannibali* ac *Poenis.* ib. 17 § 4. Fabri on XXI 17 § 4 and XXII 14 § 10. Hor. s. I 4 72 Fritzsche. II 7 36 Heind. Iustin. XXIX 3 § 7 *Poeni* et *Hannibal.* XXX 3 § 2. Strabo p. 340 fin. has several exx. of this 'poetical figure'. Hand Tursell. II 480—1.

207 III 143 n. Sen. ep. 115 § 14 *sine me vocari pessimum, ut dives vocer.* | *an dives, omnes quaerimus, nemo, an bonus.* | non quare et unde, quid habeas tantum rogant. Nauck trag. fr. adesp. 147 (in Greg. Naz. II 210b) ἔα με κερδαίνοντα κεκλῆσθαι κακόν· | κρεῖσσον γὰρ ἢ σέβοντα τοὺς θεῶν νόμους | πένητα ναίειν δόξαν ἠμποληκότα. HABEAS . . . HABERE X 90. Ov. m. I 131 *amor sceleratus* habendi. Hor. ep. I 7 85 Obbar *amore senescit* habendi. Sen. vit. beat. 26 § 1 *'quid ergo inter me stultum et te sapientem interest, si uterque* habere *volumus?' 'plurimum.* divitiae *enim apud sapientem virum in servitute sunt.'* Plin. ep. IX 30 § 4 *ea invasit homines* habendi *cupido, ut possideri magis quam possidere videantur.* Hegesias in Rutil. Lup. II 2 *in augenda pecunia occupatus et* ha-

bendi *cupiditate depravatus summas divitias summam virtutem existimabat.* Pacat. paneg. 25 fin. *crescebat in dies* habendi *fames.* Graevius on Cic. fam. VII 29 1. Staveren (on Nep. fragm. 4 *qui* habet, *ultro appetitur*) cites Greek exx. see Wetst. Matt. 13 12. Schöm. on Plut. Agis p. 107. Orelli opusc. Gr. sent. et moral. I 505. id. ep. Socrat. p. 136.

208 Plut. de cupidit. divit. 7 p. 526 misers corrupt and pervert those whom they pretend to educate, implanting in them their own avarice and meanness, *ταῦτα γάρ ἐστιν, ἃ παραινοῦσι καὶ διδάσκουσι· 'κέρδαινε καὶ φείδου, καὶ τοσούτου νόμιζε σεαυτὸν ἄξιον, ὅσον ἂν ἔχῃς.' . . . . οἱ δὲ τῶν φιλαργύρων παῖδες, πρὶν ἢ παραλαμβάνειν τὸν πλοῦτον, ἀναπίμπλανται τῆς φιλοπλουτίας ἀπ' αὐτῶν τῶν πατέρων.* PUERIS REPENTIBUS Quintil. I 2 § 6 *quid non adultus concupiscet, qui in* purpuris repit?

ASSAE 'dry nurses'. schol. '*assa nutrix* dicitur, quae lac non praestat infantibus, sed solum diligentiam et munditiam adhibet: nutricula sicca vetusta infantibus monstrat.' [The last clause wants but one syllable of being a hexameter.] Jahn on Pers. p. 129 'infantes, quos antiqui Romani propinquae alicui natu maiori probatis spectatisque moribus committere solebant (Tac. d. 28) postea nutricum curae demandabantur (ib. 29) . . . Tales solebant *assae nutrices* vocari. inscr. ap. Murat. 1512 6 D • M • | VOLVMNIAE | DYNAMIDI | VOLVMNIA | C • F • PROCLA | NVTRICI | ASSAE • ET | LIB • V • A • CV.' Front. ep. ad Ant. imp. I 5 p. 103 Naber assae nutricis *est infantem magis diligere quam adultam.*' Heinr. cites assus=*siccus* in the expressions assi *cibi,* assae *sudationes,* assus *sol* (apricatio sine unctione). On nurses VI 354. 593. Marquardt V (1) 122. Gell. XII 1 Favorinus exhorts a mother to suckle her own child. Cato's wife nursed her child (Plut. Cato mai. 20 § 5) and he himself taught him reading (§ 6) and bodily exercises (§ 7). cf. id. de pueror. educat. 5.

209 HOC DISCUNT OMNES ANTE ALPHA ET BETA PUELLAE Arat. (in Steph. Byz. Γάργαρα) *Γαργαρέων παισὶν βῆτα καὶ ἄλφα λέγων.* anth. Pal. XI 132 4 *οὐ δύναθ' ἅλφα γράφειν.* Terentian. 252—5 the Pythagoreans teach *summas numeri non ita litteris valere,* | Graecus pueros ut docet insonans magister, | cum tollere cunctos iubet altius sinistras, | unum *ut sit* alpha et duo beta et tria gamma. The word *alphabetum* occurs in Tert. and Hier. e. g. ep. 30=155. ad Paulam § 3 quater. Iren. II pr. § 1. Two alphabets and syllabaries (mi ma mu me etc.) have been found, one on a vessel (CIG 8342 in the Gregorian museum at Rome) the other (ib. 6183 from a tomb at Colle near Siena) on a wall and are discussed by Franz elementa epigr. 22. Mommsen unterital. Dialekte 8 seq. Kirchhoff Gesch. d. griech. Alphabets[3] 122—9. CIL IV 164.

210 a like address V 107. QUEMCUMQUE 42 n.

211 DIC, QUIS IUBET Ramshorn p. 712; the question is independent. VANISSIME III 159.

212 IUBET who bids you make this speed? There is no need of forcing avarice on your son; he will soon be only too apt a scholar.

PRAESTO I warrant. 213 SECURUS ABI you may safely leave him to himself, for (Cic. fam. IX 7 § 2) *πολλοὶ μαθηταὶ κρείττονες διδασκάλων.*

213 214 VINCERIS, UT AIAX PRAETERIIT TELAMONEM, UT PELEA VICIT ACHILLES from Ov. m. XV 850—1 *natique videns bene facta fatetur* | *esse suis maiora et* vinci *gaudet ab illo.* 855—6 *sic magni cedit titulis Agamemnonis Atreus:* | *Aegea sic Theseus, sic* Pelea vicit Achilles. The superiority of the son of Thetis to his father was fated ib. XI 221—

265. Welcker Aeschyl. Trilog. 29 30. Aesch. Pr. 768 *ἢ τέξεταί γε παῖδα φέρτερον πατρός.* Quintil. III 7 § 11 *eum, qui ex Thetide natus esset,* maiorem patre suo *futurum cecinisse dicuntur oracula.* cf. the boast of Sthenelus Il. IV 405 *ἡμεῖς γὰρ πατέρων μέγ' ἀμείνονες εὐχόμεθ' εἶναι.* ib. VI 479 *πατρός γ' ὄδε πολλὸν ἀμείνων.* cf. Pind. Isthm. VIII (VII) 31—37 (66—84). Ap. Rh. IV 801. Nonn. XXXIII 354—360. Hor. c. I 15 28 *Tydides* melior patre. Aen. X 129. Manil. IV 77 *degenerant nati patribus* vincuntque parentes. Aus. epitaph. 6 1 genitore' bono melior Diomedes.

215 PARCENDUM EST TENERIS a humorous application of Virgil's charge to the planter g. II 363 parcendum teneris. Holyday 'his native sin | has not full marrow yet.' others better, matured vice has not yet been *bred in the bone.*

216 MALA NEQUITIAE Phaedr. III 8 15 nequitiae malis.

AST CUM EXX. of *ast* before a consonant in L. Müller de re metr. 394—5.

CUM PECTERE BARBAM COEPERIT III 186 n.

217 CULTRI RAZOR.

218 VENDET PERIURIA VII 13—16. XIII 36—7. 60. 86—119. 135—142. 174. 201. Phaedr. IV 20 23—4 of the miser *qui, dum quadrantes aggeras patrimonio, | caelum fatigas sordido* periurio. Pers. V 137. Gell. XX 1 § 53 *an putas, Favorine, si non illa etiam ex duodecim tabulis de testimoniis falsis poena abolevisset et si nunc quoque, ut antea, qui falsum testimonium dixisse convictus esset, e saxo Tarpeio deiceretur,* mentituros fuisse pro testimonio tam multos, quam videmus?

219 X 55 n.

EXIGUA III 24. VIII 66. XI 131.

CERERIS VI 50. XV 141 n. Plut. Dion 56 § 3 Kallippos, seeing that he was suspected by the ladies of Dion's household, offered with tears to give them every assurance of his loyalty. They exacted '*the great oath,*' i. e. that he should enter the temple of Ceres and Proserpina, and after certain sacrifices put on the purple garb of the goddess, take a burning torch in his hand and swear. § 4 he did all *καὶ τὸν ὅρκον ἀπομόσας οὕτω κατεγέλασε τῶν θεῶν, ὥστε περιμείνας τὴν ἑορτὴν ἧς ὤμοσε θεοῦ δρᾷ τὸν φόνον ἐν τοῖς Κορείοις.* cf. Hor. c. III 2 26—29.

ARAM XIII 89 n. Plaut. rud. 1333—4 tange aram *hanc Veneris.* Tango. Per Venerem hanc iurandum est tibi. cf. 1336. Cic. p. Flacc. § 90 *cui si* aram tenens iuraret, *crederet nemo.* 'lex Numae regis' in Gell. IV 3 § 3 *paelex* aram Iunonis ne tangito. Iustin. XXIV 2 § 8 with Bernecc. and Mod. *Ptolemaeus sumptis* in manibus altaribus, contingens simulacra *et pulvinaria* deorum inauditis ultimisque execrationibus adiurat. Hdt. VIII 123. Serv. Aen. IV 219 *Varro lib. v rer. divin. plenius narrat: 'necesse enim erat* aras a sacrificantibus teneri; *quod si non fieret, dis sacrificatio grata non esset.'* Cic. p. Balb. § 12. p. Flacco § 90. Andok. myst. § 126. Demosth. de cor. § 134. in Con. § 26. Aen. XII 201. Sil. III 82. Suet. Caes. 85. schol. Arat. phaen. 403. hence iurare aras III 145. Plut. apophth. Periclis 186c Wytt. *πρὸς δὲ φίλον τινὰ μαρτυρίας ψευδοῦς δεόμενον, ᾧ προσῆν καὶ ὅρκος, ἔφησε μέχρι τοῦ βωμοῦ φίλος εἶναι.* The answer became proverbial Apostol. XI 31 a. Arsen. XXXV 53. Matt. 23 18 Wetst. 1 kings 8 31. Oehler on Tert. ad nat. I 6 p. 314. Schütz on Aesch. s. c. Th. 44.

PEDEM Iustin. l. c.

220 ELATAM I 72 n. Sen. ep. 12 § 8 *Pacuvius,...cum vino et illis funebribus epulis sibi* parentaverat, *sic in cubiculum ferebatur a cena, ut inter plausus exoletorum hoc ad symphoniam caneretur βεβίωται! βεβίωται! nullo non se die* extulit. Nep. III 8

§ 2. v 4 § 8. Your son's wife, if she bring a portion (Pers. II 14) that makes it worth his while to take her life, is as good as dead and buried from the instant she crosses the threshold.

LIMINA SUBIT the bride when she came to the bridegroom's house said, in answer to his question 'who art thou?' *ubi tu Gaius, ibi ego Gaia*, hung the doorposts with woollen fillets and rubbed them with oil or fat, and was lifted across the threshold Plut. qu. Rom. 29. Serv. ecl. 8 29. Luc. II 359 (cf. schol.) *translata vetuit* contingere limina *planta*. See the evidence in Rossbach die röm. Ehe Stuttg. 1853 351—360. Ellis on Catull. 61 159.

221 MORTIFERA X 10.

PREMETUR will be throttled. A wife-poisoner in Plin. XXVII § 4 *venenum, quo* interemptas dormientis *a Calpurnio Bestia* uxores *M. Caecilius accusator obiecit. hinc illa atrox peroratio eius in digitum.*

222 seq. what you think must be gotten by toil and travail he reaches by the short cut of crime.

225 OLIM one day Hor. s. II 5 27 *magna minorve foro si res certabitur* olim. Aen. I 289 290 *hunc tu* olim *caelo ...accipies*. Hand Tursell. IV 370.

226 seq. Sen. ep. 115 § 11 *admirationem nobis parentes auri argentique fecerunt et teneris infusa cupiditas altius sedit crevitque nobiscum.*

228 LAEVO perverse. PRODUCIT trains up his sons to avarice VI 240—1 *utile porro | filiolam turpi vetulae* producere *turpem*. VIII 271. Pers. VI 19 Jahn.

229 wanting in several mss. and doubtless spurious. PATRIMONIA Phaedr. cited on 218. CONDUPLICARE Pers. VI 78 Cas. *rem* duplica. Lucr. in lexx.

230 TOTAS EFFUNDIT HABENAS a father, who has once entered his son in the race of avarice, has given him the reins, and cannot bring him to a stand when he will. Verg. g. I 512—4 *ut cum carceribus sese effudere quadrigae, | ...frustra retinacula tendens | fertur equis auriga, neque audit currus* habenas. Sen. ep. 85 § 12 *si in nostra potestate non est, an sint adfectus, ne illud quidem est, quanti sint: si ipsis permisisti incipere, cum causis suis crescent tantique erunt, quanto fient. adice nunc, quod ista, quamvis exigua sint, in maius excedunt. numquam perniciosa servant modum. quamvis levia initia morborum serpunt* cet. Vell. II 3 § 4.

231 CURRICULO QUEM Non. p. 198 *curriculus masculino*. So Charis. 27 11 K possibly from a misunderstanding of this passage.

QUEM the *illi* of 223. 'My son,' you will say, 'did not learn to commit murder from me.' True, but whoever teaches his sons avarice, has lost all control over them: if you should now try to recall *him*.

233 234 NEMO SATIS CREDIT TANTUM DELINQUERE, QUANTUM PERMITTAS no one is content to sin *just so much as you allow, and no more*. Nep. XXI 1 § 4 tantum *indulsit dolori, ut eum pietas vinceret*. Cic. de imp. Cn. Pomp. § 14 Halm. Luc. IV 377—8 *discite,* quam parvo *liceat producere vitam | et* quantum *natura petat*. Mart. I 66 1—3 *erras, meorum fur avare librorum, | fieri poetam posse qui putas* tanto, *| scriptura* quanti *constat et tomus levis.* QUANTUM PERMITTAS Sen. de ira I 8 § 1 *nihil rationis est, ubi semel adfectus inductus est iusque illi aliquod voluntate nostra datum est: faciet de cetero quantum volet, non* quantum permiseris.

234 ADEO III 274 so much more unrestrained liberty do they allow themselves.

INDULGENT SIBI LATIUS Hor. s. II 2 113 *integris opibus novi non* latius *usum*.

235 IUVENI 23. 251.

237 CIRCUMSCRIBERE XV 135—6 n. 238 AMOR (*tantus*) QUANTUS X 14 n. cf. I 15 n. 239 DECIORUM VIII 254 n. 240 SI GRAECIA VERA X 174 n.

MENOECEUS Apollod. III 6 7 § 7 *οὗτος οὖν* [Tiresias] *Θηβαίοις μαντευόμενος εἶπε νικήσειν, ἐὰν* Μενοικεὺς *ὁ Κρέοντος Ἄρει σφάγιον αὐτὸν ἐπιδιδῷ. τοῦτο ἀκούσας* Μενοικεὺς *ὁ Κρέοντος ἑαυτὸν πρὸ τῶν πυλῶν ἔσφαξε.* The legend belongs to the story of the Seven against Thebes Stat. Th. X 612 seq. 756 seq. Eur. Ph. 911 seq. Cic. Tusc. I § 116. Nonn. XXIII 72. His tomb was shewn to Paus. IX 25 § 1. On patriotic devotions see VIII 257 n.

241 QUORUM *Thebanorum,* virtually contained in *Thebas.* Cic. Brut. § 112 *senatus* supplied from *senatoria.* Vell. II 15 § 2 Burm. Italia...quorum. cf. id. I 4 § 2 Ruhnken. Suet. Cal. 51 Burm. *audita rebellione* Germaniae...*si victores* [*Germani*]...*occuparent.* Caes. b. g. I 40 § 5. IV 2 § 2. Nep. VII 11 § 3 Thebas...eorum. XIII 2 § 1 Staveren. Corte exc. 8 on Sall. Catil. Cic. finn. V § 16 Madvig. Liv. II 53 § 1 Veiens *bellum exortum,* quibus *Sabini arma coniunxerant.* XXI 7 § 2 Fabri. 20 § 1 Fabri. XXVIII 19 § 1. XLII 47 § 7. So in Greek: Eur. Or. 1134—5 Ἑλλάδος...ὤν. id. Hek. 22 Porson. Bacchae 959 Elmsley. Thuc. VI 80 § 1 Krüger. 94 § 1. DS. XII 82 § 7 *Καρχηδόνα... αὐτῶν.* [Plat.] Alc. I 126^{bc} *πόλις...αὐτοῖς.* Heind. on Theaet. 168^{a}. St Matt. 4 23. Hermann Viger n. 44 713. Hemst. on Lucian Nigrin. 1 pr. id. Timon 9. Burm. on Ov. m. IV 668. Corte and Schäfer on Plin. ep. I 10 § 10. Kühner gr. Gr. II^{2} 49. Matthiä § 435. Krüger on Dionys. p. 32. Ramshorn p. 697. Kritz on Sall. Catil. 39 § 3 p. 183. Munro on Lucr. IV 934. Minuc. 24 § 2 *Romana...quorum.*

241 242 LEGIONES DENTIBUS ANGUIS CUM CLIPEIS NASCUNTUR Ov. m. III 104—110 *ut presso* sulcum *patefecit aratro,* | *spargit humi iussos, mortalia semina,* dentes. | *inde* (*fide maius*) *glaebae coepere moveri,* | *primaque de* sulcis *acies apparuit hastae* | ...*surgitque seges* clipeata *virorum.* Nonn. IV 421—464.

243 TUBICEN I 169 n. 244 ERGO since your love of money is so ardent 238. 245 seq. Sen. de ira I 7 § 2 *facilius est excludere perniciosa quam regere, et non admittere quam admissa moderari. nam cum se in possessione posuerunt, potentiora rectore sunt nec recidi se minuive patiuntur....* § 4 *quarumdam rerum initia in nostra potestate sunt, ulteriora nos vi sua rapiunt nec regressum relinquunt* cet. cf. c. 8. II 31 § 6. id. ep. 85 § 8 *quemadmodum rationi nullum animal obtemperat, non ferum, non domesticum et mite. natura enim illorum est surda suadenti: sic non sequuntur, non audiunt affectus, quantulicumque sunt.* tigres leonesque numquam feritatem exuunt, aliquando submittunt, *et cum minime exspectaveris, exasperatur* torvitas mitigata. numquam bona fide vitia mansuescunt cet. Aristoph. ran. 1431—2 *μάλιστα μὲν λέοντα μὴ 'ν πόλει τρέφειν,* | *ἢν δ' ἐκτραφῇ τις, τοῖς τρόποις ὑπηρετεῖν* (cf. Plut. Alcib. 16). Theokr. 5 35—38. Alkiphr. III 24 § 1. Luc. IV 237—242 ending *fervet et a* trepido *vix abstinet ira* magistro. Stat. Ach. II 184—189. DCass. LX 13 § 4 of Claudius *λέοντα δεδιδαγμένον ἀνθρώπους ἐσθίειν καὶ πάνυ γε διὰ τοῦτο τῷ πλήθει ἀρέσκοντα ἀποκτείνας ὡς οὐ προσῆκον ὂν τοιοῦτό τι θέαμα ὁρᾶν Ῥωμαίους.* Boeth. cons. III metr. 2 7—16. Mart. spect. 10 1 laeserat ingrato leo perfidus ore magistrum.

246 MAGISTRUM Sen. ep. 85 § 41 *certi sunt domitores ferarum, qui saevissima animalia et ad occursum expavescentia hominem pati subigunt nec asperitatem excussisse contenti usque in contubernium mitigant:* leonibus magister *manum insertat.* 247 LEO TOLLET

ALUMNUS Hor. c. III 18 3 4 *abeasque parvis | aequus* alumnis (i.e. to the lambs and kids). Heins. on Ov. m. IV 421.

248 NOTA MATHEMATICIS GENESIS TUA III 42—4 n. VII 200 n. IX 32—3. X 94 n. XVI 4. Gell. I 9 § 6 *vulgus autem, quos gentilicio vocabulo* Chaldaeos *dicere oportet,* mathematicos *dicit.* Cato r. r. 5 § 4 among rules for the bailiff (*vilicus*) *haruspicem augurem hariolum* Chaldaeum *ne quem consuluisse velit.* Suet. Aug. 94 fin. *in secessu Apolloniae Theogenis* mathematici *pergulam comite Agrippa ascenderat; cum Agrippae, qui prior consulebat, magna et paene incredibilia praedicerentur,* reticere ipse genituram *suam nec velle edere perseverabat, metu ac pudore ne minor inveniretur* [cf. the witch scene in Macbeth]. *qua tamen post multas adhortationes vix et cunctanter edita, exilivit Theogenes adoravitque eum. tantam mox fiduciam fati Augustus habuit, ut thema suum vulgaverit nummumque argenteum nota sideris Capricorni, quo natus est, percusserit.* Tib. 14 *de infante Scribonius* mathematicus *praeclara spopondit, etiam regnaturum quandoque, sed sine regio insigni.* id. Nero 6. See above all the poems of Manilius (with Scaliger) and Manetho and the treatise of Firmicus Maternus. Cic. de divin. II §§ 87—99 astrologers had promised Pompeius, Crassus, Caesar, that they would die at home in old age and great glory. I § 132 *non habeo denique nauci...*de circo astrologos. Tac. h. I 22 *urgentibus etiam* mathematicis, *dum novos motus et clarum Othoni annum observatione siderum adfirmant, genus hominum potentibus infidum, sperantibus fallax, quod in civitate nostra et vetabitur semper et retinebitur* cet. Arellius Fuscus in Sen. suas. 4 § 2 *qui vero in media se, ut praedicant, fatorum misere pignora,* natales inquirunt *et primam aevi horam annorum habent nuntiam, quo ierint motu sidera, in quas discurrerint partes, contrane deus steterit, an placidus adfulserit sol; an plenam lucem, an initia surgentis acceperit, an abdiderit in noctem obscurum caput luna; Saturnus nascentem, an ad bella Mars militem, an negotiosum in quaestus Mercurius exceperit: an blanda adnuerit nascenti Venus, an ex humili in sublime Iuppiter tulerit.* § 3 *plerosque dixere victuros, at nihil metuentis oppressit dies; aliis dedere finem propinquum, at illi superfuere...unicuique ista pro ingenio finguntur, non ex fide scientiae.* Your son has learnt from the astrologers your nativity, and the length of the thread of life spun out for you by the fates, but cannot wait till it has all run out. Tac. an. II 32 fin. A.D. 16 *facta et de* mathematicis *magisque Italia pellendis senatus consulta; quorum e numero L. Pituanius saxo deiectus est, in P. Marcium consules extra portam Esquilinam, cum classicum canere iussissent, more prisco advertere.* Sen. apocol. 3 § 2 Mercurius took one of the Parcae aside and said *patere* mathematicos *aliquando verum dicere, qui illum, ex quo princeps factus est, omnibus annis, omnibus mensibus efferunt.* Tiberius was himself an expert, and foretold the rise of Galba Tac. an. VI 20. 21 his master Thrasullus. 22 *ceterum plurimis mortalium non eximitur, quin* primo cuiusque ortu ventura destinentur; *sed quaedam secus, quam dicta sint, cadere fallaciis ignara dicentium: ita corrumpi fidem artis, cuius clara documenta et antiqua aetas et nostra tulerit. quippe a filio eiusdem Thrasulli praedictum Neronis imperium in tempore memorabitur.* cf. DCass. LVI 19 §§ 3 4. LXI 2 § 1. Suet. Calig. 19. Tac. XVI 14 A.D. 66 Antistius Sosianus in exile sought out *Pammenem eiusdem loci exulem et* Chaldaeorum arte famosum *eoque multorum amicitiis innexum,...ventitare ad eum nuntios et consultationes non frustra ratus; simul annuam pecuniam a P. Anteio ministrari cognoscit.* He intercepts Anteius' letters, *furatus etiam libellos, quibus* dies genitalis

eius et eventura secretis Pammenis occultabantur, simul repertis, quae de ortu vitaque Ostorii Scapulae composita erant. He writes to Nero to divulge the secret: *quippe Anteium et Ostorium imminere rebus et sua Caesarisque fata scrutari.* Spartian. Hadr. 2 § 4 in Moesia *a* mathematico *quodam de futuro imperio id dicitur comperisse quod a patrono magno Aelio Hadriano peritia caelestium callente praedictum esse compererat.* id. Helius 3 §§ 8 9. 4 Hadrian a master of astrology. id. Sever. 2 § 8 *in quadam civitate Africana, cum sollicitus* mathematicum *consuluisset positaque hora ingentia vidisset astrologus, dixit ei 'tuam non alienam pone genituram.'* § 9 *cumque Severus iurasset suam esse, omnia ei dixit quae postea facta sunt.* 3 § 9 *cum amissa uxore aliam vellet ducere, genituras sponsarum requirebat, ipse quoque matheseos peritissimus, et cum audisset esse in Syria quandam quae id genituras haberet ut regi iungeretur, eandem uxorem petit.* Philo earnestly opposes (Ewald VI³ 265) 'the devotees of what was then generally called Chaldean wisdom or astrology and divination, as in those days it spread irresistibly from central Asia through Egypt and all Roman lands. Against this *genethlialogy*, as he also calls it, he argues esp. de prov. I p. 36 seq. Aucher, also I 464. II 442. 602 M. cf. *ἡ γένεσις* Clem. hom. IV 12. XIV 3—12. XX 21. It is the same philosophical religion which the Hermes books revere as holy, and which the later Arabs call that of the Ssâbians. cf. *Shahrastâni's* elmilal p. 203 seq. Cureton and Chwolson's Ssabier IV 4 seq. 25. 403.' Augustine (conf. IV c. 3) at one time consulted astrologers, but was cured by a physician, who had studied astrology as a means of living. id. de doctr. chr. II § 32 *neque illi ab hoc genere perniciosae superstitionis segregandi sunt, qui* genethliaci propter natalium dierum considerationes, nunc autem vulgo mathematici vocantur. *nam et ipsi quamvis veram stellarum positionem, cum quisque nascitur, consectentur et aliquando etiam pervestigent; tamen quod inde conantur vel actiones nostras vel actionum eventa praedicere, nimis errant et vendunt imperitis hominibus miserabilem servitutem, nam quisque liber ad huiusmodi mathematicum cum ingressus fuerit, dat pecuniam ut servus inde exeat* [cf. Aug. tract. in Ioann. VIII § 11] *aut Martis aut Veneris vel potius omnium siderum...est certus motus illorum...quem motum notare, cum quisque nascitur, quomodo se habeat, facile est per eorum inventas conscriptasque regulas.* ib. §§ 33—34 (twins cf. Pers. VI 18 19 *geminos, horoscope, varo | producis genio*). 46. id. de gen. ad litt. II § 35 *de fatis autem siderum qualeslibet eorum argutias et quasi de mathesi documentorum experimenta, quae illi ἀποτελέσματα vocant, omnino a nostrae fidei sanitate respuamus: talibus enim disputationibus etiam orandi causas nobis auferre conantur et impia perversitate in malis factis, quae rectissime reprehenduntur, ingerunt accusandum potius Deum auctorem siderum quam hominem scelerum.* ib. §§ 36 (twins) 37. id. tract. in Io. VIII §§ 10 11. Amm. XXVIII 4 § 24 *multi apud eos negantes esse superas potestates in caelo,* nec in publicum prodeunt nec prandent nec lavari arbitrantur se cautius posse, antequam ephemeride scrupulose sciscitata didicerint, ubi sit verbi gratia signum Mercurii, vel quotam cancri sideris partem polum discurrens obtineat luna. Sext. Empir. bk v. Hdt. II 82. DS. II 31. Sen. n. q. II 32 §§ 6 7. VII 28 § 1. ep. 88 § 14. Aug. de gen. ad litt. XII § 46 some youths on a journey played the astrologer to their host, though they did not know even *utrum duodecim signa dicerentur.* Finding him a ready dupe, when he asked them of his son's safety, who had been long expected, they answered, that he would arrive that very day; and before

they left the house, he appeared. Tert. apol. 35 fin. with Herald and Oehler. Amm. XXIX 2 §§ 27 28 Lind. Iul. Paulli sent. V 21. Censorin. 14 § 10. 18 § 7. Firmicus Maternus math. Hermippus sive de astrologia libri II ed. Bloch. Haun. 1830 (by a Christian). [Lucian] de astrologia. Camerarii astrologica Norimb. 1532 4to. Salmasius de annis climactericis et antiqua astrologia L. B. 1648. Pauly Encyklop. IV 1395—6. 1418—20 (Roman legislation). 1637—43. Rein Criminalrecht 903—910. Ramsay in dict. ant. astrologia. Marquardt IV 100—2. Friedländer I⁴ 124—6. 345—350. Forbiger Rom II 205—8. 230—1. The word *mathematicus* Tac. XII 52. h. II 62. 78. Ambr. hexaëm. IV §§ 14. 18. V § 24.

GENESIS VI 578—9 *si prurit frictus ocelli | angulus, inspecta* genesi *collyria poscit.* Suet. Dom. 10 Domitian put to death Mettius Pompusianus, *quod habere imperatoriam* genesim *vulgo ferebatur.* Eust. hexaëm. 6 5. Galen says XIV 604 K de praenotione 1 the rich only care for astronomy and divination ὅσον εἰς τὸ προγνῶναι τίνων κληρονομήσουσι. Luc. dial. mort. 11 1 (Friedländer). Astrology was the aristocratic key to the secrets of the future; it is recorded of Augustus, Livia, Tiberius, Caligula, the younger Agrippina, Otho, Vespasian, Domitian and Hadrian that they had recourse to it (evidence in Marquardt IV 102). Censorin. 13 § 1. 14 § 12.

248 249 TARDAS COLUS III 27 n. IX 135—6. X 252. XII 65 n. seq.

249 EXSPECTARE COLUS Ter. ad. 107—110 *et tu illum tuom, si esses homo, | sineres nunc facere, dum per aetatem licet, | potius quam, ubi te* expectatum *eiecisset foras, | alieniore aetate post faceret tamen.* ib. 874 *illum ut vivat optant, meam autem mortem* expectant *scilicet.* Cic. parad. § 43 *sin autem propter aviditatem pecuniae nullum quaestum turpem putas, cum isti ordini ne honestus quidem possit esse ullus; si cotidie fraudas decipis poscis pacisceris aufers eripis, si socios spolias, aerarium expilas,* si testamenta amicorum ne expectas quidem *atque ipse supponis, haec utrum abundantis an egentis signa sunt?* Sen. ben. V 17 § 3 *vide quam ingrata sit iuventus.* quis non patri suo supremum diem, ut innocens sit, optat? ut moderatus, expectat? *ut pius, cogitat?* Quintil. IX 3 § 68 *cum Proculeius quereretur de filio, quod is mortem suam* expectaret [*longed for*], *et ille dixisset, se vero non* expectare: '*immo*' *inquit* '*rogo* expectes' [I beg you *to wait for it*, not to hasten it]. Ruhnken on Rutil. Lup. I § 5. Cic. de imp. Cn. Pomp. § 12.

COLUS Stat. Th. III 241

242 *sic fata mihi* nigraeque sororum | *iuravere* colus. VIII 11—13 *quin comminus ipsa | fatorum deprensa* colus *visoque paventes | augure tunc demum* rumpebant stamina Parcae.

250 IAM NUNC even now.

OBSTAS ET VOTA MORARIS III 42. Cic. Rosc. Am. § 68 motives of parricide; the charge incredible, *nisi turpis adulescentia, nisi omnibus flagitiis vita inquinata, nisi sumptus effusi cum probro atque dedecore.* cf. Sen. ep. 119 § 6 *utrum mavis habere multum an satis? qui multum habet, plus cupit. quod est argumentum nondum illum satis habere: qui satis habet, consecutus est, quod numquam divitiis contingit, finem: an has ideo non putas esse divitias,... quia propter illas* nulli venenum filius, nulli uxor inpegit? Hor. S. II 1 53—6 *Scaevae* vivacem *crede nepoti |* matrem; *nil faciet sceleris pia dextera: mirum | ut neque calce lupus quemquam neque dente petit bos: | sed mala* tollet anum vitiato melle cicuta. Vell. II 67 § 2 *id tamen notandum est, fuisse in proscriptos uxorum fidem summam, libertorum mediam, servorum aliquam,* filiorum nullam: **adeo difficilis est hominibus utcumque conceptae spei mora.**

Sen. rem. fort. 13 § 6 'filium amisi.' *si pium, nihil est iam, quod illi metuas: in tuto est. si impium,* tuorum numeratorem annorum, tuae stimulum senectutis *extulisti, perdidisti forsitan, qui te perditum optabat.* Stat. s. III 3 14 15 *si cui corde nefas tacitum fessique* senectus | longa patris. anth. Pal. XII 231 4 *φεῦ μοίρης τε κακῆς καὶ πατρὸς ἀθανάτου.* Arr. Epikt. II 7 § 9 what leads us to frequent divinations? Cowardice, fear of consequences. Hence we flatter the seers. *Κληρονομήσω, κύριε, τὸν πατέρα; Ἴδωμεν· ἐπεκθυσώμεθα. ναί, κύριε, ὡς ᾗ τύχῃ θέλει. ἐπὰν εἴπῃ 'κληρονομήσεις,' ὡς παρ' αὐτοῦ τὴν κληρονομίαν εἰληφότες εὐχαριστοῦμεν αὐτῷ.* VOTA MORARIS Ov. m. VIII 71 *solus mea* vota moratur. It is a marvel if a son laments his father's death Stat. s. III 3 20 21 celeres genitoris filius annos— | *mira fides!*—pigrasque putat properasse sorores. cf. ib. 136—7. Your father, Etruscus (Mart. VII 40 6—8) *prope ter senas vixit Olympiadas.* | *sed* festinatis raptum tibi credidit annis, | *aspexit lacrimas quisquis, Etrusce, tuas.*

251 IUVENEM your son 235.

CERVINA Hesiod. in Plut. defect. orac. 11 p. 415d *ἔννεά τοι ζώει γενεὰς λακέρυζα κορώνη | ἀνδρῶν ἡβώντων· ἔλαφος δέ τε τετρακόρωνος· | τρεῖς δ' ἐλάφους ὁ κόραξ γηράσκεται.* Aristot. h. a. VI 29 § 4 'it is commonly, but erroneously, supposed that this animal is long-lived; neither the conception nor the growth of the fawns accords with such a supposition.' Verg. ecl. 7 30 vivacis *cornua* cervi. Ov. m. III 194 same words; id. medicam. form. 59. Plin. VIII § 119 stags confessedly live to a great age, some having been taken bearing golden chains, which Alexander the Great had put on them. id. VII § 153. Oppian venat. II 291. Cic. Tusc. III § 69 Davies. Sen. Oed. 751. Browne vulgar errors III 9. Sil. XIII 126.

252 ARCHIGENEN VI 235—6 *corpore sano* | *advocat* Archigenen *onerosaque pallia iactat.* XIII 98 n. Greenhill in dict. biogr. 'He was the most celebrated of the sect of the *Eclectici* (dict. ant. s. v.)...a native of Apamea in Syria; he practised at Rome in the time of Trajan, A.D. 98—117.' He wrote *πολλὰ ἰατρικά τε καὶ φυσικά* and lived to the age of 63 Suid. s. v. J. C. F. Harless analecta hist. crit. de Archigene medico Bamberg 1816 4to.

EME QUOD MITHRIDATES COMPOSUIT VI 659—661 *at nunc res agitur* tenui pulmone rubetae; | *sed tamen et ferro,* si praegustabit Atrides (*the husband*) | Pontica ter victi cautus medicamina regis. X 273 n. Mart. V 76 1 2 profecit poto Mithridates saepe veneno, | *toxica ne possent saeva nocere sibi.* Plin. XXIII § 149. XXV §§ 5—7. 62—3. XXIX § 24. Gell. XVII 16. The composition of the *antidotum Mithridaticum* is variously given. Galen de antid. II. Cels. V 23 § 3. Paul. Aeg. V 27. Many authorities in Sprengel-Rosenbaum Gesch. der Arzneikunde 1[4] 590—2. Seren. Sammon. 1069—76 antidotus *vero multis* Mithridatia *fertur* | *consociata modis, sed Magnus scrinia regis* | *cum raperet victor, vilem deprendit in illis* | *synthesin, et vulgata satis* medicamina *risit.* | *bis denum rutae folium, salis et breve granum* | *iuglandesque duas, totidem cum corpore (?) ficus:* | *haec oriente die parco conspersa Lyaeo* | *sumebat, metuens deterat quae pocula matri.* With the last words cf. Sall. h. II 45 D *set* Mithridates *extrema pueritia regnum ingressus* matre sua veneno interfecta. On poisoning of parents see Varro sexagesi in Non. p. 407 8 (fr. 496 Bücheler) *nunc quis patrem decem annorum natus non modo aufert sed tollit—nisi* veneno? Caligula (Suet. 38) *cum iam et ab ignotis inter familiares et a parentibus inter liberos palam heres nuncuparetur, derisores vocabat, quod post nuncupationem vivere perseverarent, et multis* venenatas matteas

misit. Vitellius (Suet. 6) was said to have killed his son, charging him with intending to poison him. Quintil. VII 2 § 17 as a topic familiar to learners this controversy '*abdicatus medicinae studuit. cum pater eius aegrotaret, desperantibus de eo ceteris medicis adhibitus sanaturum se dixit, si is potionem a se datam bibisset. pater acceptae potionis epota parte dixit* venenum *sibi datum, filius quod relicum erat exhausit: pater decessit, ille parricidii reus est.*' § 18 *manifestum, quis potionem dederit: quae si veneni fuit, nulla quaestio de auctore, tamen an venenum fuerit, ex argumentis a persona ductis colligetur.*

253 COMPOSUIT Plin. XXIX § 24 Mithridatium antidotum *ex rebus liiii* componitur. XXIII § 149 *in sanctuariis Mithridatis maximi regis devicti Cn. Pompeius invenit in peculiari commentario ipsius manu* compositionem antidoti *e duabus nucibus siccis, item ficis totidem et rutae foliis xx simul tritis, addito salis grano; ei qui hoc ieiunus sumat nullum venenum nociturum illo die.* 255 PATER ET REX Pharnaces, son of Mithridates, rose against his father Liv. perioch. CII *ab eo Mithridates obsessus in regia cum veneno sumpto parum profecisset ad mortem, a milite Gallo nomine Bitoco, a quo ut adiuvaret se petierat, interfectus est.* DCass. XXXVII 13. 'Both a father and a king, if they would live secure, must use antidotes against poison. Mithridates, as both one and the other, needed them more than others.' cf. HSt. ἀλεξιφάρμακον. G. C. Lewis politics II 74. 76. 167.

256—302 It is a more engaging spectacle to watch the adventures of a man in pursuit of wealth than any theatre can offer. The hazardous balancings of the rope-dancer cannot compare with the risks of the merchant (256—274). Now more than half mankind live on shipboard; and all for the chance of bringing back full money-bags. If Orestes and Aiax were mad in one way, surely they are not less mad in another, who will brave sea and storm, rather than delay their ship a single day (275—302). 256 MONSTRO X 363 n.

257 PRAETORIS who now provided for the entertainment of the people by shows and games, a duty which under the republic devolved on the curule aedile VIII 194 n. X 36 n. XI 194 n. cf. VI 67—69. PULPITA III 174. VII 93. Plin. XXXVI § 120. Plin. ep. IV 25 § 4 *inde ista* ludibria scena et pulpito digna. anth. Pal. X 72 Boiss. σκηνὴ πᾶς ὁ βίος καὶ παίγνιον· ἢ μάθε παίζειν, | τὴν σπουδὴν μεταθείς, ἢ φέρε τὰς ὀδύνας. Stob. fl. CVI 14. LAUTI I 67 n. Holyday 'the brave praetor's shows.'

258 QUANTO CAPITIS DISCRIMINE CONSTENT VI 365 *non umquam reputant,* quanti sibi gaudia constent. It is our word *cost, n* before *s* only lengthening the preceding vowel Sil. II 542 hac mercede *Fides* constet. Tert. apol. 25 prope fin. *victoriae..eversis..urbibus* constant. Symm. pro Synesio 2 quanta diligentia *mihi* constet *singulorum familiaritas.* Mart. VI 88 3 *quanti.* Sen. ben. II 1 § 4 *carius.* Mart. I praef. *vilius.* so Veget. I 28 fin.

259 ARCA X 25 n. XI 26 n. XIII 74. Sen. ben. IV 6 § 1.

260 FISCUS IV 55 n. [Ascon.] in Verr. act. I § 22 p. 135 Or. fisci, *fiscinae, fiscellae, spartea sunt utensilia ad maioris summae pecunias capiendas. unde, quia maior est summa pecuniae publicae quam privatae, ut pro censu privato, aerarium dicitur pro loculis et arca thesauri, pro saccello* fiscus. *unde* fiscus pecunia publica *et* confiscare *dici solet.* Sen. ben. VII 6 § 3. Here private treasures, as Phaedr. II 72 *unus* [mulus] *ferebat* fiscos cum pecunia. cf. Forcellini. Sen. ep. 119 § 5 '*inani me*' *inquis* '*lance muneras. quid est istud? ego*

iam paraveram fiscos. *circumspiciebam,* in quod me mare negotiaturus inmitterem, *quod publicum agitarem, quas accerserem merces.*' id. ir. III 33 § 2. AD VIGILEM PONENDI CASTORA NUMMI in the temple of Castor, as in a place of security, money was deposited in Cicero's time p. Quint. § 17 *nisi ad* Castoris *quaesisses quantum solveretur.* as generally in temples, e. g. in Delos Nep. III 3 § 1 comm. in the temple of Gortynian Diana id. XXIII 9 §.3 comm. schol. Thuc. VI 20 § 4 ἔθος γὰρ τοῖς παλαιοῖς τὰ κοινὰ χρήματα ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς ταμιεύειν. Graev. on Cic. Att. V 21. esp. that of Saturn Plut. Poplic. 12 § 3. qu. Rom. 42. Macr. I 8 § 3. Hermann gottesd. Alterth. § 9 5. Plaut. Bacch. 306—313. in that of Pax, burnt down A.D. 191 Hdn. I 14 § 3 ἕκαστος δὲ ἃ εἶχεν ἐκεῖσε ἐθησαυρίζετο. ἀλλὰ τὸ πῦρ ἐκείνης νυκτὸς πολλοὺς ἐκ πλουσίων πένητας ἐποίησεν. The temple of Castor was on the S.W. side of the forum Cic. n. d. III § 13 *nonne ab A. Postumio* aedem Castori *et Polluci* in foro dedicatam ... *vides?* near the temple of Vesta (Mart. I 70 3) and the fount of Iuturna Ov. f. I 705—8. Becker röm. Alt. I 298—9. Burn Rome and the Campagna 100. On the dignity of the temple Cic. Verr. I § 129. Though common to the twins, it was commonly named Castor's; hence the complaint of Bibulus, eclipsed by Caesar his colleague in the aedileship (as afterwards in the consulship) Suet. Caes. 10 *evenisse sibi quod Polluci: ut enim geminis fratribus aedes in foro constituta tantum* Castoris *vocaretur, ita suam Caesarisque munificentiam unius Caesaris dici.* cf. DCass. XXXVII 8 § 2. *Castor vigil,* because a guard kept watch in the temple. Tert. apol. 29 Hav. *iam utique suas* primo statuas et imagines et aedes tuerentur, *quae, opinor,* Caesarum milites excubiis suis salva praestant. id. cor. 11. Hirschfeld Verwaltungsgesch. I 4.

261 262 MARS ULTOR GALEAM PERDIDIT on sacrilege XII 129 n. XIII 147 —153 n. Cic. Verr. I §§ 49—51. Plut. Is. et Osir. 71 it is very well said in the philosophers' schools, that they who do not learn rightly to understand names, abuse the things also. so those Greeks who have never learnt nor been used to call likenesses in brass or picture or stone images and honours of gods, but gods, and then dare to say, that *Athene was stript by Lachares, Apollo with golden locks shorn by Dionysios,* Capitoline Iuppiter burnt in the civil war. Lucian Timon 9 Zeus confesses his fear of the sacrilegious πολλοὶ γὰρ οὗτοι καὶ δυσφύλακτοι καὶ οὐδ' ὀλίγον καταμύσαι ἡμῖν ἐφιᾶσι. The temple of Mars Ultor was dedicated by Augustus B.C. 2 in his forum. Suet. Aug. 29 *extruxit .... forum cum* aede Martis Ultoris ... *aedem Marti bello Philippensi pro ultione paterna suscepto voverat.* Ov. f. V 551—598. Becker röm. Alt. I 370—2. Preller röm. Mythol.[1] 325—6. Burn Rome and the Campagna 130—5, who gives an engraving of three Corinthian columns on the left-hand side of the Via Bonella, which are believed to be remains of this temple. Caligula after executing Lepidus sent three swords to Mars Ultor DCass. LIX 22 § 7. A.D. 54 Tac. XIII 8 Nero's senate decree *effigiem ... eius pari magnitudine ac* Martis Ultoris *eodem in templo.* The sword of divus Iulius there preserved Suet. Vit. 8. No other writer mentions the robbery here spoken of: it seems to have alarmed capitalists, so that they again committed their hoards to Castor's temple as more secure. Rein Criminalr. 691—5 esp. of the *lex Iulia peculatus;* passages in which Quintilian (III 6 §§ 33. 38. 41. VII 3 §§ 10. 24 cet.) discusses whether theft of private treasure from a temple is *sacrilegium* or *furtum.*

GALEAM PERDIDIT XII 129 n. XIII 102 n. 147 n. 152 n. The

avenger lost even his defensive armour. cf. the rebuke to the same father of Rome for his neglect II 129—132 *traditur ecce viro clarus genere atque opibus vir:* | nec galeam quassas, *nec terram cuspide pulsas,* | *nec quereris patri?* vade ergo et cede severi | iugeribus campi, quem neglegis! Just so here he has to resign the custody of treasure to the more alert Castor. Liv. XXV 3 § 2 speaking of the spoils of Syracuse B. C. 212 *inde primum initium mirandi Graecarum artium opera* licentiaeque huic sacra profanaque omnia vulgo spoliandi *factum est,* quae postremo in Romanos deos, templum id ipsum primum, quod a Marcello eximie ornatum est, vertit. § 3 *visebantur enim ab externis ad portam Capenam dedicata a M. Marcello templa propter excellentia eius generis ornamenta,* quorum perexigua pars comparet. Mart. VI 72 a Priapus stolen. anth. Pal. XI 174—7 various thefts of gods; one by whom the thief was to swear, a Hermes guard of a gymnasium, a Phoebus *τὸν τῶν κλεπτόντων μανύτορα.* XVI 238. A soldier murdered for jesting at the burning of Fortune's temple Small books on great subjects XIX 219. epist. ad Diognet. 2 § 6 *διὰ τοῦτο μισεῖτε Χριστιανούς, ὅτι τούτους οὐχ ἡγοῦνται θεούς.* § 7 *ὑμεῖς γὰρ αἰνεῖν νομίζοντες . . . οὐ πολὺ πλέον αὐτῶν καταφρονεῖτε; οὐ πολὺ μᾶλλον αὐτοὺς χλευάζετε καὶ ὑβρίζετε, τοὺς μὲν λιθίνους καὶ ὀστρακίνους σέβοντες ἀφυλάκτους, τοὺς δὲ ἀργυρέους καὶ χρυσοῦς ἐγκλείοντες ταῖς νυξὶ καὶ ταῖς ἡμέραις φύλακας παρακαθιστάντες, ἵνα μὴ κλαπῶσιν;* Cypr. ad Demetrian. 14 *vel si quid dis tuis numinis et potestatis est,* ipsi in ultionem suam surgant, ipsi se sua maiestate defendant. *at quid praestare colentibus possunt* qui se de non colentibus vindicare non possunt? *nam si eo qui vindicatur pluris est ille qui vindicat, tu dis tuis maior es. si ergo his quos colis maior es, non tu eos colere, sed ab illis coli debes. sic illos laesos ultio vestra defendit, quomodo et* clausos ne pereant tutela vestra custodit. *pudeat te eos colere quos ipse defendis, pudeat* tutelam de iis sperare quos tu tueris. Arn. VI 20 *si apertum vobis et liquidum est in signorum visceribus deos vivere atque habitare caelites,* cur eos sub validissimis clavibus ingentibusque sub claustris, sub repagulis, pessulis *aliisque huiusmodi rebus* custoditis, conservatis atque habetis inclusos, ac ne forte fur aliquis aut nocturnus inrepat latro, aedituis mille protegitis atque excubitoribus mille? cet. Zosimus V 38 §§ 6—9 vengeance on Serena, who had stolen Rhea's necklace; apparitions by day and night; the neck, which had worn the decoration of the goddess, given to the halter; ib. §§ 10—12 Stilicho's robbery of the golden plates from the doors of the Capitol.

262 seq. III 39 40. Hor. ep. II 1 197—8 spectaret populum ludis intentius ipsis, | ut sibi praebentem nimio spectacula plura. Obbar ib. I 17 29. id. sat. II 8 79 *nullis his mallem ludos spectasse,* 'as good as a play.' Ov. Pont. IV 3 49 ludit in humanis divina potentia rebus. Sen. ep. 80 § 7 *hic* vitae humanae mimus, *qui nobis partes, quas male agamus, adsignat.* id. cons. Polyb. 16=35 § 2 *Fortuna inpotens, quales* ex humanis malis tibi ipsa ludos facis! Tac. ann. III 18 *mihi, quanto plura recentium seu veterum revolvo, tanto magis* ludibria rerum mortalium cunctis in negotiis *obversantur.* Lucian Nigrin. 20 *μαρτυρουμένης τῆς Τύχης παίζειν τὰ τῶν ἀνθρώπων πράγματα.* Philostr. Apoll. IV 36 § 2 'the emperor comes forward on the Roman stage, and lives with gladiators,

and himself plays the gladiator, and stabs his man." Apollonius then, interrupting, asked, 'Think you then, my friend, that to intelligent men there is any spectacle greater, than to see an emperor acting a shameless part? Plato says that man is *θεοῦ παίγνιον*, but if an emperor makes himself man's toy, and sacrifices his self-respect to the mob, what thoughts will not such an one occasion in the philosopher?' Plin. ep. IV 11 § 2. FLORAE VI 249 250 *dignissima prorsus* | Florali *matrona tuba. Floralia*, April 28—May 3, celebrated with great licence Ov. f. V 183—378 esp. 348—355, scaena levis *decet haec: non est, mihi credite, non est* | *illa cothurnatas inter habenda deas.* | *turba quidem cur hos celebret* meretricia *ludos,* | *non ex difficili causa petita subest.* | non est de tetricis, non est de magna professis: | *volt sua plebeio sacra patere choro.* | *et monet aetatis specie, dum floreat, uti:* | *contemnunt spinam, cum cecidere rosae.* Mart. I praef. who tells the well-known anecdote of Cato and the naked *mimae* cf. ib. 36 8 9. VM. II 10 § 8. Sen. ep. 97 § 8. Tert. spect. 17. Minuc. 25 § 8 *Acca Larentia et* Flora *meretrices propudiosae.* Arn. III 23 Flora *illa genetrix et sancta* obscenitate ludorum *bene curat ut arva florescant.* VII 33 *existimatne tractari se honorifice* Flora, si suis in ludis flagitiosas conspexerit res agi et migratum ab lupanaribus in theatra? Cypr. quod idola di non sint 4. Lact. I 20 §§ 6—10. Aug. c. D. II 27. Voss. de orig. idol. I 12. Preller röm. Mythol.[1] 380—2. Marquardt IV 324.

263 CERERIS the *Cerealia*, April 12—19 were *circenses.* Tac. XV 53. DCass. XLVII 40 § 6 (gladiatorial by way of exception). Ov. f. IV 393—620, e.g. 619 620 *alba decent Cererem: vestis Cerealibus albas* | *sumite; nunc pulli velleris usus abest.* cf. V 355. Marquardt IV 308. LICET RELINQUAS I 162 n. CYBELES the *Megalesia* XI 193 n. B.C. 191 Liv. XXXVI 36 §§ 3 4 *aedes matris magnae Idaeae dedicata est .... ludique ob dedicationem eius facti, quos primos* scaenicos *fuisse Antias Valerius est auctor,* Megalesia *appellatos.* These games were celebrated April 4—10 Marquardt IV 448—9. Ritschl parerga 294—5. Ov. f. IV 179—372 esp. (after a description of the procession of the Galli) 187—8 scaena *sonat ludique vocant. spectate, Quirites,* | *et fora Marte suo litigiosa vacent.* These games opened the door to much fanaticism and to the riot of a carnival.

CYBELES AULAEA VI 67—69 *quotiens* aulaea *recondita cessant* | *et vacuo clusoque sonant fora sola theatro* | *atque a plebeis longe* Megalesia. Apul. met. I 8 aulaeum tragicum *dimoveto et siparium scaenicum complicato.* Phaedr. V 7 23 aulaeo *misso.* Hor. ep. II 1 189. a. p. 154. Tert. apol. 48. Amm. XVI 12 § 57. XXVI 6 § 15. XXVIII 6 § 29.

RELINQUAS VI 86 87 *plorantes improba natos,* | utque magis stupeas, ludos Paridemque reliquit.

265 IACTATA PETAURO CORPORA *πέταυρον* (? from the Aeolic form of *μετέωρος*) a roost HSt. s. v. Theokr. 13 13 schol. Here it is a springing-board or like acrobatic apparatus (e.g. *trapeze*); in Manil. perhaps a wheel hanging loose in the air, seated on which two jugglers kept the wheel in motion, alternately rising and falling; if either were thrown off he must leap through flames and burning hoops. Manil. V 439—443 *corpora quae valido saliunt excussa petauro* | *alternosque cient motus, elatus et ille* | *nunc iacet atque huius casu suspenditur ille* | *membraque per flammas orbesque emissa flagrantes* | *molliter ut liquidis per humum ponuntur in undis.* Lucil. fr. 100 M *sicut mechanici* cum alto exiluere petauro. Mart. XI 21 8 *rota transmisso totiens inpacta*

petauro. id. II 86 7 8 *per graciles vias* petauri | *invitum iubeas subire Ladan.* in Petron. 53 a juggler is ordered to dance to music, circulos deinde ardentes transilire *et dentibus amphoram sustinere.* id. fr. 15 Bücheler petauro*que iubente modo superior.* id. 47 *ego putabam* petauristarios *intrasse et porcos, sicut in circulis mos est, portenta aliqua facturos.* ib. 60 *repente lacunaria sonare coeperunt totumque triclinium intremuit. consternatus ego exsurrexi et timui, ne* per tectum petauristarius aliquis descenderet. Non. p. 56 'petauristae' . . . *qui saltibus vel schemis levioribus moverentur* . . . . Varro epist. ad Caes. *Nicona* petauristen. id. de vita pop. Rom. lib. II *Germani* petauristae. Claud. cons. Mall. 320—330 various feats. Manetho IV 277—8 ὀχλοχαρεῖς, φιλόμοχθα θεατρομανοῦντας, ἴχνεσσιν | ἀλθροβάτας, πηκτοῖσι πεταυριστῆρας ἐν ἄκροις. id. VI=III 442—4 ἄχθεα θαυματὰ χερσὶ καὶ ὤμοισιν φορέοντας, | ἱπταμένους γυίοις ἐναλίγκιον ὀρνίθεσσιν, | πιλναμένους τε νέφεσσιν ἐπ' ἠνεμόεντι πετεύρῳ. Some such feat must have been attempted by the juggler in Suet. Ner. 12 Icarus *primo statim conatu iuxta cubiculum eius decidit ipsumque cruore respersit.* Phot. lex. πέταυρα. τίγνα· πέτευρον· πᾶν τὸ μακρὸν καὶ ὑπόπλατυ καὶ μετέωρον ξύλον. Ἀριστοφάνης ἐν τῷ ε (i. e. written with ε by A.). Pauly Real-Encyc. s. v. Stob. fl. 29 75 (II 10 30).

266 QUI SOLET RECTUM DESCENDERE FUNEM 272 n.

267 CORYCIA PUPPE Korykus a town, promontory and cave in Cilicia. The town (*Khorghos*) was of no importance under the first emperors; it was unknown to Strabo. Afterwards however it became a great place of trade, whence it is called *the city of Hermes* Opp. hal. III 208—9 Ἑρμείαο πόλιν, ναυσίκλυτον ἄστυ | Κωρύκιον. Twenty stadia north of the town was the Korykian cave, a deep valley enclosed by high rocks, where the best saffron grew 269 sacci olentis. Ap. Rh. III 855. Sall. h. I 80 Corycum *urbem inclutam specu atque nemore,* in quo crocum gignitur. Lucr. II 416 *cum scaena* croco Cilici *perfusa recens est;* in this way vast quantities would be consumed. Luc. IX 807. Strabo p. 670—1. Curt. III 4 (10) § 10. Hor. s. II 4 68 Corycio*que* croco *sparsum stetit.* Ov. Ib. 198. f. I 76 *spica Cilissa.* Verg. Ciris 317. cf. culex 401. Plin. XXI § 31 speaking of saffron *prima nobilitas Cilicio* et ibi in Coryco monte. Stat. s. II 1 160. 6 87. III 3 34. V 1 214. Mart. spect. 3 8. III 65 2. IX 38 5. Solin. 38 § 6. For the abl. without *in* Kiaer cites I 136. V 138. X 156. 213. XI 82. XIII 41. 69.

268 CORO X 180. Sen. trag. ind. Luc. II 617 *violentus.* id. V 599 *movens aestus.* Sen. n. q. V 16 § 5 cori *violenta vis est.* Plin. h. n. II § 119 *ab occasu solstitiali* corus (i. e. N. W. W.). Ital. *Maestro.*

269 PERDITUS reckless III 73 *audacia* perdita. V 129 130 *quis vestrum temerarius usque adeo, tam* | perditus?

SACCI OLENTIS bag of saffron.

270 GAUDES ADVEXISSE IX 84 *spargere* gaudes. XII 81 82. Krebs-Allgayer. Plin. IX § 12. XV § 4. XXI §§ 34. 47.

ANTIQUAE CRETAE Luc. III 184—5 *iam dilecta Iovi centenis venit in arma* | Creta vetus *populis,* 'ancient,' i. e. famed in ancient legend.

271 PASSUM made of grapes *spread* out in the sun to dry, raisin wine. known to Plaut. Ps. 741. Stat. s. IV 9 38 *vel* passum *psythiis suis recoctum.* Mart. XIII 106 'passum' *Gnosia Minoae genuit vindemia Cretae* | *hoc tibi, quod mulsum pauperis esse solet.* Ath. 440e. Process of manufacture in Colum. XII 39. Plin. XIV §§ 81—2. Pallad. XI 19.

MUNICIPES IOVIS LAGONAS IV 33. Aristoph. Ach. 333 ὁ λάρκος δημότης ὅς' ἔστ' ἐμός. Mart. X 87 10 Cadmi municipes

237 CIRCUMSCRIBERE XV 135—6 n. 238 AMOR (*tantus*) QUANTUS X 14 n. cf. I 15 n. 239 DECIORUM VIII 254 n. 240 SI GRAECIA VERA X 174 n.

MENOECEUS Apollod. III 6 7 § 7 οὗτος οὖν [Tiresias] Θηβαίοις μαντευόμενος εἶπε νικήσειν, ἐὰν Μενοικεὺς ὁ Κρέοντος Ἄρει σφάγιον αὐτὸν ἐπιδιδῷ· τοῦτο ἀκούσας Μενοικεὺς ὁ Κρέοντος ἑαυτὸν πρὸ τῶν πυλῶν ἔσφαξε. The legend belongs to the story of the Seven against Thebes Stat. Th. X 612 seq. 756 seq. Eur. Ph. 911 seq. Cic. Tusc. I § 116. Nonn. XXIII 72. His tomb was shewn to Paus. IX 25 § 1. On patriotic devotions see VIII 257 n.

241 QUORUM *Thebanorum*, virtually contained in *Thebas*. Cic. Brut. § 112 *senatus* supplied from *senatoria*. Vell. II 15 § 2 Burm. Italia...quorum. cf. id. I 4 § 2 Ruhnken. Suet. Cal. 51 Burm. *audita rebellione* Germaniae...*si victores* [*Germani*]...*occuparent*. Caes. b. g. I 40 § 5. IV 2 § 2. Nep. VII 11 § 3 Thebas...eorum. XIII 2 § 1 Staveren. Corte exc. 8 on Sall. Catil. Cic. finn. V § 16 Madvig. Liv. II 53 § 1 Veiens *bellum exortum*, quibus *Sabini arma coniunxerant*. XXI 7 § 2 Fabri. 20 § 1 Fabri. XXVIII 19 § 1. XLII 47 § 7. So in Greek: Eur. Or. 1134—5 Ἑλλάδος...ὤν. id. Hek. 22 Porson. Bacchae 959 Elmsley. Thuc. VI 80 § 1 Krüger. 94 § 1. DS. XII 82 § 7 Καρχηδόνα... αὐτῶν. [Plat.] Alc. I 126^{b} πόλις...αὐτοῖς. Heind. on Theaet. 168^{a}. St Matt. 4 23. Hermann Viger n. 44 713. Hemst. on Lucian Nigrin. 1 pr. id. Timon 9. Burm. on Ov. m. IV 668. Corte and Schäfer on Plin. ep. I 10 § 10. Kühner gr. Gr. II^{2} 49. Matthiä § 435. Krüger on Dionys. p. 32. Ramshorn p. 697. Kritz on Sall. Catil. 39 § 3 p. 183. Munro on Lucr. IV 934. Minuc. 24 § 2 *Romana...quorum*.

241 242 LEGIONES DENTIBUS ANGUIS CUM CLIPEIS NASCUNTUR Ov. m. III 104—110 *ut presso* sulcum *patefecit aratro*, | *spargit humi iussos, mortalia semina*, dentes. | *inde* (*fide maius*) *glaebae coepere moveri*, | *primaque de* sulcis *acies apparuit hastae* | ...*surgitque seges* clipeata *virorum*. Nonn. IV 421—464.

243 TUBICEN I 169 n. 244 ERGO since your love of money is so ardent 238. 245 seq. Sen. de ira I 7 § 2 *facilius est excludere perniciosa quam regere, et non admittere quam admissa moderari. nam cum se in possessione posuerunt, potentiora rectore sunt nec recidi se minuive patiuntur*....§ 4 *quarumdam rerum initia in nostra potestate sunt, ulteriora nos vi sua rapiunt nec regressum relinquunt* cet. cf. c. 8. II 31 § 6. id. ep. 85 § 8 *quemadmodum rationi nullum animal obtemperat, non ferum, non domesticum et mite. natura enim illorum est surda suadenti: sic non sequuntur, non audiunt affectus, quantulicumque sunt.* tigres leonesque numquam feritatem exuunt, aliquando submittunt, *et cum minime exspectaveris, exasperatur* torvitas mitigata. numquam bona fide vitia mansuescunt cet. Aristoph. ran. 1431—2 μάλιστα μὲν λέοντα μὴ 'ν πόλει τρέφειν, | ἢν δ' ἐκτραφῇ τις, τοῖς τρόποις ὑπηρετεῖν (cf. Plut. Alcib. 16). Theokr. 5 35—38. Alkiphr. III 24 § 1. Luc. IV 237—242 ending *fervet et a* trepido *vix abstinet ira* magistro. Stat. Ach. II 184—189. DCass. LX 13 § 4 of Claudius λέοντα δεδιδαγμένον ἀνθρώπους ἐσθίειν καὶ πάνυ γε διὰ τοῦτο τῷ πλήθει ἀρέσκοντα ἀποκτείνας ὡς οὐ προσῆκον ὂν τοιοῦτό τι θέαμα ὁρᾶν Ῥωμαίους. Boeth. cons. III metr. 2 7—16. Mart. spect. 10 1 laeserat ingrato leo perfidus ore magistrum.

246 MAGISTRUM Sen. ep. 85 § 41 *certi sunt domitores ferarum, qui saevissima animalia et ad occursum expavescentia hominem pati subigunt nec asperitatem excussisse contenti usque in contubernium mitigant:* leonibus magister *manum insertat.* 247 LEO TOLLET

ALUMNUS Hor. c. III 18 3 4 *abeasque parvis | aequus* alumnis (i.e. to the lambs and kids). Heins. on Ov. m. IV 421.

248 NOTA MATHEMATICIS GENESIS TUA III 42—4 n. VII 200 n. IX 32—3. X 94 n. XVI 4. Gell. I 9 § 6 *vulgus autem, quos gentilicio vocabulo* Chaldaeos *dicere oportet,* mathematicos *dicit.* Cato r. r. 5 § 4 among rules for the bailiff (*vilicus*) *haruspicem augurem hariolum* Chaldaeum *ne quem consuluisse velit.* Suet. Aug. 94 fin. *in secessu Apolloniae Theogenis* mathematici *pergulam comite Agrippa ascenderat; cum Agrippae, qui prior consulebat, magna et paene incredibilia praedicerentur,* reticere ipse genituram *suam nec velle edere perseverabat, metu ac pudore ne minor inveniretur* [cf. the witch scene in Macbeth]. *qua tamen post multas adhortationes vix et cunctanter edita, exilivit Theogenes adoravitque eum. tantam mox fiduciam fati Augustus habuit, ut thema suum vulgaverit nummumque argenteum nota sideris Capricorni, quo natus est, percusserit.* Tib. 14 *de infante Scribonius* mathematicus *praeclara spopondit, etiam regnaturum quandoque, sed sine regio insigni.* id. Nero 6. See above all the poems of Manilius (with Scaliger) and Manetho and the treatise of Firmicus Maternus. Cic. de divin. II §§ 87—99 astrologers had promised Pompeius, Crassus, Caesar, that they would die at home in old age and great glory. I § 132 *non habeo denique nauci...*de circo astrologos. Tac. h. I 22 *urgentibus etiam* mathematicis, *dum novos motus et clarum Othoni annum observatione siderum adfirmant, genus hominum potentibus infidum, sperantibus fallax, quod in civitate nostra et vetabitur semper et retinebitur* cet. Arellius Fuscus in Sen. suas. 4 § 2 *qui vero in media se, ut praedicant, fatorum misere pignora,* natales inquirunt *et primam aevi horam annorum habent nuntiam, quo ierint motu sidera, in quas discurrerint partes, contrane deus steterit, an placidus adfulserit sol; an plenam lucem, an initia surgentis acceperit, an abdiderit in noctem obscurum caput luna; Saturnus nascentem, an ad bella Mars militem, an negotiosum in quaestus Mercurius exceperit: an blanda adnuerit nascenti Venus, an ex humili in sublime Iuppiter tulerit.* § 3 *plerosque dixere victuros, at nihil metuentis oppressit dies; aliis dedere finem propinquum, at illi superfuere...unicuique ista pro ingenio finguntur, non ex fide scientiae.* Your son has learnt from the astrologers your nativity, and the length of the thread of life spun out for you by the fates, but cannot wait till it has all run out. Tac. an. II 32 fin. A.D. 16 *facta et de* mathematicis *magisque Italia pellendis senatus consulta; quorum e numero L. Pituanius saxo deiectus est, in P. Marcium consules extra portam Esquilinam, cum classicum canere iussissent, more prisco advertere.* Sen. apocol. 3 § 2 Mercurius took one of the Parcae aside and said *patere* mathematicos *aliquando verum dicere, qui illum, ex quo princeps factus est, omnibus annis, omnibus mensibus efferunt.* Tiberius was himself an expert, and foretold the rise of Galba Tac. an. VI 20. 21 his master Thrasullus. 22 *ceterum plurimis mortalium non eximitur, quin* primo cuiusque ortu ventura de[illegible]tinentur; *sed quaedam secus, quam dicta sint, cadere fallaciis ignara[illegible]entium: ita corrumpi fidem artis, cuius clara documenta et antiqua[illegible]is et nostra tulerit. quippe a filio eiusdem Thrasulli praedictum Neronis imperium in tempore memorabitur.* cf. DCass. LVI 19 §§ 3 4. LXI 2 § 1. Suet. Calig. 19. Tac. XVI 14 A.D. 66 Antistius Sosianus in exile sought out *Pammenem eiusdem loci exulem et* Chaldaeorum arte famosum *eoque multorum amicitiis innexum,...ventitare ad eum nuntios et consultationes non frustra ratus; simul annuam pecuniam a P. Anteio ministrari cognoscit.* He intercepts Anteius' letters, *furatus etiam libellos, quibus* dies genitalis

eius et eventura secretis Pammenis occultabantur, simul repertis, quae de ortu vitaque Ostorii Scapulae composita erant. He writes to Nero to divulge the secret: *quippe Anteium et Ostorium imminere rebus et sua Caesarisque fata scrutari.* Spartian. Hadr. 2 § 4 in Moesia *a* mathematico *quodam de futuro imperio id dicitur comperisse quod a patrono magno Aelio Hadriano peritia caelestium callente praedictum esse compererat.* id. Helius 3 §§ 8 9. 4 Hadrian a master of astrology. id. Sever. 2 § 8 *in quadam civitate Africana, cum sollicitus* mathematicum *consuluisset positaque hora ingentia vidisset astrologus, dixit ei 'tuam non alienam pone genituram.'* § 9 *cumque Severus iurasset suam esse, omnia ei dixit quae postea facta sunt.* 3 § 9 *cum amissa uxore aliam vellet ducere, genituras sponsarum requirebat, ipse quoque matheseos peritissimus, et cum audisset esse in Syria quandam quae id genniturae haberet ut regi iungeretur, eandem uxorem petit.* Philo earnestly opposes (Ewald VI[3] 265) 'the devotees of what was then generally called Chaldean wisdom or astrology and divination, as in those days it spread irresistibly from central Asia through Egypt and all Roman lands. Against this *genethlialogy*, as he also calls it, he argues esp. de prov. I p. 36 seq. Aucher, also I 464. II 442. 602 M. cf. *ἡ γένεσις* Clem. hom. IV 12. XIV 3—12. XX 21. It is the same philosophical religion which the Hermes books revere as holy, and which the later Arabs call that of the Ssâbians. cf. *Shahrastâni's* elmilal p. 203 seq. Cureton and Chwolson's Ssabier IV 4 seq. 25. 403.' Augustine (conf. IV c. 3) at one time consulted astrologers, but was cured by a physician, who had studied astrology as a means of living. id. de doctr. chr. II § 32 *neque illi ab hoc genere perniciosae superstitionis segregandi sunt, qui* genethliaci propter natalium dierum considerationes, nunc autem vulgo mathematici vocantur. *nam et ipsi quamvis veram stellarum positionem, cum quisque nascitur, consectentur et aliquando etiam pervestigent; tamen quod inde conantur vel actiones nostras vel actionum eventa praedicere, nimis errant et vendunt imperitis hominibus miserabilem servitutem, nam quisque liber ad huiusmodi mathematicum cum ingressus fuerit, dat pecuniam ut servus inde exeat* [cf. Aug. tract. in Ioann. VIII § 11] *aut Martis aut Veneris vel potius omnium siderum...est certus motus illorum...quem motum notare, cum quisque nascitur, quomodo se habeat, facile est per eorum inventas conscriptasque regulas.* ib. §§ 33—34 (twins cf. Pers. VI 18 19 *geminos, horoscope, varo | producis genio*). 46. id. de gen. ad litt. II § 35 *de fatis autem siderum qualeslibet eorum argutias et quasi de mathesi documentorum experimenta, quae illi ἀποτελέσματα vocant, omnino a nostrae fidei sanitate respuamus: talibus enim disputationibus etiam orandi causas nobis auferre conantur et impia perversitate in malis factis, quae rectissime reprehenduntur, ingerunt accusandum potius Deum auctorem siderum quam hominem scelerum.* ib. §§ 36 (twins) 37. id. tract. in Io. VIII §§ 10 11. Amm. XXVIII 4 § 24 *multi apud eos negantes esse superas potestates in caelo,* nec in publicum prodeunt nec prandent nec lavari arbitrantur se cautius posse, antequam ephemeride scrupulose sciscitata didicerint, ubi sit verbi gratia signum Mercurii, vel quotam cancri sideris partem polum discurrens obtineat luna. Sext. Empir. bk v. Hdt. II 82. DS. II 31. Sen. n. q. II 32 §§ 6 7. VII 28 § 1. ep. 88 § 14. Aug. de gen. ad litt. XII § 46 some youths on a journey played the astrologer to their host, though they did not know even *utrum duodecim signa dicerentur.* Finding him a ready dupe, when he asked them of his son's safety, who had been long expected, they answered, that he would arrive that very day; and before

they left the house, he appeared. Tert. apol. 35 fin. with Herald and Oehler. Amm. XXIX 2 §§ 27 28 Lind. Iul. Paulli sent. V 21. Censorin. 14 § 10. 18 § 7. Firmicus Maternus math. Hermippus sive de astrologia libri II ed. Bloch. Haun. 1830 (by a Christian). [Lucian] de astrologia. Camerarii astrologica Norimb. 1532 4to. Salmasius de annis climactericis et antiqua astrologia L. B. 1648. Pauly Encyklop. IV 1395—6. 1418—20 (Roman legislation). 1637—43. Rein Criminalrecht 903—910. Ramsay in dict. ant. astrologia. Marquardt IV 100—2. Friedländer I⁴ 124—6. 345—350. Forbiger Rom II 205—8. 230—1. The word *mathematicus* Tac. XII 52. h. II 62. 78. Ambr. hexaëm. IV §§ 14. 18. V § 24.

GENESIS VI 578—9 *si prurit frictus ocelli | angulus, inspecta* genesi *collyria poscit.* Suet. Dom. 10 Domitian put to death Mettius Pompusianus, *quod habere imperatoriam* genesim *vulgo ferebatur.* Eust. hexaëm. 6 5. Galen says XIV 604 K de praenotione 1 the rich only care for astronomy and divination *ὅσον εἰς τὸ προγνῶναι τίνων κληρονομήσουσι.* Luc. dial. mort. 11 1 (Friedländer). Astrology was the aristocratic key to the secrets of the future; it is recorded of Augustus, Livia, Tiberius, Caligula, the younger Agrippina, Otho, Vespasian, Domitian and Hadrian that they had recourse to it (evidence in Marquardt IV 102). Censorin. 13 § 1. 14 § 12.

248 249 TARDAS COLUS III 27 n. IX 135—6. X 252. XII 65 n. seq.

249 EXSPECTARE COLUS Ter. ad. 107—110 *et tu illum tuom, si esses homo, | sineres nunc facere, dum per aetatem licet, | potius quam, ubi te* expectatum *eiecisset foras, | alieniore aetate post faceret tamen.* ib. 874 *illum ut vivat optant, meam autem mortem* expectant *scilicet.* Cic. parad. § 43 *sin autem propter aviditatem pecuniae nullum quaestum turpem putas, cum isti ordini ne honestus quidem possit esse ullus; si cotidie fraudas decipis poscis pacisceris aufers eripis, si socios spolias, aerarium expilas,* si testamenta amicorum ne expectas quidem *atque ipse supponis, haec utrum abundantis an egentis signa sunt?* Sen. ben. V 17 § 3 *vide quam ingrata sit iuventus.* quis non patri suo supremum diem, ut innocens sit, optat? ut moderatus, expectat? *ut pius, cogitat?* Quintil. IX 3 § 68 *cum Proculeius quereretur de filio, quod is mortem suam* expectaret [*longed for*], *et ille dixisset, se vero non* expectare: *'immo' inquit 'rogo* expectes' [I beg you *to wait for it*, not to hasten it]. Ruhnken on Rutil. Lup. I § 5. Cic. de imp. Cn. Pomp. § 12.

COLUS Stat. Th. III 241

242 *sic fata mihi* nigraeque sororum | *iuravere* colus. VIII 11—13 *quin comminus ipsa | fatorum deprensa* colus *visoque paventes | augure tunc demum* rumpebant stamina Parcae.

250 IAM NUNC even now.

OBSTAS ET VOTA MORARIS III 42. Cic. Rosc. Am. § 68 motives of parricide; the charge incredible, *nisi turpis adulescentia, nisi omnibus flagitiis vita inquinata, nisi sumptus effusi cum probro atque dedecore.* cf. Sen. ep. 119 § 6 *utrum mavis habere multum an satis? qui multum habet, plus cupit. quod est argumentum nondum illum satis habere: qui satis habet, consecutus est, quod numquam divitiis contingit, finem: an has ideo non putas esse divitias,... quia propter illas* nulli venenum filius, nulli uxor inpegit? Hor. S. II 1 53—6 *Scaevae* vivacem *crede nepoti |* matrem; *nil faciet sceleris pia dextera: mirum | ut neque calce lupus quemquam neque dente petit bos: | sed mala* tollet anum vitiato melle cicuta. Vell. II 67 § 2 *id tamen notandum est, fuisse in proscriptos uxorum fidem summam, libertorum mediam, servorum aliquam,* filiorum nullam: **adeo difficilis est hominibus utcumque conceptae spei mora.**

Sen. rem. fort. 13 § 6 'filium amisi.' *si pium, nihil est iam, quod illi metuas: in tuto est. si impium,* tuorum numeratorem annorum, tuae stimulum senectutis *extulisti, perdidisti forsitan, qui te perditum optabat.* Stat. s. III 3 14 15 *si cui corde nefas tacitum fessique* senectus | longa patris. anth. Pal. XII 231 4 *φεῦ μοίρης τε κακῆς καὶ πατρὸς ἀθανάτου.* Arr. Epikt. II 7 § 9 what leads us to frequent divinations? Cowardice, fear of consequences. Hence we flatter the seers. *Κληρονομήσω, κύριε, τὸν πατέρα; Ἴδωμεν· ἐπεκθυσώμεθα. ναί, κύριε, ὡς ἡ τύχη θέλει. ἐπὰν εἴπῃ 'κληρονομήσεις,' ὡς παρ' αὐτοῦ τὴν κληρονομίαν εἰληφότες εὐχαριστοῦμεν αὐτῷ.* VOTA MORARIS Ov. m. VIII 71 *solus mea* vota moratur. It is a marvel if a son laments his father's death Stat. s. III 3 20 21 celeres genitoris filius annos— | *mira fides!*—pigrasque putat properasse sorores. cf. ib. 136—7. Your father, Etruscus (Mart. VII 40 6—8) *prope ter senas vixit Olympiadas.* | *sed* festinatis raptum tibi credidit annis, | *aspexit lacrimas quisquis, Etrusce, tuas.*

251 IUVENEM your son 235.

CERVINA Hesiod. in Plut. defect. orac. 11 p. 415d *ἐννεά τοι ζώει γενεὰς λακέρυζα κορώνη | ἀνδρῶν ἠβώντων· ἔλαφος δέ τε τετρακόρωνος· | τρεῖς δ' ἐλάφους ὁ κόραξ γηράσκεται.* Aristot. h. a. VI 29 § 4 'it is commonly, but erroneously, supposed that this animal is long-lived; neither the conception nor the growth of the fawns accords with such a supposition.' Verg. ecl. 7 30 vivacis *cornua* cervi. Ov. m. III 194 same words; id. medicam. form. 59. Plin. VIII § 119 stags confessedly live to a great age, some having been taken bearing golden chains, which Alexander the Great had put on them. id. VII § 153. Oppian venat. II 291. Cic. Tusc. III § 69 Davies. Sen. Oed. 751. Browne vulgar errors III 9. Sil. XIII 126.

252 ARCHIGENEN VI 235—6 *corpore sano* | *advocat* Archigenen *onerosaque pallia iactat.* XIII 98 n. Greenhill in dict. biogr. 'He was the most celebrated of the sect of the *Eclectici* (dict. ant. s. v.)...a native of Apamea in Syria; he practised at Rome in the time of Trajan, A.D. 98—117.' He wrote *πολλὰ ἰατρικά τε καὶ φυσικά* and lived to the age of 63 Suid. s. v. J. C. F. Harless analecta hist. crit. de Archigene medico Bamberg 1816 4to.

EME QUOD MITHRIDATES COMPOSUIT VI 659—661 *at nunc res agitur* tenui pulmone rubetae; | *sed tamen et ferro,* si praegustabit Atrides (*the husband*) | Pontica ter victi cautus medicamina regis. X 273 n. Mart. V 76 1 2 profecit poto Mithridates saepe veneno, | *toxica ne possent saeva nocere sibi.* Plin. XXIII § 149. XXV §§ 5—7. 62—3. XXIX § 24. Gell. XVII 16. The composition of the *antidotum Mithridaticum* is variously given. Galen de antid. II. Cels. V 23 § 3. Paul. Aeg. V 27. Many authorities in Sprengel-Rosenbaum Gesch. der Arzneikunde I4 590—2. Seren. Sammon. 1069—76 antidotus *vero multis* Mithridatia *fertur* | *consociata modis, sed Magnus scrinia regis* | *cum raperet victor, vilem deprendit in illis* | *synthesin, et vulgata satis* medicamina *risit.* | *bis denum rutae folium, salis et breve granum* | *iuglandesque duas, totidem cum corpore (?) ficus:* | *haec oriente die parco conspersa Lyaeo* | *sumebat, metuens deterat quae pocula matri.* With the last words cf. Sall. h. II 45 D *set* Mithridates *extrema pueritia regnum ingressus* matre sua veneno interfecta. On poisoning of parents see Varro sexagesi in Non. p. 407 8 (fr. 496 Bücheler) *nunc quis patrem decem annorum natus non modo aufert sed tollit—nisi* veneno? Caligula (Suet. 38) *cum iam et ab ignotis inter familiares et a parentibus inter liberos palam heres nuncuparetur, derisores vocabat, quod post nuncupationem vivere perseverarent, et multis* venenatas matteas

misit. Vitellius (Suet. 6) was said to have killed his son, charging him with intending to poison him. Quintil. VII 2 § 17 as a topic familiar to learners this controversy '*abdicatus medicinae studuit. cum pater eius aegrotaret, desperantibus de eo ceteris medicis adhibitus sanaturum se dixit, si is potionem a se datam bibisset. pater acceptae potionis epota parte dixit* venenum *sibi datum, filius quod relicum erat exhausit: pater decessit, ille parricidii reus est.*' § 18 *manifestum, quis potionem dederit: quae si veneni fuit, nulla quaestio de auctore, tamen an venenum fuerit, ex argumentis a persona ductis colligetur.*

253 COMPOSUIT Plin. XXIX § 24 Mithridatium antidotum *ex rebus liiii* componitur. XXIII § 149 *in sanctuariis Mithridatis maximi regis devicti Cn. Pompeius invenit in peculiari commentario ipsius manu* compositionem antidoti *e duabus nucibus siccis, item ficis totidem et rutae foliis xx simul tritis, addito salis grano; ei qui hoc ieiunus sumat nullum venenum nociturum illo die.* **255** PATER ET REX Pharnaces, son of Mithridates, rose against his father Liv. perioch. CII *ab eo Mithridates obsessus in regia cum veneno sumpto parum profecisset ad mortem, a milite Gallo nomine Bitoco, a quo ut adiuvaret se petierat, interfectus est.* DCass. XXXVII 13. 'Both a father and a king, if they would live secure, must use antidotes against poison. Mithridates, as both one and the other, needed them more than others.' cf. HSt. ἀλεξιφάρμακον. G. C. Lewis politics II 74. 76. 167.

256—302 It is a more engaging spectacle to watch the adventures of a man in pursuit of wealth than any theatre can offer. The hazardous balancings of the rope-dancer cannot compare with the risks of the merchant (256—274). Now more than half mankind live on shipboard; and all for the chance of bringing back full money-bags. If Orestes and Aiax were mad in one way, surely they are not less mad in another, who will brave sea and storm, rather than delay their ship a single day (275—302). **256** MONSTRO X 363 n.

257 PRAETORIS who now provided for the entertainment of the people by shows and games, a duty which under the republic devolved on the curule aedile VIII 194 n. X 36 n. XI 194 n. cf. VI 67—69. PULPITA III 174. VII 93. Plin. XXXVI § 120. Plin. ep. IV 25 § 4 *inde ista* ludibria scena et pulpito digna. anth. Pal. X 72 Boiss. *σκηνὴ πᾶς ὁ βίος καὶ παίγνιον· ἢ μάθε παίζειν, | τὴν σπουδὴν μεταθείς, ἢ φέρε τὰς ὀδύνας.* Stob. fl. CVI 14. LAUTI I 67 n. Holyday 'the brave praetor's shows.'

258 QUANTO CAPITIS DISCRIMINE CONSTENT VI 365 *non umquam reputant,* quanti sibi gaudia constent. It is our word *cost, n* before *s* only lengthening the preceding vowel Sil. II 542 hac mercede *Fides* constet. Tert. apol. 25 prope fin. *victoriae*..eversis..urbibus constant. Symm. pro Synesio 2 quanta diligentia *mihi* constet *singulorum familiaritas.* Mart. VI 88 3 *quanti.* Sen. ben. II 1 § 4 *carius.* Mart. I praef. *vilius.* so Veget. I 28 fin.

259 ARCA X 25 n. XI 26 n. XIII 74. Sen. ben. IV 6 § 1.

260 FISCUS IV 55 n. [Ascon.] in Verr. act. I § 22 p. 135 Or. fisci, *fiscinae, fiscellae, spartea sunt utensilia ad maioris summae pecunias capiendas. unde, quia maior est summa pecuniae publicae quam privatae, ut pro censu privato, aerarium dicitur pro loculis et arca thesauri, pro saccello* fiscus. *unde* fiscus pecunia publica *et* confiscare *dici solet.* Sen. ben. VII 6 § 3. Here private treasures, as Phaedr. II 72 *unus* [mulus] *ferebat* fiscos cum pecunia. cf. Forcellini. Sen. ep. 119 § 5 '*inani me*' *inquis* '*lance muneras. quid est istud? ego*

iam paraveram fiscos. *circumspiciebam*, in quod me mare negotiaturus inmitterem, *quod publicum agitarem, quas accerserem merces.*' id. ir. III 33 § 2. AD VIGILEM PONENDI CASTORA NUMMI in the temple of Castor, as in a place of security, money was deposited in Cicero's time p. Quint. § 17 *nisi ad* Castoris *quaesisses quantum solveretur.* as generally in temples, e. g. in Delos Nep. III 3 § 1 comm. in the temple of Gortynian Diana id. XXIII 9 § 3 comm. schol. Thuc. VI 20 § 4 ἔθος γὰρ τοῖς παλαιοῖς τὰ κοινὰ χρήματα ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς ταμιεύειν. Graev. on Cic. Att. V 21. esp. that of Saturn Plut. Poplic. 12 § 3. qu. Rom. 42. Macr. I 8 § 3. Hermann gottesd. Alterth. § 9 5. Plaut. Bacch. 306—313. in that of Pax, burnt down A.D. 191 Hdn. I 14 § 3 ἕκαστος δὲ ἃ εἶχεν ἐκεῖσε ἐθησαυρίζετο. ἀλλὰ τὸ πῦρ ἐκείνης νυκτὸς πολλοὺς ἐκ πλουσίων πένητας ἐποίησεν. The temple of Castor was on the S.W. side of the forum Cic. n. d. III § 13 *nonne ab A. Postumio* aedem Castori *et Polluci* in foro dedicatam ... *vides?* near the temple of Vesta (Mart. I 70 3) and the fount of Iuturna Ov. f. I 705—8. Becker röm. Alt. I 298—9. Burn Rome and the Campagna 100. On the dignity of the temple Cic. Verr. I § 129. Though common to the twins, it was commonly named Castor's; hence the complaint of Bibulus, eclipsed by Caesar his colleague in the aedileship (as afterwards in the consulship) Suet. Caes. 10 *evenisse sibi quod Polluci: ut enim geminis fratribus aedes in foro constituta tantum* Castoris *vocaretur, ita suam Caesarisque munificentiam unius Caesaris dici.* cf. DCass. XXXVII 8 § 2. *Castor vigil*, because a guard kept watch in the temple. Tert. apol. 29 Hav. *iam utique suas* primo statuas et imagines et aedes tuerentur, *quae, opinor,* Caesarum milites excubiis suis salva praestant. id. cor. 11. Hirschfeld Verwaltungsgesch. I 4.

261 262 MARS ULTOR GALEAM PERDIDIT on sacrilege XII 129 n. XIII 147—153 n. Cic. Verr. I §§ 49—51. Plut. Is. et Osir. 71 it is very well said in the philosophers' schools, that they who do not learn rightly to understand names, abuse the things also. so those Greeks who have never learnt nor been used to call likenesses in brass or picture or stone images and honours of gods, but gods, and then dare to say, that *Athene was stript by Lachares, Apollo with golden locks shorn by Dionysios,* Capitoline Iuppiter burnt in the civil war. Lucian Timon 9 Zeus confesses his fear of the sacrilegious πολλοὶ γὰρ οὗτοι καὶ δυσφύλακτοι καὶ οὐδ' ὀλίγον καταμύσαι ἡμῖν ἐφιᾶσι. The temple of Mars Ultor was dedicated by Augustus B.C. 2 in his forum. Suet. Aug. 29 *extruxit ... forum cum* aede Martis Ultoris ... *aedem Marti bello Philippensi pro ultione paterna suscepto voverat.* Ov. f. V 551—598. Becker röm. Alt. I 370—2. Preller röm. Mythol.[1] 325—6. Burn Rome and the Campagna 130—5, who gives an engraving of three Corinthian columns on the left-hand side of the Via Bonella, which are believed to be remains of this temple. Caligula after executing Lepidus sent three swords to Mars Ultor DCass. LIX 22 § 7. A.D. 54 Tac. XIII 8 Nero's senate decree *effigiem ... eius pari magnitudine ac* Martis Ultoris *eodem in templo.* The sword of divus Iulius there preserved Suet. Vit. 8. No other writer mentions the robbery here spoken of: it seems to have alarmed capitalists, so that they again committed their hoards to Castor's temple as more secure. Rein Criminalr. 691—5 esp. of the *lex Iulia peculatus;* passages in which Quintilian (III 6 §§ 33. 38. 41. VII 3 §§ 10. 24 cet.) discusses whether theft of private treasure from a temple is *sacrilegium* or *furtum.*

GALEAM PERDIDIT XII 129 n. XIII 102 n. 147 n. 152 n. The

avenger lost even his defensive armour. cf. the rebuke to the same father of Rome for his neglect II 129—132 *traditur ecce viro clarus genere atque opibus vir:* | nec galeam quassas, *nec terram cuspide pulsas,* | *nec quereris patri?* vade ergo et cede severi | iugeribus campi, quem neglegis! Just so here he has to resign the custody of treasure to the more alert Castor. Liv. XXV 3 § 2 speaking of the spoils of Syracuse B. C. 212 *inde primum initium mirandi Graecarum artium opera* licentiaeque huic sacra profanaque omnia vulgo spoliandi *factum est,* quae postremo in Romanos deos, templum id ipsum primum, quod a Marcello eximie ornatum est, vertit. § 3 *visebantur enim ab externis ad portam Capenam dedicata a M. Marcello templa propter excellentia eius generis ornamenta,* quorum perexigua pars comparet. Mart. VI 72 a Priapus stolen. anth. Pal. XI 174—7 various thefts of gods; one by whom the thief was to swear, a Hermes guard of a gymnasium, a Phoebus τὸν τῶν κλεπτόντων μανύτορα. XVI 238. A soldier murdered for jesting at the burning of Fortune's temple Small books on great subjects XIX 219. epist. ad Diognet. 2 § 6 διὰ τοῦτο μισεῖτε Χριστιανούς, ὅτι τούτους οὐχ ἡγοῦνται θεούς. § 7 ὑμεῖς γὰρ αἰνεῖν νομίζοντες . . . οὐ πολὺ πλέον αὐτῶν καταφρονεῖτε; οὐ πολὺ μᾶλλον αὐτοὺς χλευάζετε καὶ ὑβρίζετε, τοὺς μὲν λιθίνους καὶ ὀστρακίνους σέβοντες ἀφυλάκτους, τοὺς δὲ ἀργυρέους καὶ χρυσοῦς ἐγκλείοντες ταῖς νυξὶ καὶ ταῖς ἡμέραις φύλακας παρακαθιστάντες, ἵνα μὴ κλαπῶσιν; Cypr. ad Demetrian. 14 *vel si quid dis tuis numinis et potestatis est,* ipsi in ultionem suam surgant, ipsi se sua maiestate defendant. *at quid praestare colentibus possunt* qui se de non colentibus vindicare non possunt? *nam si eo qui vindicatur pluris est ille qui vindicat, tu dis tuis maior es. si ergo his quos colis maior es, non tu eos colere, sed ab illis coli debes. sic illos laesos ultio vestra defendit, quomodo et* clausos ne pereant tutela vestra custodit. *pudeat te eos colere quos ipse defendis, pudeat* tutelam de iis sperare quos tu tueris. Arn. VI 20 *si apertum vobis et liquidum est in signorum visceribus deos vivere atque habitare caelites,* cur eos sub validissimis clavibus ingentibusque sub claustris, sub repagulis, pessulis *aliisque huiusmodi rebus* custoditis, conservatis atque habetis inclusos, ac ne forte fur aliquis aut nocturnus inrepat latro, aedituis mille protegitis atque excubitoribus mille? cet. Zosimus V 38 §§ 6—9 vengeance on Serena, who had stolen Rhea's necklace; apparitions by day and night; the neck, which had worn the decoration of the goddess, given to the halter; ib. §§ 10—12 Stilicho's robbery of the golden plates from the doors of the Capitol.

262 seq. III 39 40. Hor. ep. II 1 197—8 spectaret populum ludis intentius ipsis, | ut sibi praebentem nimio spectacula plura. Obbar ib. I 17 29. id. sat. II 8 79 *nullis his mallem ludos spectasse,* 'as good as a play.' Ov. Pont. IV 3 49 ludit in humanis divina potentia rebus. Sen. ep. 80 § 7 *hic* vitae humanae mimus, *qui nobis partes, quas male agamus, adsignat.* id. cons. Polyb. 16=35 § 2 *Fortuna inpotens, quales* ex humanis malis tibi ipsa ludos facis! Tac. ann. III 18 *mihi, quanto plura recentium seu veterum revolvo, tanto magis* ludibria rerum mortalium cunctis in negotiis *obversantur.* Lucian Nigrin. 20 μαρτυρουμένης τῆς Τύχης παίζειν τὰ τῶν ἀνθρώπων πράγματα. Philostr. Apoll. IV 36 § 2 'the emperor comes forward on the Roman stage, and lives with gladiators,

and himself plays the gladiator, and stabs his man." Apollonius then, interrupting, asked, 'Think you then, my friend, that to intelligent men there is any spectacle greater, than to see an emperor acting a shameless part? Plato says that man is *θεοῦ παίγνιον*, but if an emperor makes himself man's toy, and sacrifices his self-respect to the mob, what thoughts will not such an one occasion in the philosopher?' Plin. ep. IV 11 § 2. FLORAE VI 249 250 *dignissima prorsus* | Flora*li matrona tuba. Floralia*, April 28—May 3, celebrated with great licence Ov. f. V 183—378 esp. 348—355, scaena levis *decet haec: non est, mihi credite, non est* | *illa cothurnatas inter habenda deas.* | *turba quidem cur hos celebret* meretricia *ludos,* | *non ex difficili causa petita subest.* | non est de tetricis, non est de magna professis: | *volt sua plebeio sacra patere choro.* | *et monet aetatis specie, dum floreat, uti:* | *contemnunt spinam, cum cecidere rosae.* Mart. I praef. who tells the well-known anecdote of Cato and the naked *mimae* cf. ib. 36 8 9. VM. II 10 § 8. Sen. ep. 97 § 8. Tert. spect. 17. Minuc. 25 § 8 *Acca Larentia et* Flora *meretrices propudiosae.* Arn. III 23 Flora *illa genetrix et sancta* obscenitate ludorum *bene curat ut arva florescant.* VII 33 *existimatne tractari se honorifice* Flora, si suis in ludis flagitiosas conspexerit res agi et migratum ab lupanaribus in theatra? Cypr. quod idola di non sint 4. Lact. I 20 §§ 6—10. Aug. c. D. II 27. Voss. de orig. idol. I 12. Preller röm. Mythol.[1] 380—2. Marquardt IV 324.

263 CERERIS the *Cerealia*, April 12—19 were *circenses.* Tac. XV 53. DCass. XLVII 40 § 6 (gladiatorial by way of exception). Ov. f. IV 393—620, e.g. 619 620 *alba decent Cererem: vestis Cerealibus albas* | *sumite; nunc pulli velleris usus abest.* cf. V 355. Marquardt IV 308. LICET RELINQUAS I 162 n. CYBELES the *Megalesia* XI 193 n. B.C. 191 Liv. XXXVI 36 §§ 3 4 *aedes matris magnae Idaeae dedicata est .... ludique ob dedicationem eius facti, quos primos* scaenicos *fuisse Antias Valerius est auctor,* Megalesia *appellatos.* These games were celebrated April 4—10 Marquardt IV 448—9. Ritschl parerga 294—5. Ov. f. IV 179—372 esp. (after a description of the procession of the Galli) 187—8 scaena *sonat ludique vocant. spectate, Quirites,* | *et fora Marte suo litigiosa vacent.* These games opened the door to much fanaticism and to the riot of a carnival.

CYBELES AULAEA VI 67—69 *quotiens* aulaea *recondita cessant* | *et vacuo clusoque sonant fora sola theatro* | *atque a plebeis longe* Megalesia. Apul. met. I 8 aulaeum tragicum *dimoveto et siparium scaenicum complicato.* Phaedr. V 7 23 aulaeo *misso.* Hor. ep. II 1 189. a. p. 154. Tert. apol. 48. Amm. XVI 12 § 57. XXVI 6 § 15. XXVIII 6 § 29.

RELINQUAS VI 86 87 *plorantes improba natos,* | utque magis stupeas, ludos Paridemque reliquit.

265 IACTATA PETAURO CORPORA *πέταυρον* (? from the Aeolic form of *μετέωρος*) a roost HSt. s. v. Theokr. 13 13 schol. Here it is a springing-board or like acrobatic apparatus (e.g. *trapeze*); in Manil. perhaps a wheel hanging loose in the air, seated on which two jugglers kept the wheel in motion, alternately rising and falling; if either were thrown off he must leap through flames and burning hoops. Manil. V 439—443 *corpora quae valido saliunt excussa petauro* | *alternosque cient motus, elatus et ille* | *nunc iacet atque huius casu suspenditur ille* | *membraque per flammas orbesque emissa flagrantes* | *molliter ut liquidis per humum ponuntur in undis.* Lucil. fr. 100 M *sicut mechanici* cum alto exiluere petauro. Mart. XI 21 3 *rota transmisso totiens inpacta*

petauro. id. II 86 7 8 *per graciles vias* petauri | *invitum iubeas subire Ladan.* in Petron. 53 a juggler is ordered to dance to music, circulos deinde ardentes transilire *et dentibus amphoram sustinere.* id. fr. 15 Bücheler petauro*que iubente modo superior.* id. 47 *ego putabam* petauristarios *intrasse et porcos, sicut in circulis mos est, portenta aliqua facturos.* ib. 60 *repente lacunaria sonare coeperunt totumque triclinium intremuit. consternatus ego exsurrexi et timui, ne* per tectum petauristarius aliquis descenderet. Non. p. 56 'petauristae' . . . *qui saltibus vel schemis levioribus moverentur* . . . . Varro epist. ad Caes. *Nicona* petauristen. id. de vita pop. Rom. lib. II *Germani* petauristae. Claud. cons. Mall. 320—330 various feats. Manetho IV 277—8 ὀχλοχαρεῖς, φιλόμοχθα θεατρομανοῦντας, ἴχνεσσιν | *αἰθροβάτας, πηκτοῖσι πεταυριστῆρας ἐν ἄκροις.* id. VI=III 442—4 ἄχθεα θαυματὰ *χερσὶ καὶ ὤμοισιν φορέοντας,* | *ἱπταμένους γυίοις ἐναλίγκιον ὀρνίθεσσιν,* | *πιλναμένους τε νέφεσσιν ἐπ' ἠνεμόεντι πετεύρῳ.* Some such feat must have been attempted by the juggler in Suet. Ner. 12 Icarus *primo statim conatu iuxta cubiculum eius decidit ipsumque cruore respersit.* Phot. lex. *πέταυρα. τίγνα· πέτευρον· πᾶν τὸ μακρὸν καὶ ὑπόκλατυ καὶ μετέωρον ξύλον.* 'Αριστοφάνης ἐν τῷ ε (i. e. written with ε by A.). Pauly Real-Encyc. s. v. Stob. fl. 29 75 (II 10 30).

266 QUI SOLET RECTUM DESCENDERE FUNEM 272 n.

267 CORYCIA PUPPE Korykus a town, promontory and cave in Cilicia. The town (*Khorghos*) was of no importance under the first emperors; it was unknown to Strabo. Afterwards however it became a great place of trade, whence it is called *the city of Hermes* Opp. hal. III 208—9 'Ερμείαο πόλιν, *ναυσίκλυτον ἄστυ* | Κωρύκιον. Twenty stadia north of the town was the Korykian cave, a deep valley enclosed by high rocks, where the best saffron grew 269 sacci olentis. Ap. Rh. III 855. Sall. h. I 80 Corycum *urbem inclutam specu atque nemore,* in quo crocum gignitur. Lucr. II 416 *cum scaena* croco Cilici *perfusa recens est;* in this way vast quantities would be consumed. Luc. IX 807. Strabo p. 670—1. Curt. III 4 (10) § 10. Hor. s. II 4 68 Corycio*que* croco *sparsum stetit.* Ov. Ib. 198. f. I 76 *spica Cilissa.* Verg. Ciris 317. cf. culex 401. Plin. XXI § 31 speaking of saffron *prima nobilitas Cilicio* et ibi in Coryco monte. Stat. s. II 1 160. 6 87. III 3 34. V 1 214. Mart. spect. 3 8. III 65 2. IX 38 5. Solin. 38 § 6. For the abl. without *in* Kiaer cites I 136. V 138. X 156. 213. XI 82. XIII 41. 69.

268 CORO X 180. Sen. trag. ind. Luc. II 617 *violentus.* id. V 599 *movens aestus.* Sen. n. q. V 16 § 5 cori *violenta vis est.* Plin. h. n. II § 119 *ab occasu solstitiali* corus (i. e. N. W. W.). Ital. *Maestro.*

269 PERDITUS reckless III 73 *audacia* perdita. V 129 130 *quis vestrum temerarius usque adeo, tam* | perditus?

SACCI OLENTIS bag of saffron.

270 GAUDES ADVEXISSE IX 84 *spargere* gaudes. XII 81 82. Krebs-Allgayer. Plin. IX § 12. XV § 4. XXI §§ 34. 47.

ANTIQUAE CRETAE Luc. III 184—5 *iam dilecta Iovi centenis venit in arma* | Creta vetus *populis,* 'ancient,' i. e. famed in ancient legend.

271 PASSUM made of grapes *spread* out in the sun to dry, raisin wine. known to Plaut. Ps. 741. Stat. s. IV 9 38 *vel* passum *psythiis suis recoctum.* Mart. XIII 106 'passum' *Gnosia Minoae genuit vindemia Cretae* | *hoc tibi, quod mulsum pauperis esse solet.* Ath. 440e. Process of manufacture in Colum. XII 39. Plin. XIV §§ 81—2. Pallad. XI 19.

MUNICIPES IOVIS LAGONAS IV 33. Aristoph. Ach. 333 *ὁ λάρκος δημότης δῆτ' ἔστ' ἐμός.* Mart. X 87 10 Cadmi municipes

ferat lacernas. id. XIV 114 'patella cumana' *hanc tibi Cumaea undam pulvere testae* | municipem *misit casta Sibylla suam* XV 61 ruricolae *aratri.* Neue i² 600. Prisc. v 40. Suet. Ve arator. Arn. I 65 libido carnifex. II 5 fin. carnifices

272 ANCIPITI FIGENS VESTIGIA PLANTA III 77 s

bates. Ter. hec. prol. 26. Hor. ep. II 1 210 Schmid. Se II 12 § 4 *quodcumque sibi imperavit animus obtinuit . . . didicer* issimis et adversis funibus currere. § 5 *quid enim m consequitur ille qui meditatus est* per intentos funes ire? IX 26 § 3. Quintil. II 13 § 16 Spalding *patiatur necesse est illam p* ingredientium *tarditatem.* Manil. v 652—5 tenues aus limite gressus, | certa per extentos ponit vestigia f caeli meditatus iter vestigia perdet | paene sua et populum suspendit ab ipso. Apul. flor. I 5 *si mimus es si* funerepus, *timueris.* Luc. rhet. praec. 9 one will tell y the steps of Demosthenes and Plato and you will be a happy have rhetoric for your wedded wife, *εἰ κατὰ τούτων ὁδεύσειας ὥσπ τῶν κάλων βαίνοντες, εἰ δὲ κἂν μικρόν τι παραβαίης ἢ ἔξω π ἐπὶ θάτερα μᾶλλον κλιθείης τῇ ῥοπῇ,* you will miss your way and Tert. pudic. 10 *age tu,* funambule *pudicitiae et castitatis,* tenuissimum filum *disciplina eiusmodi veri avia* pende tigio ingrederis, *carnem spiritu* librans, *animam fide mode lum metu temperans. quid itaque* in gradu *totus es? perg potueris, si volueris, dum* tam securus et quasi in solido *si qua te* carnis vacillatio, animi avocatio, oculi eva tenore decusserit, *Deus bonus est. suis, non ethnicis,* sin icit. Philo animal. 24 (VI 111 Richter) goats on tight rope. Pli elephants. ib. § 6 *mirum maxime* et adversis quidem subire et regredi, utique pronis. Sen. ep. 85 § 41 *e minimus Aethiops iubet subsidere in genua et* ambulare per Suet. Ner. 11 *notissimus eques R.* elephanto supersid catadromum decucurrit. id Galba 6 *novum spectaculi ge* phantos funambulos, *edidit.* DCass. LXI 17 § 2 *ἐλέφας τὴν ἀνωτάτω τοῦ θεάτρου ἀψῖδα καὶ ἐκεῖθεν ἐπὶ σχοινίων κα ἀναβάτην φέρων.* anthol. lat. 112 R stuppea suppositis te vincula lignis, | quae fido ascendit docta iuventa quae super aerius protendit crura viator | vixque facili tramite currit homo. | bracchia distendens per inane gubernat, | ne lapsa gracili planta rudent *Daedalus adstruitur terras mutasse volatu* | *et medium pinnis diem.* | *praesenti exemplo firmatur fabula mendax:* | ecce cursus funis et aura ferunt. Capitolin. Ant. phil. 12 § *cetera pietatis eius haec quoque moderatio praedicanda est.* fun post puerum lapsum culcitas subici iussit. unde h rete praetenditur. Carinus exhibited in games *quos in Pal porticum stabuli pictos vidimus* Vopisc. Carin. 19 § 2 *et neu qui* velut in ventis *cothurnatus* ferretur, *et tichobaten, qui tem urso eluso cucurrit.* Prud. hamart. 367—8 inde per pendens audacia funem | ardua securis scandit p plantis. Labeo in dig. XIX 1 54 pr. *si servus quem vendideras aliquid fecit atque ex eo crus fregit, ita demum ea res tuo pericu si id imperasti, quod solebat ante venditionem facere.* Paulus ib *nam si periculosam rem ante venditionem facere solitus est, cul factum esse videbitur: puta enim eum fuisse servum, qui per*

mùm descendere *aut in cloacam demitti solitus esset.* Chrys. in illud 'vidi Dominum' hom. 3 2 p. 114[a] *ἐν τοῖς θεάτροις οἱ τὴν σχοῖνον τὴν κάτωθεν ἄνω τεταμένην ἀναβαίνειν καὶ καταβαίνειν μελετῶντες ἂν μικρὸν παραβλέπωσι, παρατραπέντες κατενεχθήσονται εἰς τὴν ὀρχήστραν καὶ ἀπολοῦνται.* hom. in Matt. 20=21 5 p. 266[b]. hom. 9 in 1 Thess. c. 5 4 p. 492[de]. hom. 16 in Hebr. c. 9 4 p. 162[d] *τί γάρ, εἰπέ μοι, χαλεπώτερον τοῦ διὰ σχοίνου τεταμένης βαδίζειν, καθάπερ ἐπὶ ἰσοπέδου, καὶ ἄνω περιπατοῦντα ὑποδύεσθαι καὶ ἀποδύεσθαι, καθάπερ ἐπὶ κλίνης καθήμενον; οὐχὶ οὕτω φρικτὸν ἡμῖν εἶναι τὸ πρᾶγμα δοκεῖ, ὡς μηδὲ θέλειν θεάσασθαι, ἀλλὰ δεδοικέναι καὶ τρέμειν καὶ πρὸς τὴν ὄψιν αὐτήν; τί δέ, εἰπέ μοι, χαλεπώτερον τοῦ κόντον ἐπὶ τοῦ προσώπου λαβεῖν, εἶτα ἐπιθέντα ἄνω παιδίον μύρια ποιεῖν καὶ τέρπειν τοὺς θεατάς; τί δὲ χαλεπώτερον τοῦ σφαιρίζειν ἐν ξίφεσι;* id. hom. 19 ad pop. Antioch. 4 p. 196[d]—197[b], where are many other feats. Manetho IV 287—9 *σχοινοβάτας τεύχει, καλοβάμονας, ὑψόθεν εἰς γῆν | γειτονίῃ θανάτοιο καταρριπτοῦντας ἑαυτούς, | ὧν ὁ πόρος μόρος ἐστίν, ἐπὴν εἰς σφάλματα πεύσῃ.* V=VI 146—7 *καλοβάτην σχοινοισί τ' ἔπ' ἠερόφοιτον ἔθηκαν, | Ἴκαρον αἰθέριον πτερύγων δίχα καὶ δίχα κηροῦ.* VI=III 440 *αἰθροβάτας τεύχει, σχοίνοις τρίβον ἐξανύοντας.* Nikeph. Greg. hist. Byz. VIII 10 B (I 348—9 Bonn) feats of strolling rope-dancers. Greg. Naz. apol. 34 pr. Niket. Chon. Andron. Comn. I 4 fin. p. 376 Bonn. Bulenger de theatro I 41. Sympos. aenigm. 93. Epiktet. III 12 § 1 seq. Museo Borbonico VII tav. 50. pitt. d'Ercol. III 157—167. Yate in dict. ant. *funambulus.* Rich companion. anthol. 281 R. 273 the rope-dancer however, if he hazards his life, does so to avoid starvation: you hazard yours not to obtain necessaries but superfluities, to add yet another to your 999 talents, or your 99 mansions XII 50 51.

VICTUM cet. I 119. 134. BRUMAMQUE FAMEMQUE Hor. s. I 2 5 6 *inopi dare nolit amico,* | frigus quo duramque famem propellere possit. Iuv. VI 360 frigusque famemque. 275 CENTUM VILLAS 86 n. 95. 141. I 94 n. X 225.

275 276 PORTUS ET PLENUM MAGNIS TRABIBUS MARE Kiaer cites for the position of the epithet, which is common to the two substantives, VIII 129. XI 39 40. Aen. V 588 *litoraque et vacuos sensit sine remige portus.* Hor. c. II 6 21. Ov. m. VIII 357. Pers. II 31 *avia aut metuens divum matertera.* 276 277 PLUS HOMINUM EST IAM IN PELAGO there are more men on the sea than on land, such is their eagerness to be rich. Plin. II § 118 inmensa multitudo aperto quodcumque est mari hospitalique litorum omnium adpulsu navigat, *sed* lucri, *non scientiae,* gratia. On commercial voyages Friedländer II[3] 55—67. Hor. ep. I 1 45 46 Obbar. Prop. IV=III 7. Wetst. on James 4 13. Greg. Naz. apol. 100. What is now done by letter or cable, must then be done by personal visits. On the elision Kiaer compares II 23 *Aethiopem albus.* 159. X 87. XIII 151.

278 CARPATHIUM the part of the Aegean near to *Carpathus* (*Scarpanto*), an island between Crete and Rhodes. Ships on their way to Asia Minor often met with rough weather here. Prop. II 5 11 *non ita* Carpathiae variant aquilonibus undae. id. IV=III 7 12 *nunc tibi* pro tumulo Carpathium omne marest. Hor. c. I 35 8. Stat. s. III 2 88 quae pax Carpathio? GAETULA AEQUORA from the *Gaetuli* in the south of Morocco the Romans imported their purple. Plin. V § 2 I am less surprised that some things are unknown to men of equestrian rank, who are already entering the senate from Mauretania, than to luxury *cuius efficacissima* vis sentitur atque

maxima, cum ebori citro silvae exquirantur, omnes scopuli *Gaetuli muricibus purpurâ.* VI § 201. IX § 127. XXXV § 45. Epicures also imported a gigantic asparagus Ath. 62[d] cited in Steph. Byz. Γαιτοῦλοι. Eust. on Dionys. perieg. 215. Here however *Gaetula aequora* must lie to the east of *Calpe:* the *Syrtes,* so dangerous to the corn-fleets from Libya (VIII 117 seq.), seem to be meant.

279 AEQUORA TRANSILIET Hor. c. I 3 24 *non tangenda rates* transiliunt *vada.* CALPE (*Gibraltar*) and Abyla on the opposite coast were known as the pillars of Hercules, which are often spoken of as the extreme west (X 1 n. pp. 63, 65), add Luc. cited on X 168. Sil. VII 433 *Atlantem et* Calpen extrema habitabimus antra? Avien. Arat. 1024 *lucis ab exortu procul in vada* Calpetana. Yet even this 'world's end' the adventurer leaves far behind him. Priscian VII § 8 *illud autem miror, quod Iuv.* Calpe *ablativum corripuit, cum sit simile hoc nomen 'Penelope,' 'Arachne,' 'Calliope,' quorum ablativus numquam in e correptam terminat.* Bentley on Luc. I 555 'excusatur Iuv. cum Calpe ultima breve dixit casu ablativo; nempe non a recto *Calpe* deduxit, sed a *Calpis;* ut apud Philostr. [Ap. V 1] iam vidimus, *Calpis* non *Calpe.*'

280 HERCULEO STRIDENTEM GURGITE SOLEM Tac. G. 45 *trans Suionas aliud mare, pigrum ac prope immotum, quo cingi cludique terrarum orbem hinc fides, quod extremus cadentis iam solis fulgor in ortus edurat, adeo clarus, ut sidera hebetet;* sonum insuper audiri *formasque equorum et radios capitis aspici persuasio adicit.* Priap. 75 9 Gades Herculis [tutela sunt beatae] *umidumque Tibur.* Stat. S. II 7 25—7 *quae pronos Hyperionis meatus | summis Oceani vides in undis |* stridoremque rotae cadentis audis. VFl. II 34—7. Cleomed. II p. 109 Bake ἀλλὰ γὰρ μυθαρίῳ γραῴδει πιστεύσας [ὁ Ἐπίκουρος], ὡς τῶν Ἰβήρων ἱστορούντων, ἐμπίπτοντα τὸν ἥλιον τῷ ὠκεανῷ ψόφον ἐμποιεῖν σβεννύμενον ὡς διάπυρον σίδηρον ἐν ὕδατι κ.τ.λ. Aus. epist. 19 12 *condiderat iam Solis* equos Tartessia Calpe, | stridebatque freto Titan insignis Hibero. Florus speaks of this fable as though he believed it I 33=II 17 § 12 of Decimus Brutus *peragratoque victor Oceani litore non prius signa convertit quam* cadentem in maria solem obrutumque aquis ignem non sine quodam sacrilegii *metu et horrore deprehendit.* Sil. I 209 210 *atque ubi fessus equos Titan immersit anhelos,| flammiferum condunt fumanti gurgite currum.* III 399 *Tartessos, stabulanti conscia Phoebo.* VI 1. On Gades see Movers Phöniz. II (2) 147—9. 615—627. temple of Hercules Sil. III 21—44. Mela III § 46 (=6 § 2 Tzschucke, who cites Rasche lex. num. II p. 1255 seq. Eckhel pt. I 19. It was visited by Caesar Suet. 7. DCass. XXXVII 52 § 2, and many noted Romans made vows to the god DS. V 20 § 2). It was at all times a great commercial port Strabo 99. 140. 160 fin. 168—9 πλέον οἰκοῦντες τὴν θάλατταν . . . διὰ τὸ πάντας θαλαττεύειν τὸ πλέον (cf. Iuv. 275). A staple was salt fish Ath. 315[d]. Poll. VI 49. Hesych. Γάδειρα. Aug. gen. ad litt. I § 24 *nisi forte poeticis figmentis cor inclinandum est, ut credamus solem mari se immergere atque inde lotum ex alia parte mane surgere.* Same legend in the Talmud Perles in Grätz Monatschr. Sept. Oct. 1870. Sil. X 537—8. XV 250. XVI 661—2. XVII 639.

HERCULEO Sil I 141—2 *atque* hominum finem *Gades* Calpenque *secutus, | dum fert* Herculeis *Garamantica signa columnis.*

281 TENSO FOLLE with full purse XIII 61. Forcellini.

282 ALUTA VII 192 the leather purse, softened by being steeped in alum water.

283 OCEANI MONSTRA X 14 n.

Hor. c. I 3 18, III 27 27. Claud. laus Ser. 129 *Neptunia* monstra. Plin. II § 7. IX § 2 *in mari autem tam late supino mollique ac fertili nutrimento, accipiente causas genitales e sublimi semperque pariente natura, pleraque etiam* monstrifica *reperiuntur.* § 4 in the Indian sea are found whales of 4 iugera, *pristes ducenum cubitorum, quippe ubi locustae quaterna cubita impleant, anguillae quoque in Gange amne tricenos pedes.* § 6 in the Red sea *praecipue ad immobilem magnitudinem beluae adolescunt.* § 7 Alexander's admirals saw among the Gedrosi many bones 40 cubits long. § 8 in the Gallic ocean *physeter ingentis columnae modo se attollens altiorque navium velis diluviem quandam eructans, in Gaditano oceano arbor in tantum vastis dispansa ramis ut ex ea causa fretum numquam intrasse credatur.* Ampel. 7 § 8 at Corinth a whale's rib, *quam homo complecti non potest.* § 16 whale's bones at Argyrus *quasi lapides quadrati.* Strabo 691. 725—6. 767 monsters seen by Nearchos cf. Arr. Ind. 30. 39 § 4. Ael. n. a. XVII 6. Paus. II 10 § 2 saw a whale's rib in the temple of Asklepios at Sikyon.

IUVENES MARINOS Tritons and Nereids Plin. IX § 9 *Tiberio principi nuntiavit Olisiponensium legatio ob id missa visum auditumque in quodam specu concha canentem* Tritonem, *qua noscitur forma. et* Nereidum *quoque falsa non est, squamis modo hispido corpore etiam qua humanam effigiem habent. namque haec in eodem spectata litore est, cuius morientis etiam cantum tristem accolae audivere longe. et divo Augusto legatus Galliae complures in litore apparere exanimes* Nereidas *scripsit.* § 10 *auctores habeo in equestri ordine splendentes* visum ab his Gaditano oceano marinum hominem cet. § 11 M. Scaurus in his aedileship brought from Joppa and exhibited at Rome the bones of the monster to which Andromeda was said to have been exposed, 40 ft. long, in height of the ribs outtopping Indian elephants, with a spine 18 in. thick. VFl. v 481—2 *cui non iusso tot adire voluptas* | monstra maris? Valer. Cato dirae 55—7 *nigro multa mari dicunt* portenta *natare,* | monstra *repentinis terrentia saepe figuris,* | *cum subito emersere furenti corpore ponto.* Tac. ann. II 24 *ut quis ex longinquo revenerat,* miracula narrabant: *vim turbinum et inauditas volucres,* monstra maris, ambiguas hominum et beluarum formas, *visa sive ex metu credita.*

284 NON UNUS MENTES AGITAT FUROR Hor. s. II 3 50 51 unus utrique | error, sed variis illudit partibus.

ILLE VIII 215—221 n. Hor. ib. 131—8 *cum laqueo uxorem interimis matremque veneno,* | *incolumi capite es? quid enim? neque tu hoc facis Argis,* | nec ferro ut demens genetricem occidis Orestes. | *an tu reris eum occisa* insanisse parente, | *ac non ante malis dementem actum Furiis quam* | *in matris iugulo ferrum tepefecit acutum?* | *quin, ex quo est habitus male tutae mentis Orestes,* | *nil sane fecit quod tu reprehendere possis.*

SORORIS Electrae VFl. VII 147—152.

285 IN MANIBUS Eur. Or. 260—4 in Elektra's arms. Or. ὦ Φοῖβ', ἀποκτενοῦσί μ' αἱ κυνώπιδες | γοργῶπες, ἐνέρων λερίαι, δειναὶ θεαί. | El. οὗτοι μεθήσω· χεῖρα δ' ἐμπλέξασ' ἐμὴν | σχήσω σε πηδᾶν δυστυχῆ πηδήματα. | Or. μέθες· μί' οὖσα τῶν ἐμῶν Ἐριν́υων.

VULTU EUMENIDUM TERRETUR ET IGNI Aesch. c. Tim. § 190 μὴ γὰρ οἴεσθε, ὦ ἄνδρες, τὰς τῶν ἀδικημάτων ἀρχὰς ἀπὸ θεῶν ἀλλ' οὐχ ὑπ' ἀνθρώπων ἀσελγείας γίγνεσθαι, μηδὲ τοὺς ἠσεβηκότας, καθάπερ ἐν τραγῳδίαις, Ποινὰς ἐλαύνειν καὶ κολάζειν δᾳδὶν ἡμμέναις. Cic. p. Rosc. Am. §§ 66 67. legg. I § 40 eos agitant

insectanturque furiae *non* ardentibus taedis, *sicut in fabulis, sed angore conscientiae fraudisque cruciatu.*

286 Aias son of Telamon, of whom Athene says Soph. Ai. 53—7 *πρός τε πολμιας ἐκτρέπω σύμμικτά τε | λείας . . . | ἔνθ' εἰσπεσὼν ἔκειρε πολύκερων φόνον | κύκλῳ ῥαχίζων· κἀδόκει μὲν ἔσθ' ὅτε | δισσοὺς 'Ατρείδας αὐτόχειρ κτείνειν ἔχων.* cf. 97—100. 233—244. 285—310. 287 ITHACUM x 257. xv 26. Soph. Ai. 101—115. For *Ithacensis* (cf. xv 23. 115. 122. Hor. c. iv 4 38 Metaurum *flumen.* Kühner gr. Gr. ii² 233). so *Ἰθακος* in Eur. Aristoph. Sopat. Aen. ii 104 Forbiger *hoc* Ithacus *velit.* ib. 122. iii 629. Prop. i 15 9 Ithaci *digressu mota Calypso.* Ov. Pont. i 3 33. Sen. Tr. 38. 1089. Stat. Ach. 8 exx. Mart. xi 104 15.

PARCAT TUNICIS St Luke 8 27. Quintil. decl. 256 *quanto miserabilior fui ex die tuae sanitatis! furiosum me non sic cecidi: tum* lacerare vestes, *tum verberare vultus meos coepi.* Prichard *on insanity*, p. 26 quotes from a description of mania 'a striking and characteristic circumstance is the propensity to go quite naked. The patient tears his clothes to tatters.'

LACERNIS iii 148 n.

288 CURATORIS EGET Cic. de invent. ii § 148 *lex est:* si furiosus escit, adgnatum gentiliumque in eo pecuniaque eius potestas esto. Hor. s. ii 3 217 218 interdicto huic omne adimat ius| praetor et ad sanos abeat tutela propinquos. ib. 83 *danda est ellebori multo pars maxima* avaris. id. ep. i 1 102—3 curatoris egere | a praetore dati. Suet. Aug. 48 *nec aliter universos quam membra partisque imperii curae habuit,* rectorem *quoque solitus apponere aetate parvis aut* mente lapsis, *donec adolescerent aut resipiscerent.* Quintil. vii 4 § 10. xi 1 § 58. dig. xlii 5 19 § 1. inst. i 23 4. Rein Privatr. 545—6. accusations of *dementia* Sen. contr. 11 12. 14. 21. 32. exc. contr. vi 7. x 3. Sen. ben. iv 16 § 2 *puto, nequam hominem existimas, cui poena, non cui* curatore *opus sit.* [Quintil.] decl. 346 law cited in title 'adversus patrem ne qua sit actio, nisi dementiae.' ib. 349. Capitolin. M. Antonin. phil. 10 § 12 *de* curatoribus *vero, cum ante non nisi ex lege Laetoria vel propter lasciviam vel propter* dementiam *darentur, ita statuit ut omnes adulti* curatores *acciperent non redditis causis.*

289 TABULA DISTINGUITUR UNDA is only parted from the sea by one plank's breadth xii 58 n. Stat. s. iii 2 70 *fugimus* exigua *clausi* trabe. 291 TITULOS FACIESQUE MINUTAS the legend and the head of the emperor St Luke 20 23. vi 205 scripto *radiat* Germanicus auro.

292 SOLVITE FUNEM Aen. v 773 solvi*que ex ordine* funem. 293 FRUMENTI on the African corn-fleets cf. v 119 n.

PIPERIS Indian pepper (Pers. v 55) was brought on camels (ib. v 136) to Alexandria, and there shipt for Rome. Stat. s. iv 9 12 *tus Niliacum* piper*ve* wrapt in paper. Plin. xii §§ 26—29 it was adulterated in many ways § 29 *usum eius adeo placuisse mirum est—in aliis quippe suavitas cepit, in aliis species invitavit, huic nec pomi nec bacae commendatio est aliqua—, sola placere amaritudine, et hanc* in Indos peti. *quis ille primus experiri cibis voluit aut cui in appetendi aviditate esurire non fuit satis? utrumque silvestre gentibus suis est et tamen pondere emitur ut aurum vel argentum. piperis arborem iam et Italia habet.*

294 Holyday 'the skies | face and

black swarth of cloud threaten no ill; | 'tis summer thunder.'

295 ÆSTIVUM TONAT I 16 n. VI 65. 485. 495. 517. FASCIA schol. 'nubes ducta per caelum.' cf. ταινία a strip of land Strabo 800 fin. Polyb. **295 296** HAC IPSA NOCTE X 76 hac ipsa . . *hora.*

297 ZONAM C. Gracchus in Gell. XV 12 § 4 *itaque, Quirites, cum Romam profectus sum,* zonas, quas plenas argenti extuli, *eas ex provincia inanes rettuli.* Liv. XXXIII 29 § 4. Hor. ep. II 2 40 *ibit eo quo vis qui* zonam *perdidit.* Phaedr. IV 21 9—11 *ascendit navem, quam tempestas horrida | simul et vetustas medio dissolvit mari. | hi* zonas, *illi res pretiosas colligunt.* Suet. Vit. 16 zona se aureorum plena *circumdedit.* Wetst. on Matt. 10 9. dig. XLVIII 20 § 6. Spartian. Pescenn. Niger 10 § 7 *idem iussit, ne* zona *milites ad bellum ituri* aureos vel argenteos nummos portarent. Iren. IV 30 § 2 fin. Ambr. de Parad. § 67 fin. Janelli's Phaedr. p. 250. Aug. c. Adim. XX § 1 *nisi forte dicturi sunt* in zonis habere pecuniam *peccatum esse, in loculis autem non esse peccatum.* Lucian fugit. 31. **298** seq. X 168 seq.

299 QUOD TAGUS ET RUTILA VOLVIT PACTOLUS HARENA III 55. Plin. XXXIII § 56 aurum *invenitur nostro orbe, ut omittamus Indicum a formicis aut apud Scythas grypis erutum, tribus modis:* fluminum ramentis, ut in Tago Hispaniae, *Pado Italiae, Hebro Thraciae,* Pactolo Asiae, *Gange Indiae, nec ullum absolutius aurum est, ut cursu ipso attrituque perpolitum.* Catull. 29 19 amnis aurifer Tagus. Verg. catal. 11 52. Ov. m. II 251. amor. I 15 34. Sen. Hf. 1327 Tagusve *Hibera turbidus gaza fluens.* Mart. VIII 78 6. Sil. I 234. Stat. s. I 2 127. 3 108. Claud. in Rufin. I 101—3 *non Tartessiacis illum satiarit* harenis | *tempestas pretiosa* Tagi, *non stagna rubentis* | *aurea* Pactoli. ib. 197 *laxet* rutilos *tibi Lydia fontes.* cf. 4 cons. Hon. 128. Namat. I 356. Strabo 711 fin.

RUTILA VOLVIT PACTOLUS HARENA now *Sarabat,* a small river of Lydia, which rises in mount Tmolus, flows past Sardis, and falls into the Hermus 30 stadia N. of this city. Its golden sands (Hdt. V 101 Bähr. Liban. ep. 1217 καὶ γὰρ ὁ Πακτωλὸς αὐτῷ μικρόν), from which were made the golden bricks presented by Croesus to the Delphic temple (Unger Theb. parad. 223—4) were exhausted in Strabo's time (626 pr. Unger 395—6): still its riches were proverbial among the poets Varro Menipp. lex Maenia fr. 234 Bücheler *non hos* Pactolus aureas undas *agens* | *eripiet umquam e miseriis.* Aen. X 142 Cerda. Prop. I 6 32. 14 11. IV = III 18 28. Ov. Ib. 298. m. XI 87 88. 136—145. Luc. III 209 210. Hor. epod. 15 20. Claud. Prob. cons. 54 (cf. 48—53) *despumat* rutilas *dives* Pactolus harenas. id. laud. Stil. III 61. Prisc. perieg. 792—3. Avien. descr. orb. 996. Bas. de leg. libr. gentil. 8 Λύδιον ψῆγμα. Clem. Al. paed. III 2 § 10. Pape-Benseler Eigennamen Πακτωλός. Τάγος. Movers Phöniz. III 61. Hier. ep. 119 11 f.

301 302 MERSA RATE NAUFRAGUS ASSEM DUM ROGAT Hor. a. p. 20 21 dum fractis enatat exspes | navibus, aere dato qui pingitur. Mart. XII 57 12 fasciato naufragus loquax trunco. Lucian merc. cond. 1 ταῦτα πρὸς τὴν χρείαν τὴν παραυτίκα ἐπιτραγῳδοῦσιν.

302 PICTA SE TEMPESTATE TUETUR XII 27 28 n. Pers. I 88—90 *quippe et, cantet si* naufragus, assem | *protulerim. cantas, cum* fracta te in trabe pictum | ex umero portes? id. VI 32 33 *largire inopi, ne* pictus oberret | caerulea in tabula. Phaedr. IV 21 24 25 *ceteri* tabulam suam | portant rogantes victum. Raoul Rochette peint. ant. inéd. p. 329 1. We often see the same thing in England.

303—331 The rich are troubled by fear of fire. Diogenes may break his tub, but it will not trouble him. Nature is content with very little; and he who desires no more is wise; he who is dissatisfied with a competence would be dissatisfied even with the hoards of Croesus.

303 304 x 12—27 n. TANTIS PARTA MALIS CURA MAIORE METUQUE SERVANTUR 135 *sed quo* divitias haec per tormenta coactas? Eur. Ph. 597 δειλὸν δ' ὁ πλοῦτος (cf. id. fr. Archel. in Stob. fl. XCIII 13 and Bacchylid. fr. 30 Bergk) became proverbial Aristoph. Pl. 202 ἀλλὰ καὶ λέγουσι πάντες ὡς δειλότατόν ἐσθ' ὁ πλοῦτος. Zenob. III 35. Diogenian. cod. Vind. II 33. Apostol. V 89 a. [Teles] in Stob. XCIII 31 (p. 187 4 seq. M). Aristot. eth. Nic. VIII 1 (of εὐετηρία) ὅσῳ γὰρ πλείων, τοσούτῳ ἐπισφαλεστέρα. The same thought is enlarged on by DChrys. or. 6. Sen. ep. 94 § 73 *ostendat ex constitutione volgi beatos in illo fastidioso fastigio suo trementes et* adtonitos *longeque aliam de se opinionem habentes quam ab aliis habetur. nam quae aliis excelsa videntur, ipsis praerupta sunt. itaque exanimantur et trepidant, quotiens despexerunt in illud magnitudinis suae praeceps. cogitant enim diversos casus et in sublimi maxime lubricos.* ib. 115 § 16 *nulla enim avaritia sine poena est, quamvis satis sit ipsa poenarum. o quantum lacrimarum, quantum laborum exigit! quam misera desideratis, quam misera partis est! adice cotidianas sollicitudines, quae pro modo habendi quemque discruciant.* maiore tormento pecunia possidetur quam quaeritur. *quantum damnis ingemiscunt, quae et magna incidunt et videntur maiora!*

305 AMIS III 7 n. 189 n. XIII 145 146 n. schol. 'per translationem disciplinae militaris sparteolorum Romae, quorum cohortes in tutelam urbis cum amis et cum aqua vigilias curare consuerunt vicinis.' Suet. Aug. 30 adversus incendia *excubias nocturnas* vigilesque *commentus est.* id. Cl. 25 *Puteolis et Ostiae singulas* cohortes *ad arcendos* incendiorum *casus collocavit.* Vell. II 91 § 3 *Rufus Ignatius, per omnia gladiatori quam senatori propior, collecto in aedilitate favore populi, quem* extinguendis privata familia incendiis *in dies auxerat.* Catull. 23 9 Furius, who have neither slave nor strong-box, you fear nothing *non* incendia, *non graves ruinas.* Sen. ben. IV 6 § 2 *si domus tibi donetur, in qua marmoris aliquid resplendeat et tectum nitidius auro aut coloribus sparsum, non mediocre munus vocabis; ingens tibi domicilium sine ullo* incendii *aut ruinae metu struxit.* Petr. 78 one of Trimalchio's trumpeters aroused the whole neighbourhood: *itaque* vigiles, *rati ardere Trimalchionis domum, effregerunt ianuam et cum aqua securibusque tumultuari suo iure coeperunt.* cf. Sen. ep. 103 §§ 1 2. 64 § 1 *intervenerant quidam amici, propter quos maior fumus fieret, non hic, qui erumpere ex lautorum culinis et terrere* vigiles *solet, sed hic modicus, qui hospites venisse significet.* Plin. XXXVI § 106 *trahuntur moles superne tantae non succumbentibus cavis operis, pulsant ruinae praecipites aut inpactae* incendiis. Tert. apol. 39 p. m. *ad fumum cenae Serapiacae* sparteoli *excitabuntur.* Plut. sollert. anim. 5 § 4 p. 963c ἅμαις καὶ σκάφαις...ἀρύσασθαι. Originally the *tresviri capitales* (or *nocturni* Liv. IX 46 § 3. VM. VIII 1 *damn.* 6. dig. I 15 § 1) were bound to extinguish fires (dig. l. c. Liv. XXXIX 14 § 10. VM. l. c. *damn.* 5). A.D. 6 Augustus instituted seven cohorts at first exclusively of freedmen (Suet. Aug. 25) as *vigiles* (DCass. LV 26 §§ 4 5. cf. LVI 41 § 4. Strabo p. 235. dig. I 15 §§ 1—3) with 7 stations, one for every two regions of the city, under a *praefectus vigilum*, an *eques* (Laco, who arrested Seianus X 71 n. held this office which was of great trust, the *vigiles* being nearly as numerous as the praetorians) Mommsen Staatsr. II^1 976—80. Marquardt

Staatsverw. II[1] 468—471 in 1820 two lists of one of the cohorts were found (O. Kellermann vigilum Romanorum latercula duo Coelimontana Rom. 1835 fol. = CIL VI 1057—8); in 1866 seq. a guard-room (*excubitorium*) with many inscriptions belonging to the 7th cohort (CIL VI 2998—3091). On the *siponarii, aquarii* cet. see Henzen in annali 1874 118 seq. Among the means employed for quenching fires were *sipones* (fire-engines) and *amae* (buckets) Colum. X 387 *habilem lymphis* amulam. Plin. ep. X 33=42 § 2 *nullus usquam in publico sipo, nulla* ama, *nullum denique instrumentum ad incendia compescenda.* dig. I 15 3 § 3 *praefectum* vigilum *per totam noctem* vigilare *debere et coerrare calciatum cum* amis *et dolabris.* Many instruments for the same purpose ib. XXXIII 7 12 § 18. DCass. LVII 14 § 10 ὥστε ποτὲ νυκτὸς ἐμπρησθεῖσί τισιν ἐπικουρῆσαι (Drusus son of Tiberius) μετὰ τῶν δορυφόρων ἀναγκασθείς, ὕδωρ αὐτῶν αἰτούντων, θερμὸν σφισιν ἐγχέαι κελεῦσαι. ib. LIX 9 § 4 of Gaius (Caligula) ἐμπρησίν τινα μετὰ τῶν στρατιωτῶν κατασβέσας ἐπήρκεσε τοῖς ζημιωθεῖσι. Haase ind. Sen. 'incendium.' Friedländer I[4] 27—9.

VIGILARE Aristot. in Stob. fl. XCIII 38 (cf. 25) Anakreon returned to Polykrates his gift of a talent of gold, saying μισῶ δωρεάν, ἥ τις ἀναγκάζει ἀγρυπνεῖν. Hor. s. I 1 76—8 *an* vigilare *metu exanimem, noctesque diesque* | *formidare malos fures,* incendia, *servos,* | *ne te compilent fugientes, hoc iuvat?* Sen. Ag. 74—76. Herc. Oet. 650—4. On a master who gave his servants no sleep Stob. fl. LXII 48.

305 306 COHORTEM SERVORUM III 141 n. Ath. p. 272[e] καὶ γὰρ μυρίους καὶ δισμυρίους καὶ ἔτι πλείους δὲ πάμπολλοι κέκτηνται. Plin. XXXIII § 26 mancipiorum legiones, *in domo turba externa ac iam servorum quoque causa nomenclator adhibendus.*

306 SERVORUM Nero ordered Tac. XV 43 subsidia reprimendis ignibus in propatulo quisque haberet.

LICINUS I 109 n. ATTONITUS Sall. h. I 88 D = 98 K *sic vero quasi* formidine adtonitus *neque animo neque auribus aut lingua competere.* Sen. ep. 90 § 43 *vos ad omnem tectorum pavetis sonum et inter picturas vestras, si quid increpuit, fugitis* adtoniti . . . . *haec erat secundum naturam domus, in qua libebat habitare nec ipsam nec pro ipsa timentem: nunc magna pars nostri metus tecta sunt.* Plin. ep. I 22 § 1 *diu iam in urbe haereo, et quidem* attonitus. *perturbat me longa et pertinax valetudo Titi Aristonis.* VI 20 § 7. paneg. 38. 48. 68 *suspensi et* attoniti. 76. Tert. praescr. haer. 43 diligentia attonita *et cura sollicita.* id. idol. 24 Oehler *inter hos scopulos et sinus, inter haec vada et freta idololatriae velificata spiritu Dei fides navigat, tuta si cauta, secura si* attonita. id. fug. in pers. 1 in persecution *ecclesia in* attonito *est* (on the alert).

307 ELECTRO V 38 n. in another sense a compound of ⅘ gold and ⅕ silver Plin. XXXIII § 80. ib. IX § 139 *set alia e fine initia iuvatque ludere impendio et lusus geminare miscendo iterumque et ipsa adulterare adulteria naturae, sicut* testudines *tinguere,* argentum auro confundere ut electra fiant, *addere his aera ut Corinthia.* Apul. m. II 19 *opipares citro et* ebore *nitentes lecti* . . . sucinum *mire cavatum.*

PHRYGIA 89 n. Hor. c. III 1 41. Strab. 437. 577. in both places speaking of the great monolith *pillars* imported from Synnada 577 διὰ δὲ τὴν νυνὶ πολυτέλειαν τῶν Ῥωμαίων κίονες ἐξαιροῦνται μονόλιθοι μεγάλοι, πλησιάζοντες τῷ ἀλαβαστρίτῃ λίθῳ κατὰ τὴν ποικιλίαν. ὥστε, καίπερ πολλῆς οὔσης τῆς ἐπὶ θάλατταν ἀγωγῆς τῶν τηλικούτων φορτίων, ὅμως καὶ κίονες καὶ πλάκες εἰς Ῥώμην κομίζονται θαυμασταὶ κατὰ τὸ μέγεθος καὶ κάλλος. Plin. XXXV § 3 in Nero's time men learnt *maculas quae non essent in crustis inserendo*

unitatem variare, ut ovatus esset Numidicus, ut purpura distingueretur Synnadicus, *qualiter illos nasci optassent deliciae. montium haec subsidia deficientium, nec cessat luxuria id agere ut* quam plurimum incendiis perdat. ib. XXXVI §§ 1—125 account of marbles, intermixt with vehement denunciation. In the time of Capitolinus (Gord. 32 § 2) the house of the Gordians was still seen on the road to Praeneste, with 200 pillars including 50 *Synnades.*

COLUMNA VII 182 n. Tibull. III 3 13 quidve domus prodest Phrygiis innixa columnis? Sen. ep. 115 § 13. Plin. XXXVI §§ 7 8. 49. § 60 thirty pillars of onyx in a dining-room of the freedman Callistus. bath of Claudius Etruscus Stat. s. I 5. Mart. VI 42. cf. V 13 5.

308 EBORE XI 123 n. Ael. v. h. XII 29.

TESTUDINE XI 94 n. Poll. X 35. Philo II 274 M. DOLIA DL. VI § 23 *τὸν ἐν τῷ Μητρῴῳ πίθον ἔσχεν οἰκίαν, ὡς καὶ αὐτὸς ἐν ταῖς ἐπιστολαῖς διασαφεῖ.* Hence the proverb Zenob. IV 14 *ζωὴ πίθου· ἐπὶ τῶν ἐπιεικῶς καὶ μετρίως ζώντων· ἀπὸ Διογένους τοῦ φιλοσόφου, ᾧ πίθος ἦν ἡ ἠδίστη καταγωγή.* When the Corinthians, expecting to be attacked by Philip, were busily engaged in forging arms or raising defences, Diogenes, in order, as he said, not to be alone idle amongst so many busy workers, began very earnestly and diligently to roll his tub Lucian quom. conscr. hist. 3, who speaks of the tub as of earthenware 4 *κεκεραμευμένον . . . . τὰ ὄστρακα.* Sen. ep. 90 § 14 *qui se complicuit in* dolio *et in eo cubitavit.* Max. Tyr. 3 § 9. 32 § 2. Aus. epitaph. 31 3. Greg. Naz. c. 10=155 214—227 plucking roses from thorns learn the better course from unbelievers. Who knows not Sinope's dog? He was so frugal and moderate in his living, and that laying down a law to himself, not keeping God's law, nor with any hopes in view, that he had as his one possession his staff, *οἶκον δ' ὕπαιθρον ἐν μέσῳ τοῦ ἄστεος, | στρεπτὸν πίθον φεύγοντα πνευμάτων βίας, | ὃς ἦν ἐκείνῳ δωμάτων χρυσωρύφων | κρείσσων· τροφή τε σχέδιος, οὐ πονουμένη.* In the Peloponnesian war, when the country folk crowded into Athens (Thuc. II 14. 17 § 3) Aristoph. eq. 792—3 *καὶ πῶς σὺ φιλεῖς, ὃς τοῦτον ὁρῶν οἰκοῦντ' ἐν ταῖς πιθάκναισι | καὶ γυναρίοις καὶ πυργιδίοις ἔτος ὄγδοον οὐκ ἐλεαίρεις;* O. Jahn Ber. d. sächs. Ges. 1854 p. 40. Vasensamml. König Ludwigs p. XC. On large *dolia* Marquardt V (2) 242.

NUDI Varro Sesculixes fr. 469 Bücheler *Diogenem postea pallium solum habuisse.* Sen. ben. V 4 § 3 *necesse est a Socrate vincar beneficiis, necesse est a* Diogene, qui per medias Macedonum gazas nudus incessit calcatis regiis opibus. § 4 o ne ille tunc merito et sibi et ceteris, *quibus ad dispiciendam veritatem non erat obfusa caligo,* supra eum eminere visus est, infra quem omnia iacebant. multo potentior, multo locupletior fuit omnia tunc possidente Alexandro: plus enim erat, quod hic nollet accipere quam quod ille posset dare. ib. 13 § 3 *qui male vestitum et pannosum vidit,* nudum *se vidisse dicit.* id. ep. 20 § 9 *ego certe aliter audio, quae dicit Demetrius noster, cum illum vidi* nudum, *quanto minus quam in stramentis, incubantem: non praeceptor veri, sed testis est.* Arr. Epikt. III 22 § 45 *καὶ πῶς ἐνδέχεται μηδὲν ἔχοντα γυμνὸν ἄοικον ἀνέστιον αὐχμῶντα ἄδουλον ἄπολιν διεξάγειν εὐρόως;* § 46 *ἰδοὺ ἀπέσταλκεν ὑμῖν ὁ θεὸς τὸν δείξοντα ἔργῳ, ὅτι ἐνδέχεται.* § 47 *ἴδετέ με, ὅτι ἄπολίς εἰμι ἄοικος ἀκτήμων ἄδουλος· χαμαὶ κοιμῶμαι· οὐ γυνή, οὐ παιδία, οὐ πραιτωρίδιον, ἀλλὰ γῆ μόνον καὶ οὐρανὸς καὶ ἓν τριβωνάριον.* § 48 *καὶ τί μοι λείπει; οὐκ εἰμὶ ἄλυπος; οὐκ εἰμὶ ἄφοβος; οὐκ εἰμὶ ἐλεύθερος; πότε ὑμῶν εἶδέ μέ τις ἐν ὀρέξει ἀποτυγχάνοντα;* cf. Ael. v. h. III 29.

310 ATQUE ['and even the old one if soldered, will hold

good (and a new one not be needed)' H. A. J. M.] DL. VI § 43 a boy having broken the tub, the Athenians punished him and replaced it. Grang. and Vales. read *aut.* COMMISSA fastened Cato r.r. 39 § 1 dolia plumbo vincito. ib. 20. 21. to solder is *plumbare* Plin. XXXIV § 161. XVIII § 236 dolia *quassa sarcire.* dig. XLI 1 27 pr.

311 312 ALEXANDER, TESTA CUM VIDIT IN ILLA MAGNUM HABITATOREM Cic. Tusc. V § 92. VM. IV 3 E § 4 Alexander *vero, cognomen invicti assecutus, continentiam* Diogenis cynici *vincere non potuit.* ad quem cum in sole sedentem accessisset hortareturque ut, si qua praestari sibi vellet, indicaret, quemadmodum erat in crepidine conlocatus sordidae appellationis sed robustae vir praestantiae 'mox' inquit 'de ceteris, interim velim a sole mihi non obstes.' Sen. ben. V 6 § 1 Diogenes, a quo utique victus est [*Alexander*]. *quidni victus sit illo die, quo homo supra mensuram humanae superbiae tumens vidit aliquem, cui nec dare quicquam posset nec eripere?* DL. VI §§ 32 'if I were not Alexander I would choose to be Diogenes.' 38 our story; Diogenes was basking *ἐν τῷ Κρανείῳ.* [Diog.] ep. 33. Chrys. de s. Babyla 8 9 (II 549 550=655—7 Gaume) speaks with contempt of the theatrical display, far less wonderful than the feats of swallowing nails or shoes. Plut. Alex. 14 § 2. id. virt. Alex. 10 p. 331^{f} seq. de exil. 15 p. 605^{d} seq. DChrys. or. 4. 6. Orig. Cels. II 41. Arr. Epikt. II 13 § 24. Simpl. on Epikt. ench. 15. A like story DL. VI § 43 after the battle of Chaeronea he was taken as a prisoner to Philip, who asked 'Who are you?' '*κατάσκοπος τῆς σῆς ἀπληστίας.*' *ὅθεν θαυμασθεὶς ἀφείθη.* On artistic representations of Diogenes L. Urlichs in Rhein. Mus. IV 1846 612—3. Winckelmann mon. ined. n. 174, on a lamp in Brit. mus. Birch I 188. Strabo 714 a Bramin shewed the same indifference to Alexander's goodwill.

312 QUANTO FELICIOR cf. Arr. Epikt. III 22 § 92. 94 kings and tyrants, though wicked, are enabled by their arms and their guards to punish sinners: *τῷ δὲ κυνικῷ ἀντὶ τῶν ὅπλων καὶ τῶν δορυφόρων τὸ συνειδὸς τὴν ἐξουσίαν ταύτην παραδίδωσιν.* § 95 he spoke of himself as sharing the rule of Zeus. Max. Tyr. 3 § 9. 36 §§ 5 6. Friedländer III^{1} 604—8 on the cynics as preachers of morality, esp. Demetrius and Demonax.

HIC Diogenes. 313 NIL CUPERET Xen. mem. I 6 § 10. Sen. ep. 62 § 3 *Demetrium, virorum optimum, mecum circumfero et relictis conchyliatis cum illo* seminudo *loquor, illum admiror. quidni admirer? vidi* nihil ei deesse. *contemnere aliquis omnia potest, omnia habere nemo potest.* brevissima ad divitias per contemptum divitiarum via est. id. ben. VII 2 §§ 3—6 e.g. § 4 *magnis itaque curis exemptus et distorquentibus mentem* nihil sperat aut cupit *nec se mittit in dubium suo contentus.* § 5 *nec illum existimes parvo esse contentum:* omnia illius sunt, non sic quemadmodum Alexandri fuerunt. *cui, quamquam in litore rubri maris steterat, plus deerat, quam qua venerat . . .* § 6 *non satis adparebat inopem esse,* qui extra naturae terminos *arma proferret? .* . tantum illi deest, quantum cupit. 3 § 2 unus est sapiens, cuius omnia sunt. § 3 *sic fit,* ut nihil cupiat, quia nihil est extra omnia. Apul. apol. 22 Diogenes *quidem* cynicus cum Alexandro Magno de veritate regni certabundus baculo vice sceptri gloriabatur. Cic. parad. VI esp. § 51 non esse cupidum *pecunia est, non esse emacem vectigal est:* contentum vero suis rebus esse maximae sunt certissimaeque divitiae. anthol. Pal. X 41. Greg. Naz. ep. 98=197 pr. to the magistrates of Nazianzus: it seems to me that you would not have

spared even the scrip of Diogenes the Sinopian, if he had lived in your day, *τέχνην ἐπικαλοῦντες αὐτῷ, τὸν τρίβωνα, τὴν βακτηρίαν, καὶ αὐτὸ τὸ κεκτῆσθαι μηδὲν ἐκ φιλοσοφίας, ἄλλοτε δὲ ἄλλῃ θύρᾳ προσφοιτᾶν εἰκῇ διαζῶντα καὶ ὅθεν ἔτυχεν.* Basil. de leg. libr. gent. 8 p. 183^{e} *ἐγὼ δὲ καὶ Διογένους ἄγαμαι τὴν πάντων ὁμοῦ τῶν ἀνθρωπίνων ὑπεροψίαν, ὃς γε καὶ βασιλέως τοῦ μεγάλου ἑαυτὸν ἀπέφηνε πλουσιώτερον τῷ ἐλαττόνων ἢ ἐκεῖνος κατὰ τὸν βίον προσδεῖσθαι.* Diogenes spoken of with respect ib. 7 p. 181^{c}. ep. 4=169 p. 76^{d} where Basil's innate Poverty says of him: *τὸν δὲ Διογένη οὐδὲ ἐπαύσατό ποτε θαυμάζων τοῖς παρὰ τῆς φύσεως μόνοις ἀρκεῖσθαι φιλοτιμούμενον, ὡς καὶ τὸ κισσύβιον ἀπορρῖψαι, ἐπειδήπερ παρὰ παιδὸς ἐδιδάχθη κοιλαῖς ταῖς χερσὶν ἐπικύπτων πίνειν.* ep. 9=41 3 p. 91^{c}. Schneider christliche Klänge Gotha 1865 316—320. Spiess logos spermaticós Leipzig 1871 20. 368—370. QUI TOTUM SIBI POSCERET ORBEM x 168 n. Sen. ben. VII 2 §§ 5 6. 3 § 1 *quem per Liberi Herculisque vestigia felix temeritas egit.* 314 x 97 98.

315 316 NULLUM—DEAM same verses x 365 366. so I 25=x 226. XVI 41=XIII 137. such repetitions are frequent in Hor. e. g. s. I 2 13=a. p. 421. s. I 6 74=ep. I 1 56 Obbar. 315 NUMEN HABES Aen. x 221 numen habere *maris.* Ov. f. II 642 to Terminus *ab antiquis tu quoque* numen habes. 315 316 NOS TE NOS FACIMUS DEAM Vell. II 126 § 1 *sacravit parentem suum Caesar non imperio, sed religione, non appellavit eum, sed* fecit deum. Manil. IV 926—8 *ne dubites homini divinos credere visus:* | *iam* facit *ipse* deos *mittitque ad sidera numen* | *maius.* 316 MENSURA Hor. s. I 1 73—5. 317 EDAM I 21.

318 IN QUANTUM used by Verg. Liv. (Heerwagen on XXII 27 § 4) and later writers where Cicero would say *quantum.* So also *in tantum* Ov. m. XI 71. Sen. contr. VII pr. § 3 p. 164 B *sufficiebat enim illi* in quantum *voluerat explicandi vis.* Vell. II 91 § 3. Plin. XXV § 12. XXX § 82. ind. *tantum.* Plin. pan. 73 § 3 *ut in tua potestate est, an gaudeamus, ita* in quantum *nec in nostra.* ib. 83 § 8 *maritum,* in quantum *patitur sexus, imitetur.* ib. 95 § 5. id. ep. x 70=71 § 4. Gossrau on Aen. VIII 47. Namat. I 46. Hand Tursell. III 332. Aug. passim.

IN QUANTUM SITIS ATQUE FAMES ET FRIGORA POSCUNT Pythag. in Porphyr. ep. ad Marcell. 30 *σαρκὸς φωνὴ μὴ πεινῆν μὴ διψῆν μὴ ῥιγοῦν.* Aristox. in Ath. 46^{f} Pythagorean diet bread and honey. cf. Ath. 161^{b}. 418^{e}. 419^{a}. Iambl. vit. Pyth. § 97. Porph. vit. Pyth. 34. DL. VIII 19. trag. fr. adesp. 461 Nauck in Stob. fl. XCVII 17 a picture of a natural life *πρῶτον μέν, ἐξ ὧν πάντα γίγνεται βροτοῖς,* | *εὔογκος εἶναι γαστρὶ μὴ πληρουμένῃ* | *στέργειν θ' ὑδρηροῖς ὥστε θὴρ ἀεὶ ποτοῖς* | *χειμῶνί τ' ἀσκεῖν σῶμα θερμά θ' ἡλίου* | *τοξεύματ' αἰνεῖν μὴ σκιατροφούμενος.* Stob. fl. XCIII 28 Sokrates, when Archelaos invited him to his court, offering to make him rich, replied: 'At Athens 4 choenices of barley meal sell for an obol and there are fountains of running water.' Teles ib. 31 (III 215 4 M) Menekles learnt plain living under Krates *ἠρκεῖτο τρίβωνι καὶ μάζῃ καὶ λαχανίοις.* id. ib. p. 216 20 *οὐκ ἀηδῶς γὰρ Κράτης 'οὐκ οἶσθα' φησί 'πήρα δύναμιν ἡλίκην ἔχει,* | *θέρμων τε χοίνιξ καὶ τὸ μηδενὸς μέλειν.' τῷ ὄντι μέγα καὶ ἀξιόλογον μετὰ πήρας καὶ θέρμων καὶ λαχάνων καὶ ὕδατος μηδενὸς φροντίζειν.* Varro fr. 316—8 Bücheler. Simon in Stob. fl. XVII 11 *μέμνησο μέντοι λιμοῦ καὶ δίψης· ταῦτα γὰρ δύναται μεγάλα τοῖς σωφροσύνην διώκουσι.* Muson. ib. 43. Luc. IV 377—8. Barth on Namatian. I 106. Porph. ep. ad Marcell. 27 *ὁ τῆς φύσεως πλοῦτος ἀληθῶς· φιλόσοφος ὥρισται καὶ ἔστιν εὐπόριστος, ὁ δὲ τῶν κενῶν δοξῶν*

ἀόριστός τε καὶ δυσπόριστος· ὁ οὖν τῇ φύσει κατακολουθῶν καὶ μὴ ταῖς κεναῖς δόξαις ἐν πᾶσιν αὐτάρκης. πρὸς γὰρ τὸ τῇ φύσει ἀρκοῦν πᾶσα κτῆσις ἐστι πλοῦτος. ib. 28—31. cf. id. abst. I 49—52. Bernays Theophr. üb. Frömmigkeit 16. 145—6. Ambr. hexaëm. V § 26 *lex quaedam naturae est* tantum quaerere, quantum sufficiat ad victum *et alimentorum modo sortem censere patrimonii.* Wetstein on 1 Tim. 6 8. Hor. S. I 1 73—4. Sen. ep. 4 § 8 *lex autem illa naturae, scis quos nobis terminos statuit?* non esurire, non sitire, non algere [more cited on V 9]. *non est necesse* maria temptare [ver. 267—302] nec sequi castra [ver. 193—8]: parabile est quod natura desiderat et adpositum. § 11 ad supervacua sudatur. *illa sunt, quae togam conterunt, quae nos senescere sub tentorio cogunt, quae in aliena litora inpingunt: ad manum est, quod sat est.* ib. 27 § 9 *accipe iam quod debeo et vale: 'divitiae sunt ad legem naturae composita paupertas.' hoc saepe dixit* Epicurus *aliter atque aliter.* ib. 119 § 7 *'at parum habet, qui tantum non* alget, non esurit, non sitit.' *plus Iuppiter non habet.* id. ad Helv. 10 § 2 *corporis exigua desideria sunt:* frigus submoveri vult, alimentis famem ac sitim exstinguere: *quidquid extra concupiscitur, vitiis, non usibus laboratur.* Philo quod omn. probus liber 12 (II 457 M) frugality of the Therapeutae. de ebrietate 9 (I 362). de somn. I 20 (I 639). II 7 (665). vita Moys. III 22 (II 163). de victimis 3 (II 239). spec. legg. 5 (II 273—4). de plantat. 12 (I 337). Chrys. hom. 19 ad pop. Antioch. 1 fin. p. 190ᵉ τοσοῦτον ἐσθίουσιν, ὅσον ἀποζῆν.

319 QUANTUM, EPICURE, TIBI SUFFECIT Epicurus in Stob. fl. XVII 23 24. 34 βρυάζω τῷ κατὰ τὸ σωμάτιον ἡδεῖ, ὕδατι καὶ ἄρτῳ χρώμενος, καὶ προσπτύω ταῖς ἐκ πολυτελείας ἡδοναῖς. 37. DL. X § 130 οἵ τε λιτοὶ χυλοὶ ἴσην πολυτελεῖ διαίτῃ τὴν ἡδονὴν προσφέρουσιν, ὅταν ἅπαν τὸ ἀλγοῦν κατ' ἔνδειαν ἐξαιρεθῇ. § 131 καὶ μάζα καὶ ὕδωρ τὴν ἀκροτάτην ἀποδίδωσιν ἡδονήν, ἐπειδὰν ἐνδέων τις αὐτὰ προσενέγκηται. τὸ συνεθίζειν οὖν ἐν ταῖς ἁπλαῖς καὶ οὐ πολυτελέσι διαίταις καὶ ὑγιείας ἐστὶ συμπληρωτικὸν καὶ πρὸς τὰς ἀναγκαίας τοῦ βίου χρήσεις ἄοκνον ποιεῖ τὸν ἄνθρωπον. cf. §§ 127. 144. 149. On the μάζα cf. Apollon. in Stob. fl. XVII 15. Ael. v. h. IV 13 n. Porphyr. abst. I 48 fin. τῶν γὰρ Ἐπικουρείων οἱ πλείους ἀπ' αὐτοῦ τοῦ κορυφαίου ἀρξάμενοι μάζῃ καὶ τοῖς ἀκροδρύοις ἀρκούμενοι φαίνονται, τά τε συγγράμματα ἐμπεπλήκασι τὸ ὀλιγοδεὲς τῆς φύσεως ἀφηγούμενοι καὶ τὸ ἐκ τῶν λιτῶν καὶ εὐπορίστων ἱκανῶς αὐτῆς τὸ ἀναγκαῖον ἰώμενον παριστάντες. Diokles in DL. X § 11 speaking of Ep. and his friends κοτύλῃ γοῦν οἰνιδίου ἠρκοῦντο, τὸ δὲ πᾶν ὕδωρ ἦν αὐτοῖς ποτόν. ib. Ep. in his letters professes ὕδατι μόνον ἀρκεῖσθαι καὶ ἄρτῳ λιτῷ. καὶ 'πέμψον μοι τύρου' φησί 'Κυθνίου, ἵν' ὅταν βούλωμαι πολυτελεύσασθαι δύνωμαι.' ib. § 12 Athenaeus puts into his mouth the words τᾶς φύσιος δ' ὁ πλοῦτος ὅρον τινὰ βαιὸν ἐπίσχει. Lucr. II 20—39. Varro modius in Non. p. 119 9 (fr. 315 Bücheler) *et hoc interest inter* Epicurum *et ganeones nostros, quibus modulus est vitae colina.* Cic. Tusc. III § 49. V § 93. finn. I § 45. II § 90. Sen. ep. 18 § 9 after recommending the rich to live for three or four days the life of the poor *certos habebat dies ille magister voluptatis Epicurus, quibus maligne famem exstingueret . . . gloriatur* non toto asse pasci: *Metrodorum, qui nondum tantum profecerit, toto.* cf. ib. 2 §§ 5 6. 21 §§ 7—9. 11. id. vit. beat. 12 § 4 the vicious flock together, when they hear pleasure commended, *nec aestimant,* voluptas illa Epicuri, *ita enim mehercules sentio,* quam sobria ac sicca sit. 13 § 1 *in ea quidem ipsa sententia sum, . . .* sancta Epicurum et recta praecipere, *et, si propius accesseris, tristia: voluptas enim illa ad parvum et exile revocatur.*

et quam nos virtuti legem dicimus, eam ille dicit voluptati: iubet illam parere naturae. parum est autem luxuriae quod naturae satis est. Plut. non posse suaviter 3 § 10 p. 1088. 15 § 7 p. 1097c. Hier. adv. Iovin. II 11 *quodque mirandum sit* Epicurus voluptatis assertor omnes libros suos replevit holeribus et pomis et vilibus cibis dicit esse vivendum, quia carnes et exquisitae epulae ingenti cura ac miseria praeparentur maioremque poenam habeant in inquirendo, quam voluptatem in abutendo: corpora autem nostra cibo tantum et potu indigere; ubi aqua et panis sit et cetera his similia, ibi naturae satisfactum. *quidquid supra fuerit, non ad vitae necessitatem spectare, sed ad vitium voluptatis. . . . cito expletur naturae necessitas.* frigus et fames simplici vestitu et cibo expelli potest. Greg. Naz. c. 10=155 787—792 Epicurus maintained that pleasure was the mark of human endeavours, *ὡς ἂν δὲ μὴ δόξειεν ἡδονῇ τινι | ταύτην ἐπαινεῖν, κοσμίως καὶ σωφρόνως | ἔζη, βοηθῶν ἐκ τρόπου τῷ δόγματι.*

HORTIS XIII 123. Neue I² 457. Cic. n. d. I §§ 93. 120. legg. I §§ 39. 54. fam. XIII 1 §§ 3 4. Att. XII 23 § 2. finn. I § 65. V § 3. Verg. Cir. 2—4. Prop. IV=III 21 26. Stat. s. I 3 91—4. Mart. VII 69 3. These gardens were bequeathed by Epicurus, who had bought them for 80 minæ (DL. X § 10), to his school (§ 17), whence Apollodorus the Epicurean was named *κηποτύραννος* (§ 25): *κηπόλογος=epicureus* (anth. Pal. VI 307 6). Petron. 132 docti horti. Plin. XIX § 51 cited on I 75. Sen. ep. 21 § 10 *cum adieris* hortulos *et inscriptum* hortulis: HOSPES, HIC BENE MANEBIS, HIC SUMMUM BONUM VOLUPTAS EST: *paratus erit istius domicilii custos hospitalis, humanus, et te* polenta excipiet et aquam *quoque large ministrabit et dicet: 'ecquid bene acceptus es?* non irritant' *inquit 'hi* hortuli famem, *sed exstinguunt. nec maiorem ipsis potionibus sitim faciunt, sed naturali et gratuito remedio sedant.'* ib. 4 § 10 *ut finem epistulae inponam, accipe, quod hodierno die mihi placuit. et hoc quoque ex alienis* hortulis *sumptum est: 'magnae divitiae sunt lege naturae composita paupertas.'* Plut. non posse suaviter 16 § 1 p. 1097. Themist. or. 23 p. 287b. Ath. 588b. Alkiphr. ep. II 2 § 1. Heliodor. I 16 fin. Apollon. ep. 5. Philostr. Apoll. I 7 fin. Euxenus, from whom Ap. learnt the Pythagorean system, but an Epicurean at heart, received from him *προάστειον*, wherein *κῆποί τε ἀπαλοὶ ἦσαν καὶ πηγαί 'σὺ μὲν ζῆθι τὸν σεαυτοῦ τρόπον' ἔφη 'ἐγὼ δὲ τὸν Πυθαγόρου ζήσομαι.'* Mart. Cap. § 213. Aug. c. acad. III § 16 a faction fight among the schools *ille convocata de* hortulis *in auxilium quasi libera turba temulentorum, quae-rentum tamen quem incomptis unguibus bacchantes asperoque ore discerpant, voluptatis nomen suavitatem quietem teste populo exaggerans, instat acriter.* Volckhart de hortis veterum Romanorum museis in Walch act. soc. lat. Ien. III 182 seq. Plut. II 1098b *κηπίδιον*.

320 QUANTUM SOCRATICI CEPERUNT ANTE PENATES on the temperance and endurance of Sokrates cf. Aristoph. nub. 103—4. 363. 415—8. 718—9. 1171. Plato conv. p. 220. Xen. mem. II 1 he recommended abstinence in eating, drinking and sleep, and endurance of cold and heat etc. ib. I 2 § 1. 3 § 5. 6 § 2 where Antiphon says: 'I thought that philosophers were the happiest of men; your philosophy seems to have done the very contrary of this for you, Sokrates; you live as no slave would live; you eat and drink of the worst, you wear not only a mean coat, but the same summer and winter, you are always without shoes and without a tunic.' id. oecon. 2 § 3 Sokrates computes that his house and entire property might fetch 5 minæ. By his temperance

he was secured from the plague Gell. II 1 §§ 4 5. DL. II §§ 25. 27. 28. 34. Ael. v. h. IX 29. XIII 27. Hier. c. Iovin. II 14. Cic. Tusc. V § 97 Davies. Strabo 716. Sen. ep. 104 § 27.

321 NUMQUAM ALIUT NATURA, ALIUT SAPIENTIA DICIT Antonin. V 9 φιλοσοφία μόνα θέλει ἃ ἡ φύσις σου θέλει. Hor. s. I 2 111—3. Philo migr. Abr. 23 (I 456). 322 Holyday 'or if their lives too strictly thee confine, | mix somewhat of our times.'

323 NOSTRIS DE MORIBUS, EFFICIT SUMMAM Ter. haut. 322. 330. 583 *argentum* effecero. Mühlmann col. 660 fin. 661 pr. so *facere* XII 50 n. Nep. V 1 § 3 Stav. XV 3 § 6. SUMMAM Cic. Phil. I § 20. Ov. am. III 8 9. 15 5. 323 324 SUMMAM BIS SEPTEM ORDINIBUS QUAM LEX DIGNATUR OTHONIS III 153—156 n. schol. on V 3. Hor. ep. I 1 67 Obbar. Pauly Real-Encycl. III 215. Mart. V 27 3 bis septena tibi non sunt subsellia tanti. ib. 38. IV 67 1—4 Gaurus asked his old friend the praetor for a gift of 100,000 sesterces *dicebatque* suis haec tantum desse trecentis, | ut posset domino plaudere iustus eques. Sen. ben. III 9 § 2 *beneficium vocas*... in quattuordecim *deduxisse?* id. ep. 44 § 2 eques *Romanus es et ad hunc ordinem tua te perduxit industria: at mehercules* multis quattuordecim clausi sunt. Tac. XV 32 Lips. Ernesti clavis legum *Roscia.* Vell. II 32 § 3 interpp. Torr. on Suet. Nero 11. Dom. 8. cf. Plin. XXXIII § 32. VIII § 21 *Caesar*... *euripis harenam circumdedit, quos Nero princeps sustulit* equiti loca addens.

325 seq. Holyday 'if yet thou frown'st, yet hang'st the lip, then be | as rich as two knights; if thou wilt, as three.' Sol. fr. 13 71 Bergk πλούτου δ' οὐδὲν τέρμα πεφασμένον ἀνδράσι κεῖται. Pers. VI 78—80 *rem duplica.* '*feci; iam triplex, iam mihi quarto,* | *iam decies redit in rugam. depunge, ubi sistam.*' | *inventus, Chrysippe, tui finitor acervi.* Sen. Herc. Oet. 624—635. Chrysost. hom. 14 in 1 Cor. p. 123^{e} seq. Clem. Al. paed. III 2 § 10.

RUGAM TRAHIT Sen. ben. VI 7 § 1 *vultus tuus, cui regendum me tradidi, colligit* rugas *et* trahit frontem, *quasi longius exeam.*

326 SUME DUOS EQUITES, FAC TERTIA QUADRINGENTA III 155 n. 400,000 sesterces is used to denote a large sum generally I 106. II 117. V 132. XI 19. The senators' qualifying estate was three times the knights' Suet. Aug. 41 *senatorum censum ampliavit ac pro octingentorum milium summa* duodecies sestertio *taxavit.* But Mart. I 103. Plut. Ant. 4 and DCass. LIV 17 § 3. 26 § 3. 30 § 2, followed by Becker-Marquardt II 3 219—220, make the sum *decies* i. e. a million. *duos equites*=duorum equitum censum cf. Cic. Phil. II § 65 n. *Pompeii* (i. e. bonorum P.) *sector.* Plin. ep. III 9 § 13 f.

327 SI NONDUM INPLEVI GREMIUM VII 215. Holyday 'if yet thy lap's not full, if spread for more.'

328 CROESI FORTUNA X 274 n. proverbial Hdt. I 30 seq. 50. 92. Diogenian. VIII 53. Prop. III=II 26 23. Ov. Pont. IV 3 37 *divitis audita est cui non* opulentia Croesi? Plin. XXXIII § 137. Arr. Epikt. III 22 § 27. Hier. ep. 126 10. 127 4. PERSICA REGNA Hor. c. II 12 21 dives Achaemenes. ib. III 9 4.

329 DIVITIAE NARCISSI Narcissus, Pallas (I 109 n.) and Callistratus, three freedmen of Claudius, richer than Crassus Plin. XXXIII § 134. Suet. Cl. 28. Friedländer I^{4} 83. 92—5. 97. Agrippina, before attempting the life of Claudius, separated him from Narcissus: for she could never have poisoned her husband, had he been near DCass. LX 34 § 4 τοιοῦτός

τις φύλαξ τοῦ δεσπότου ἦν. ἐπαπώλετο δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς τῷ Κλαυδίῳ, μέγιστον τῶν τότε ἀνθρώπων δυνηθείς. μυριάδας τε γὰρ πλείους μυρίων εἶχε, καὶ προσεῖχον αὐτῷ καὶ πόλεις καὶ βασιλεῖς. this wealth was acquired partly by taking bribes (ib. 16 § 2) partly by contracting for public works (ib. 33 § 6). Sen. n. q. IV pr. § 15. He at first acted in concert with Messalina (Suet. Claud. 37. DCass. LX 14 §§ 3 4 they procure the execution of Silanus, Narcissus declaring that in a dream he had seen σφαττόμενον τὸν Κλαύδιον ὑπὸ τοῦ Σιλανοῦ αὐτοχειρίᾳ) but A.D. 48, on her marriage with Silius (x 330—345 n.), informed Claudius of the fact, and when Claudius was still reluctant to give the order for her death himself took upon him to do so Tac. XI 37 *ni caedem eius Narcissus properavisset, verterat pernicies in accusatorem .... prorumpit Narcissus denuntiatque centurionibus et tribuno, qui aderant, exsequi caedem; ita imperatorem iubere.* 38 *nuntiatumque Claudio epulanti perisse Messalinam, non distincto sua an aliena manu, nec ille quaesivit.* XII 65. Sen. apocol. 11 § 1 Augustus says to Cl. *tu Messalinam, cuius aeque avunculus maior eram quam tuus, occidisti. 'nescio' inquis. di tibi male faciant: adeo istuc turpius est, quod nescisti, quam quod occidisti.* § 5. 13 Narcissus hurries forward to welcome Cl. to the shades. Suet. Cl. 39 *inter cetera in eo mirati sunt homines et oblivionem et inconsiderantiam vel, ut Graece dicam, μετεωρίαν et ἀβλεψίαν. occisa Messalina, paulo post quam in triclinio decubuit, 'cur domina non veniret' requisiit.* Sen. n. q. IV pr. § 15. Schiller's Nero 83—7.

331 PARUIT IMPERIIS Tac. XII 1 pr. *caede Messalinae convulsa principis domus,* orto apud libertos certamine quis deligeret uxorem *Claudio.* cf. 2. 3 fin. *nihil arduum videbatur in animo principis,* cui non iudicium, non odium erat nisi indita et iussa. 54 55 power of Pallas and Felix. 60 fin. *cum* Claudius libertos, *quos rei familiari praefecerat,* sibique et legibus adaequaverit. XIII 4 Nero promises a change of system *ea maxime declinans, quorum recens flagrabat invidia, non enim se negotiorum omnium iudicem fore, ut clausis unam intra domum accusatoribus et reis paucorum potentia grassaretur; nihil in penatibus suis venale aut ambitioni pervium: discretam domum et rem publicam.* id. h. V 9 Claudius left the province of Iudaea to Roman knights or to *freedmen: e quibus Antonius Felix per omnem saevitiam ac libidinem* ius regium servili ingenio exercuit, *Drusilla, Cleopatrae et Antonii nepte, in matrimonium accepta, ut eiusdem Antonii Felix progener, Claudius nepos esset.* id. an. XII 60 (cf. Suet. Cl. 12. dig. I 16 9 pr. II 15 8 § 19) A.D. 53 the jurisdiction in matters pertaining to the *fiscus,* which had been subject to the ordinary courts, made over to the imperial procurators; a measure which greatly increased the power and wealth of the freedmen, as they could pronounce sentence in cases in which they were concerned as accusers. Zon. XI 9 fin. Narcissus as secretary ἐγχειρίδιον παρεζώννυτο. Suet. Claud. 29 *his* [*Pallanti et Narcisso*], *ut dixi, uxoribusque* addictus, *non principem se, sed* ministrum *egit.* ib. 25 fin. *sed et haec et cetera totumque adeo ex parte magna principatum non tam suo quam uxorum* libertorumque arbitrio *administravit, talis ubique plerumque, qualem esse eum aut expediret illis aut liberet.* id. Vitell. 2 fin. L. Vitellius, father of the emperor, Claudium *uxoribus* libertisque addictum *ne qua non arte demereretur, pro maximo munere a Messalina petit, ut sibi pedes praeberet excalciandos: detractumque socculum dextrum inter togam tunicasque gestavit assidue, nonnumquam osculabundus.* Narcissi *quoque et Pallantis imagines aureas inter Lares coluit.* Quintil. VI 3 § 81 *contraria est neganti confessionis simulatio, sed ipsa*

quoque multum habet urbanitatis. sic Afer cum ageret contra libertum Claudi Caesaris *et ex diverso quidam condicionis eiusdem, cuius erat litigator, exclamasset 'praeterea tu semper in libertos Caesaris dicis:' 'nec me hercule' inquit 'quidquam proficio.'* Plin. XII § 12 speaking of an evergreen plane-tree *in Italiam quoque ac suburbana sua* Claudio principe *Marcelli Aesernini libertus*, sed qui se potentiae causa Caesaris libertis adoptasset, *spado Thessalicus praedives, . . . transtulit id genus.* Sen. apocol. 6 fin. *putares omnes esse illius* libertos. adeo illum nemo curabat. Plin. ep. VIII 6 § 12 speaking of a large sum of money voted by the senate to Pallas, but declined by him *imaginare* Caesarem liberti *precibus vel potius* imperio *coram senatu* obtemperantem (imperat *enim libertus patrono, quem in senatu rogat*). ib. VII 29. Ios. ant. xx 6=4 § 3 Cumanus and the Samaritans by the help of Caesar's freedmen and friends would have defeated the Jews, had not the younger Agrippa applied to Agrippina. ib. XIX 9 § 2 Claudius intended, as he had sworn, to appoint the younger Agrippa successor to his father. ἀλλὰ τῶν ἐξελευθέρων καὶ φίλων οἱ πολὺ παρ' αὐτῷ δυνάμενοι ἀπέτρεψαν. Philostr. Ap. V 27 § 1 of Cl. μηλόβοτον γυναίοις τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀνῆκεν. 32 § 2 ὑπὸ γυναίων ἠττηθεὶς ἐπελάθετο τοῦ ἄρχειν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῦ ζῆν (ἀπέθανε γὰρ ὑπ' αὐτῶν, ὥς φασι). DCass. LX 2 § 4 ὑπό τε τῶν ἐξελευθέρων καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν γυναικῶν, αἷς συνῆν, ἐκακύνετο. περιφανέστατα γὰρ τῶν ὁμοίων ἐδουλοκρατήθη τε ἅμα καὶ ἐγυναικοκρατήθη. having been sickly from his childhood and brought up in great terror, he affected a simplicity even beyond the reality; § 5 having long lived with his nurse Livia and with the freedmen, οὐδὲν ἐλευθεροπρεπὲς ἐκέκτητο, ἀλλὰ καίπερ καὶ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἁπάντων καὶ τῶν ὑπηκόων αὐτῶν κρατῶν ἐδεδούλωτο. § 6 they worked on his passions and his fears, § 7 and reaped such a harvest from him, and struck such terror into others, that a man would decline the emperor's invitation to accept a freedman's. 14 §§ 1—3 executions urged by Messalina and οἱ Καισάρειοι. 15 §§ 5 6. 24 § 5. 16 § 2 the guilty bought immunity from Messalina and Narcissus. §§ 3—5 the freedmen present at trials in the senate. 17 § 5 Messalina and the freedmen sold the freedom of the city, at first for large sums, but the price fell till at last it could be bought for broken glass. § 8 they also sold all manner of offices. 28 § 2 δουλεύοντα μέντοι αὐτὸν τῇ τε γυναικὶ καὶ τοῖς ἀπελευθέροις ὁρῶντες ἠσχαλλον. 29 § 3 a player in the theatre reciting the saw ἀφόρητός ἐστιν εὐτυχῶν μαστιγίας, all the people looked at Polybius, who rejoined, 'the same poet said βασιλεῖς ἐγέροντο χοὶ πρὶν ὄντες αἰπόλοι,' yet Claudius suffered him to go unpunished. 31 § 2 for a time Messalina and the freedmen acted in concert; but when she overthrew Polybius, though a paramour, they trusted her no more, κἀκ τούτου ἐρημωθεῖσα τῆς παρ' αὐτῶν εὐνοίας ἐφθάρη. 32 § 2 Agrippina employed the influence of the freedmen with Claudius. LXI 3 § 2 Pallas. 10 § 2 Seneca, though he censured flatterers, so courted Messalina and the freedmen, as to send them from the island [Sardinia, to which he was banished], a book filled with their praises, which he afterwards suppressed for shame. LXIII 12 §§ 2 3 the power of the freedmen Helius and Polykletus under Nero. Galba (Suet. 14) *regebatur trium arbitrio, quos una et intra Palatium habitantis nec umquam non adhaerentis paedagogos vulgo vocabant:* the third was libertus *Icelus, paulo ante anulis aureis et Marciani cognomine ornatus ac iam summae equestris gradus candidatus. his diverso vitiorum genere grassantibus* adeo se abutendum permisit et tradidit, *ut vix sibi ipse constaret.* ib. 15. cf. Tac. h. I 7 fin. 37 fin. Plut. Galba 7 § 2. 20 § 3. 29 § 2. DCass. LXIV 2 § 2. LXXII 12 Cleander a freedman of Commodus. Contrast the modest slaves and few

freedmen of Tiberius Tac. an. IV 7. Yet Agrippa bribed them Ios. ant. XVIII 6=8 § 1. ib. XIX 1 § 10 Callistus, a freedman of Gaius (Caligula), *οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ ἰσοτύραννον εἶχε τὴν δύναμιν, φόβῳ τε τῶν πάντων καὶ μεγέθει χρημάτων, ἅπερ ἐγένετο αὐτῷ.* Plin. XXXVI § 60. Spartian. Hadr. 21 § 2 libertos suos *nec sciri voluit in publico nec aliquid apud se posse, dicto suo omnibus superioribus principibus vitia imputans libertorum, damnatis omnibus libertis suis, quicumque se de eo iactaverant.* § 3 seeing his slave walking between two senators, he sent one to give him a box on the ear with the warning *noli inter eos ambulare quorum esse adhuc potes servus.* Capitolin. Ver. 8 § 8 revels of Verus and his freedmen. 9 § 3 influence of his freedmen Geminas and Agaclytus. cf. §§ 5 6. Mart. V 13 6 *et* libertinas *arca flagellat* opes. inscr. relating to Narcissus in Lehmann Claudius II 24 n. 236—237. AV. epit. 4 § 6 liberti eius potestatem summam adepti *stupris exilio caede proscriptionibus omnia foedabant.* § 7 *ex quibus Felicem legionibus Iudaeae praefecit, Posidae eunucho post triumphum Britannicum inter militarium fortissimos arma insignia tamquam participi victoriae dono dedit, Polybium inter consules medium incedere fecit.* § 8 *hos omnes anteibat* Narcissus *ab epistulis,* dominum se gerens ipsius domini, *Pallasque praetoris ornamentis sublimatus.* Wallon II 427—430. Forbiger Rom I 139 n. 21—23. II 18 19 n. 20—25. Plin. pan. 88 § 1 *plerique principes, cum essent civium domini,* libertorum erant servi. cf. ib. 45 pr. Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 23 § 3 *servos suos semper cum servili veste habuit, libertos cum ingenuorum.* § 4 *eunuchos de ministerio suo abiecit et uxori ut* servos servire *iussit.* § 5 *et cum Heliogabulus* mancipium eunuchorum fuisset, *ad certum numerum eos redegit nec quicquam in Palatio curare fecit nisi balneas feminarum.* Vell. II 73 § 1 Sex. Pompeius was libertorum suorum libertus servorumque servus, literally the papal title. Other parallels in Gebhard on Nep. XIV 5 § 4. Cic. Att. II 1 § 8 f. *an libertinis atque etiam servis serviamus?*

ADDENDA

5 BULLATUS Hesych. *σελήνις.* 8 EODEM IURE Sen. ep. 95 § 28 '*pariter sint, quae disponi solent,* uno iure *perfusa. nihil intersit: ostrea echini spondyli nulli perturbati concoctique ponantur.*' *non esset confusior vomentium cibus.* 12 BARBATOS MAGISTROS Plut. II 352c. Lucian Icarom. 5. 29. Ath. 162e. Tatian 25. Chrys. II 223 Gaume. Schiller's Nero 565. Friedländer III 559. 17 G. C. Lewis on politics II 27. 21 22 Cypr. ad Demetr. 8 fin. 24 INSCRIPTA ERGASTULA DS. XXXIV 2 § 27. 35 LUTO DL. IX 22 Parmenides taught that men were made *ἐξ ἰλύος πρῶτον.* 180 181 ['MARSUS VESTINUS Enn. ann. 280 Marsa *manus Peligna cohors* Vestina *virum vis.*' H. A. J. M.] 272 (cf. 265—273) Bekker anecd. 652 *ματαιοτεχνία ἡ σχοινοβατική, ἤγουν ἡ ἐν σχοίνῳ περίπατος.* Muson. in Stob. fl. 29 75 (II 10 26 M) *ἀλλ' οἱ μὲν ἄρα θαυματοποιοὶ δύσκολα οὕτως ὑφίστανται πράγματα καὶ τὴν ζωὴν παραβάλλονται τὴν ἑαυτῶν, οἱ μὲν εἰς μαχαίρας κυβιστῶντες, οἱ δ' ἐπὶ κάλων μετέωροι βαδίζοντες, οἱ δ' ὥσπερ ὄρνεα πετόμενοι διὰ τοῦ ἀέρος, ὧν τὸ σφάλμα θάνατός ἐστι. καὶ ταῦτα πάντα δρῶσι μικροῦ χάριν μισθοῦ.* 281 GRANDE OPERAE PRETIUM=XII 127. 310 PLUMBO Varro in Non. 544 16 *si vasa habes pertusa,* plumbum *non habes?*

XV

THE Egyptians, who would deem it sacrilege to taste an onion or a leek, have in our enlightened times been guilty of barbarity which equals that of the monsters of fable (1—32). A festival at Ombi was lately interrupted by the Tentyrites: one of whom, after his party had been put to flight, was overtaken, torn in pieces and devoured (33—92). Other nations are said to have fed on the flesh of man, but only when driven to it by famine: rage and hate move the Egyptians to crimes which others only commit in the madness of despair (93—131). Man is made for society and sympathy; yet man has been known to do what brute beasts will not do, to prey upon his own kind (131—174).

The poet seems to have been led to choose this subject partly by the hatred and contempt which Romans, after the battle of Actium, entertained for the Egyptians (cf. I 26. 130. IV 24. Aen. VIII 685—713. Hor. c. I 37. epod. 9. Prop. IV=III 11 29—58. Ov. m. XV 826—8. Luc. VIII 541—550. X 58—80. anth. lat. 462 R), and partly by his own observation of their manners (45 *quantum* ipse *notavi*).

With the whole satire compare [Quintil.] decl. XII 'pasti cadaveris' (verses 20, 102, 122, with the notes).

On the Egyptian worship cf. XII 28 n. XIII 93 n. exodus 8 26. wisdom 11 15. 12 24 and 27. Rom. 1 23 Wetstein. Hdt. II with Bähr and Rawlinson. Manetho in Ideler's Hermapion I, in Bunsen and in Müller's fragm. hist. II. Cic. n. d. I §§ 81 82. 101. DS. I 11—26. 83—90. Strabo p. 803. Mela I 9 § 7. Plut. Is. et Os. ed. Parthey esp. 71—75. Max. Tyr. VIII § 5. Philostr. Apoll. VI 19. Lucian astrol. 17. deor. conc. 10. Iup. trag. 42. Clem. Alex. paed. III 2 § 4. Minuc. Fel. 28 with Le Nourry's appar. p. 514 Migne. Orig. hom. in exod. 4 6. Epiphan. ancorat. 105. Iamblichus de mysteriis Aegyptiacis recogn. Parthey Berl. 1857. Harleß das Buch der ägypt. Mysterien München 1858. Döllinger Heidenthum und Judenthum Regensb. 1857 406—456. Gutschmid de rerum Aegypt. scriptt. Graecis ante Alex. in Philologus X 522—542. 636—700. 712—723. XI 140—150. 779—782.

For modern writers see Jolowicz Bibliotheca Aegyptiaca. Leipz. 1858 (suppl. 1861); the description de l'Egypte[2] Par. 1820—30 (26 vols. 8vo text, 12 vols. fol. plates), and the works of Champollion, Denon, de Rougé, Quatremère, Ritter Erdbeschreibung I, Rosellini, Heeren, Bunsen, Dümichen, Lepsius, Parthey, Brugsch, Birch, Kenrick, Sharpe. Reinisch in Pauly Real-Encykl. I[2] 241—326. Jablonski pantheum aegyptiacum Frankf. a. O. 1750 seq. 3 vols. F. S. Zickler de Aegyptiis bestiarum cul-

toribus Jena 1756. Klemm Culturgesch. I 255—473. Prichard analysis of the Egyptian mythology² Lond. 1842. Gardiner Wilkinson, the Egyptians in the time of the Pharaohs 1857. manners and customs of the ancient Egyptians 1 ser.² 3 vols. 1842. 2 ser. 2 vols. and plates² 1841 (a new ed. by S. Birch announced, as also a history of anc. Egypt by G. Rawlinson in 2 vols.). M. Uhlemann Handb. der aegypt. Alterthumskunde Leipz. 1857-8 4 vols. Varges de statu Aegypti provinciae rom. Gött. 1842. Zoega nummi aegypt. imperatorii Rome 1787 253 seq. See R. S. Poole in dict. Bible 'Egypt.' Tiele in theol. Tijdschrift Leiden 1878 XII 261—278 de dierendienst der Egyptenaars. Renouf's Hibbert lectures.

Marquardt IV 84—89. VM. I 2 § 3 the senate commands the temples of Isis and Serapis to be demolished; no workmen daring to touch them L. Aemilius Paulus the consul (either 182 or 168 B.C.) lays the axe to the doors. Tert. apol. 6 the consuls Piso and Gabinius B.C. 58 overthrow the altars of Serapis and Isis and Arpocrates *cum suo cynocephalo* (Anubis). id. ad nat. I 10. Arn. II 73. Serv. Aen. VIII 698 *Varro dedignatur Alexandrinos deos Romae coli.* DCass. XL 47 § 3 calls the decree of the senate B.C. 53 for the destruction of temple of Serapis and Isis a *τέρας*. ib. XLII 26 § 2 B.C. 48 they were again destroyed in consequence of prodigies; ib. XLVII 15 § 4 B.C. 43 the triumvirs built the first temple of Isis for public worship, the first solemn state recognition of it. Cf. Luc. VIII 831—3.

DCass. LIV 6 § 6 B.C. 21 of Augustus *τά τε ἱερὰ τὰ Αἰγύπτια ἐπεσιόντα αὖθις ἐς τὸ ἄστυ ἀνέστειλεν, ἀπειπὼν μηδένα μηδ' ἐν τῷ προαστείῳ αὐτὰ ἐντὸς ὀγδόου ἡμισταδίου ποιεῖν.* Tac. ann. II 85 A.D. 19 *actum et de sacris Aegyptiis Iudaicisque pellendis.* Sen. ep. 108 § 22 cited on XIV 98. Suet. Tib. 36 *externas caerimonias, Aegyptios Iudaicosque ritus compescuit, coactis qui superstitione ea tenebantur religiosas vestes cum instrumento omni comburere.* Ios. ant. XVIII 3 § 4 a Roman matron debauched in the temple of Isis by a lover disguised as Anubis. Tiberius crucified the priests, cast the statue into the Tiber, and overthrew the temple.

Of the emperors Otho, Domitian, Commodus, Caracalla, Alexander Severus, are known as devotees of Isis.

Plin. XXXIII § 41 *iam vero et Harpocraten statuasque Aegyptiorum numinum in digitis viri quoque portare incipiunt.*

Luc. X 17. 175—191 represents curiosity as a main motive for visiting Egypt (177—8 *vulgique edissere mores | et ritus* formasque deum).

The satire was rejected by G. I. Voss inst. poet. III 97 and D. Heins de sat. rom. I 62. C. Kempf obss. Berl. 1843. Heinrich, who speaks doubtfully II 22, acknowledges (498) that in detail, in the vividness of the painting, in wit and expression, it has entirely the character of Iuv. Kempf justly censures the redundance of 24—5. 33—4. 40. 47—8. 55. 95. 101. 129—30. 134—5. 151—2; and the menagery in 159—164; but this redundance appears everywhere in Iuv.

1—32 the Egyptians regard it as a sin to eat an onion or a leek, but feed without abhorrence on human flesh: of all marvellous stories told by Ulixes to the Phaeacians none are so strange as those of Cyclopes and Laestrygones, but deeds of horror not less atrocious have been witnessed in Egypt, not in a fabulous antiquity, but in our own civilised days.

1 VOLUSI BITHYNICE one Bithynicus in Mart. VI 50 5.

2 AEGYPTUS PORTENTA COLAT Cypr. quod idola di non sint 4 Aegyptia portenta, *non numina.* Cic. Tusc. V § 78 *Aegyptiorum morem quis ignorat? quorum inbutae mentes pravitatis erroribus* quamvis carnificinam prius subierint, quam ibim *aut aspidem aut* faelem *aut* canem *aut* crocodilum violent, *quorum etiamsi impru-*

dentes quippiam fecerint, poenam nullam recusent. PORTENTA Aen. VIII 698 *omnigenumque deum* monstra *et latrator Anubis.* Porph. abst. II 26 fin. III 16 *Αἰγύπτιοι δὲ καὶ θεοὺς ἐνόμισαν, εἴτε ὄντως θεοὺς ἡγούμενοι, εἴτε ἐξεπίτηδες τὰ τῶν θεῶν εἴδη βουπρόσωπα καὶ ὀρνιθοπρόσωπα καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ποιοῦντες, ὅπως αὐτῶν ἐξ ἴσου καὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἀπέχοιντο.* IV 9 pr. Prud. c. Symm. II 353—5 *quasdam victa dedit* capitis *Cleopatra* canini | effigies, *quasdam domitis Hammonis harenis* | *Syrtica* cornutas facies *habuere tropaea.* Hier. in Isa. c. 45 14 15 (IV 540e) *nulla enim gens ita idololatriae dedita fuit et tam innumerabilia* portenta *venerata est, quam Aegyptus.* Parthey on Plut. Is. et Os. pp. 260—8 has collected the evidence about sacred animals.

CROCODILON ADORAT Hdt. II 68 description of the crocodile. 70 its capture. 69 § 1 *τοῖσι μὲν δὴ τῶν Αἰγυπτίων ἱροί εἰσι οἱ κροκόδειλοι, τοῖσι δ' οὔ, ἀλλ' ἅτε πολεμίους περιέπουσι. οἱ δὲ περί τε Θήβας καὶ τὴν Μοίριος λίμνην οἰκέοντες καὶ κάρτα ἡγηνται αὐτοὺς εἶναι ἱρούς.* § 2 *ἐκ πάντων δὲ ἕνα ἑκάτεροι τρέφουσι κροκόδειλον, δεδιδαγμένον εἶναι χειροήθεα, ἀρτήματά τε λίθινα χυτὰ καὶ χρύσεα ἐς τὰ ὦτα ἐνθέντες καὶ ἀμφιδέας περὶ τοὺς προσθίους πόδας, καὶ σίτια ἀποτακτὰ διδόντες καὶ ἱρήϊα, καὶ περιέποντες ὡς κάλλιστα ζώοντας· ἀποθανόντας δὲ ταριχεύοντες θάπτουσι ἐν ἱρῇσι θήκῃσι.* § 3 *οἱ δὲ περὶ Ἐλεφαντίνην πόλιν οἰκέοντες καὶ ἐσθίουσι αὐτούς, οὐκ ἡγεόμενοι ἱροὺς εἶναι.* Bodies of men killed by crocodiles sacred ib. 90. crocodiles buried in the vaults of the labyrinth ib. 148. Philo legat. ad Gai. 20 fin. p. 566 M *κύνας καὶ λύκους καὶ λέοντας καὶ κροκοδείλους καὶ ἄλλα πλείονα θηρία καὶ ἔνυδρα καὶ χερσαῖα καὶ πτηνὰ θεοπλαστοῦντες, ὑπὲρ ὧν βωμοὶ καὶ ἱερὰ καὶ ναοὶ καὶ τεμένη κατὰ πᾶσαν Αἴγυπτον ἵδρυνται.* Sen. in Aug. civ. Dei VI 10 *'sacros' inquit 'immortales, inviolabiles in materia vilissima atque immobili dedicant, habitus illis hominum* ferarumque *et* piscium, *quidam vero mixto sexu, diversis corporibus induunt;* numina *vocant, quae si spiritu accepto subito occurrerent,* monstra *haberentur.'* Plut. Is. et Os. 50 the Apollinopolitans on a set day hunted and ate the crocodile. DS. III 4 § 3 to the Ethiopians the crocodile was *σημαντικὸς πάσης κακίας.* Plin. VIII § 96 crocodiles exhibited at Rome by M. Scaurus in his aedileship. ib. §§ 89—94 description of the crocodile. Strabo 817 city of crocodiles *τιμῶσα τὸ θηρίον*: city of Apollo *πολεμοῦσα τοῖς κροκοδείλοις.* 811 Arsinoe, formerly 'city of crocodiles;' for in this nome they exceedingly honour the crocodile, and in this lake they have a sacred one, fed by himself, which is tame to the priests; it is called Suchos: it is fed with bread, meat and wine, continually brought by strangers who come to the sight. 812 for instance our host, a man of distinction, as he shewed us the curiosities of the place (*μυσταγωγῶν ἡμᾶς*) went with us to the lake, taking from dinner a cake and roast meat and jug of honey-and-water (*μελικράτου*). We found the creature lying on the brink. The priests went up to it, and some opened its mouth, while one put in the cake, then the meat, and then poured in the *μελίκρατον.* The crocodile then plunged into the lake and hastened to the other side. When another visitor came, likewise bearing an offering, the priests ran round and came up to it and again in like manner presented the gifts. Plut. Is. et Os. 75 fanciful reasons for the worship of the crocodile. Lucian de sacr. 14 (cf. 15) *ἦν δ' ἐς τὴν Αἴγυπτον ἔλθῃς, τότε δὴ ὄψει πολλὰ τὰ σεμνὰ καὶ ὡς ἀληθῶς ἄξια τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, κριοπρόσωπον μὲν τὸν Δία, κυνοπρόσωπον δὲ τὸν βέλτιστον Ἑρμῆν, καὶ τὸν Πᾶνα ὅλον τράγον, καὶ ἴβίν τινα καὶ κροκόδειλον ἕτερον καὶ πίθηκον.* DS. I 35 §§ 1—6. 89 §§ 1—3. Steph. Byz. *Χηνοβοσκία. Διόσπολις* tame crocodiles.

worshipt in caves and tanks. Clem. Al. paed. III § 4 p. 252 P compares ladies of fashion to Egyptian temples, solemn and stately, glittering with gold and silver and precious stones and curtains: if you ask for the god, with grave face and chanting a paean, lifting a corner of the veil, *πλατὺν ἡμῖν ἐνδίδωσι γέλωτα τοῦ σεβάσματος·* instead of a god there will be found a cat or a crocodile or native serpent, or some such beast *ἀνάξιον μὲν τοῦ νεώ, χηραμοῦ δὲ ἢ φωλεοῦ ἢ βορβόρου ἀντάξιον· ὁ θεὸς Αἰγυπτίων ἐπὶ στρωμνῆς ἀλουργῆς καταφαίνεται κυλιόμενον θηρίον.* cf. Lucian imag. I 11, an exact parallel. Wilkinson anc. Eg. 2 ser. II 229—237. cf. 36 37 on Savak the crocodile-headed deity of Ombos. 1 ser. III 74—81 e. g. p. 76 'at Maabdeh, opposite the modern town of Manfaloot, are extensive grottoes, cut far into the limestone mountain, where numerous crocodile mummies have been found, perfectly preserved and evidently embalmed with great care.' Porph. abst. IV 9 fin. of the Egyptians *καὶ περὶ κριοῦ τι φιλοσοφοῦσι καὶ ἄλλο τι περὶ κροκοδείλου περί τε γυπὸς καὶ ἴβεως καὶ ὅλως καθ' ἕκαστον τῶν ζώων.* 10 holding that the soul of every animal is rational *εἰκότως ἐτίμησαν καὶ ὡς οἷόν τέ ἐστιν ἀπέσχοντο αὐτῶν. πολλοῦ δὲ ὄντος λόγου δι' ἣν αἰτίαν διὰ τῶν ζώων οἱ Αἰγύπτιοι τοὺς θεοὺς ἐσέφθησαν.* Ael. n. a. XII 5 *Αἰγύπτιοι μὲν οὖν σέβοντές τε καὶ ἐκθεοῦντες γένη ζώων διάφορα γέλωτα ὀφλισκάνουσι παρά γε τοῖς πολλοῖς.* Philo decalog. 16 (II 193—4 M) enumerates most of the sacred animals. provid. II 108. Ios. Ap. I 28. II 6 (religious feuds in Egypt). 7. 13. Winer Real-Wörterb. Krokodil. Orig. Cels. 3 17.

3 PAVET veretur. SATURAM SERPENTIBUS IBIN Hdt. II 75 § 2 *λόγος δέ ἐστι ἅμα τῷ ἔαρι πτερωτοὺς ὄφις ἐκ τῆς Ἀραβίης πέτεσθαι ἐπ' Αἰγύπτου, τὰς δὲ ἴβις τὰς ὄρνιθας ἀπαντώσας ἐς τὴν ἐσβολὴν ταύτης τῆς χώρης οὐ παριέναι τοὺς ὄφις, ἀλλὰ κατακτείνειν.* § 3 *καὶ τὴν ἴβιν διὰ τοῦτο τὸ ἔργον τετιμῆσθαι λέγουσι Ἀράβιοι μεγάλως πρὸς Αἰγυπτίων· ὁμολογέουσι δὲ καὶ Αἰγύπτιοι διὰ ταῦτα τιμᾶν τοὺς ὄρνιθας τούτους.* 76 § 1 *εἶδος δὲ τῆς μὲν ἴβιος τόδε· μέλαινα δεινῶς πᾶσα, σκέλεα δὲ φορέει γερανίου, πρόσωπον δὲ ἐς τὰ μάλιστα ἐπίγρυπον, μέγαθος ὅσον κρέξ.* § 2 an account of the tame ibis. The voluntary slaughter of any sacred animal was punished by death, the involuntary by a fine; but even the involuntary slaughter of ibis or falcon entailed death without hope of reprieve (ib. 65 § 5). Cic. n. d. I § 101 *ipsi qui irridentur Aegyptii nullam beluam nisi ob aliquam utilitatem, quam ex ea caperent, consecraverunt; velut* ibes maximam vim serpentium conficiunt, *cum sint aves excelsae cruribus rigidis corneo proceroque rostro: avertunt pestem ab Aegypto, cum* volucres angues ex vastitate Libyae vento Africo invectas interficiunt atque consumunt. Timokles cited on 7. Plin. X § 75 invocant et Aegyptii ibis suas contra serpentium adventum. § 134 *visam in Alpibus ab se peculiarem Aegypti et* ibim *Egnatius Calvinus praefectus earum prodidit.* Amm. XXII 15 § 25 *inter Aegyptias alites . . .* ibis *sacra est et amabilis et* innocua ideo, quod nidulis suis ad cibum suggerens ova serpentum, *efficit ut rarescant mortiferae pestes absumptae.* § 26 *occurrunt eaedem volucres pinnatis anguibus qui ex Arabicis emergunt paludibus venena malignantes eosque, antequam finibus suis excedunt, proeliis superatos aeriis vorant, quas aves per rostra edere fetus accepimus.* § 27 list of Egyptian serpents, including basilisks and asps. cf. Ael. n. a. II 38 fin. X 29. Strabo 812. 823. A town Ibin itiner. Antonin. 157 3 Wess. An immortal ibis exhibited in Hermopolis Apion in Ael. n. a. X 29, where they were buried Hdt. II 67. Mummies in Thebes, Abydus, Hermopolis, Memphis Wilkinson V 217—224. Savigny

hist. nat. et mythol. de l'ibis. Par. 1805. The Egyptians believed that all serpents feared the wings of the ibis Ael. I 38 fin. its relation to the moon II 35. 38. The priests would only drink of water of which the ibis had drunk, being assured of its purity VII 45. Conyers Middleton antiqq. Middletonianae Lond. 1745 129—134.

4 CERCOPITHECI a long-tailed ape: Artemid. II 12 *κερκοπιθήκους τοὺς τὰς οὐρὰς ἔχοντας*. Mart. XIV 202 2 'simius' *si mihi cauda foret*, cercopithecus *eram*. Other apes worshipt: the *κυνοκέφαλος* in Hermopolis, the *κῆπος* in Babylon at Memphis Strabo 812. ib. 699 *ζῷον ἀνθρωπονουστότατον*. He describes the mode of capture. ib. 703 larger than the biggest dog, white except in face, which is black, with a tail more than two cubits in length; very tame, not malicious or thievish. ib. 710. Plin. VIII § 72. Wilkinson v 116. 132. Liv. XXVII 11 § 5 *quos androgynos vulgus, ut pleraque*, faciliore ad duplicanda verba Graeco sermone, *appellat*.

5 DIMIDIO MAGICAE RESONANT UBI MEMNONE CHORDAE Memnon in the Aethiopis of Arctinus, one of the poems which formed the epic cycle, was described as son of Aurora and Tithonus, who was slain by Achilles before Troy, and afterwards received the gift of immortality. By the Alexandrine writers this legend was connected with the statue of the Egyptian king Amunoph III. Pausan. I 42 § 2 (*ἀλλὰ γὰρ οὐ Μέμνονα οἱ Θηβαῖοι λέγουσι, Φαμένωφα δὲ εἶναι τῶν ἐγχωρίων, οὗ τοῦτο τὸ ἄγαλμα ἦν*. cf. CIG 4727 *ἔκλυον αὐδήσαντος ἐγὼ 'πὶ λίθω Βάλβιλλα | φώνας τὰς θείας Μέμνονος ἢ Φαμένωθ*. ib. 4731). The first writer who speaks of the musical sound is Strabo 816 who himself heard it at dawn, but does not call the statue Memnon's. He saw B.C. 24 two colossal statues, one erect, the other broken from its pedestal by an earthquake (possibly that recorded by Eus. a. u. c. 728=B.C. 26 *Thebae Aegypti usque ad solum dirutae*); it was from the portion of the latter which remained on the base that the sound (*ψόφος ὡς ἂν πληγῆς οὐ μεγάλης*) was believed to proceed. He was there with Aelius Gallus and speaks with great caution *εἴτε δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς βάσεως εἴτε ἀπὸ τοῦ κολοσσοῦ εἴτ' ἐπίτηδες τῶν κύκλῳ καὶ περὶ τὴν βάσιν ἱδρυμένων τινὸς ποιήσαντος τὸν ψόφον, οὐκ ἔχω διισχυρίσασθαι. διὰ γὰρ τὸ ἄδηλον τῆς αἰτίας πᾶν μᾶλλον ἐπέρχεται πιστεύειν ἢ τὸ ἐκ τῶν λίθων οὕτω τεταγμένων ἐκπέμπεσθαι τὸν ἦχον*. Plin. XXXVI § 58 after describing the famous recumbent statue of the Nile of the stone called basanites, adds *non absimilis illi narratur in Thebis delubro Serapis, ut putant*, Memnonis *statuae dicatus*, quem cotidiano solis ortu contactum radiis crepare tradunt Upon the statue may now be traced the names of more than a hundred visitors, including Hadrian and Sabina, the earliest of which inscriptions belong to A.D. 65, the latest to A.D. 196; Hadrian and Sabina paid a long visit A.D. 130; his record is of imperial simplicity (CIG 4728) IMPERAT· AI PIANOC. The inscriptions, some in verse, are in Gr. or Lat., except one which is supposed to be Phoenician; they generally give the name of the witness, the time of day (dawn, as befits the son of Aurora CIG 4738 *θῆκέ σε φωνήεντα θεὰ ῥοδοδάκτυλος Ἠώς | σὴ μήτειρ, κλυτὲ Μέμνον, ἐελδομένῳ μοι ἀκοῦσαι | σῆς φωνῆς*. ib. 4747 *ζώειν, εἰναλίη Θέτι, Μέμνονα καὶ μέγα φωνεῖν | μάνθανε μητρῴῃ λαμπάδι θαλπόμενον*. Callistr. descr. 1 § 4. 9) and the year. When the statue was restored (probably by Septimus Severus, who carefully inspected it Spartian. 17) it ceased to be vocal. Sir D. Brewster (quart. rev. Feb. 1831) after the Fr. translator of Iuv. Dusaulx, 'ascribed these sounds to the transmission of rarified air through the crevices of a sonorous stone ... the sudden change of temperature which takes place at the rising of

the sun.' The same effect of the morning heat on the chilled air in rock crevices was noticed by Humboldt on the banks of the Orenooko. A very large number of the inscriptions belong to Hadrian's reign, and so does our satire. see CIG 4719—4761. Letronne la vocale statue de Memnon acad. d. inscr. nouv. sér. x 309 seq. also separately publ. 1833. recueil des inscr. II 316—419. CIL III 30—66, where the literature is given. Wilmanns inscr. 2731—3. quart. rev. Apr. 1875 138 529—540. Lucian philops. 33 in my youth when in Egypt for my education I was seized with a desire to sail up to Coptos, ἐκεῖθεν ἐπὶ τὸν Μέμνονα ἐλθὼν ἀκοῦσαι τὸ θαυμαστὸν ἐκεῖνο, ἠχοῦντα πρὸς ἀνίσχοντα τὸν ἥλιον. Alkiphr. ep. II 4 § 7 οὐ μὴν ἀλλ' εἴ γε ἁρα πόθος αἱρεῖ σέ τις καὶ τῶν ἐκεῖ ἀγαθῶν καὶ εἰ μηδενὸς ἄλλου, τῆς γε Αἰγύπτου, χρήματος μεγάλου, καὶ τῶν αὐτόθι πυραμίδων καὶ τῶν ἠχούντων ἀγαλμάτων καὶ τοῦ περιβοήτου λαβυρίνθου. cf. Paus. I 42 § 2 this surprised me, and what surprised me far more was Αἰγυπτίων ὁ κολοσσός· ἐν Θήβαις ταῖς Αἰγυπτίαις διαβᾶσι τὸν Νεῖλον πρὸς τὰς Σύριγγας καλουμένας ἐστὶ καθήμενον ἄγαλμα ἠχοῦν, Μέμνονα ὀνομάζουσιν πολλοί . . . καὶ νῦν ὅσον ἐκ κεφαλῆς ἐς μέσον σῶμά ἐστιν ἀπερρὶμμένον, τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν κάθηταί τε καὶ ἀνὰ πᾶσαν ἡμέραν ἀνίσχοντος ἡλίου βοᾷ, καὶ τὸν ἦχον μάλιστ' ἂν εἰκάσειέ τις κιθάρας ἢ λύρας ῥαγείσης χορδῆς. Lucian Toxar. 27 a voyage to Egypt to see the pyramids and hear Memnon shout at sunrise. philops. 33 Memnon gave forth no inarticulate sound as to others, but opened his mouth to pronounce an oracle of seven hexameters. Philostr. Apoll. VI 4 an utterly inaccurate description. id. imag. I 7 § 2. Himer. ecl. 20 § 3. or. 8 § 5. 16 § 1.

DIMIDIO MEMNONE 57. VIII 4 n. *Curios iam* dimidios. cf. III 219 mediam. Cicero, having seen a half-length of his brother Quintus painted *ingentibus lineamentis* (Macr. II 3 § 4) said *frater meus* dimidius *maior est quam totus.*

6 VETUS THEBE CENTUM IACET OBRUTA PORTIS Il. IX 381—3 Θήβας | Αἰγυπτίας ὅθι πλεῖστα δόμοις ἐν κτήματα κεῖται, | αἳ θ' ἑκατόμπυλοί εἰσι. DS. I 45 §§ 6 7. 50 § 1 οἱ δὲ Θηβαῖοι φασιν ἑαυτοὺς ἀρχαιοτάτους εἶναι πάντων ἀνθρώπων. Mela I § 60. Plin. V § 60. Amm. XXII 16 § 2 hecatompylos *enim* Thebas *nemo ignorat.* Steph. Byz. Διόσπολις.

OBRUTA Cambyses in his Egyptian campaign, B.C. 525, did much injury to the city DS. I 46 § 4. Strabo 815—6 in his time traces (ἴχνη) of its greatness were shewn to a length of 80 stadia. νυνὶ δὲ κωμηδὸν συνοικεῖται. Inscriptions on the statue of Memnon (CIG 4730. 4741. 4746. 4749) falsely ascribe to Cambyses the ruin of the statue, asserting that when complete it spoke articulate words. Germanicus A.D. 19 visited Tac. an. II 60 61 *veterum Thebarum magna vestigia* and the statue of Memnon.

7 in one place cats, in another fish from the Nile, in another hounds are worshipt, while the goddess of the chase, Diana, is neglected. Mela I § 58 *colunt effigies multorum animalium atque ipsa magis animalia, sed* alia alii: *adeo ut quaedam eorum etiam per inprudentiam interemisse capitale sit, et ubi morbo aut forte extincta sint sepelire ac lugere sollemne sit.*

AELUROS Evagr. VI 23 § 5 αἴλουρον . . . κάτταν ἡ συνήθεια λέγει. schol. Kallim. hymn. VI 111 τὰν αἴλουρον] τὸν ἰδιωτικῶς λεγόμενον κάττον. Pallad. IV 9 § 4 catos (al. cattos). Isid. etym. XII 2 § 38. Only in Egypt could the shy creature be tamed, and its domestication was the work of millenniums. The cat was unknown to Greeks and Romans; no skeleton has been found in Pompeii; in the fable of the town and country

mouse men and dogs, not cats, are the enemies feared. Possibly the invasion of the rat, which may have come with the Huns, led to the introduction of the cat: the word is found in all the Romance languages, except the Wallachian, which may help to determine its date (Hehn Kulturpflanzen und Hausthiere ²398—406. 531). *faelis*, though used to represent αἴλουρος, is rather a weasel. Rolleston 'on the domestic cats, felis domesticus and mustela foina, of anc. and mod. times' (journ. of anat. and physiol. sec. ser. I 1867 47—61. cf. Houghton in 'academy' 23 Sept. 1876 p. 317). Strabo 812. Horap. I 10 dedicated to Helios. Sext. Emp. Pyrrh. III 221 offered to Horus in Alexandria. Wilkinson v 117. 161—8. 167 mummies of cats and dogs found together at Thebes. 162 numerous mummies in the 'cave of Artemis' Scheckh Hassan. Kopp on Martian. Cap. § 170. Hdt. II 66 § 1 number of cats kept down by two causes: 1) the males kill the young [Ael. n. a. VI 27]; § 2 the cats, in spite of all precautions, leap into the flames when there is a fire. § 3 *ἐν οἰκίοισι δ' ἂν οἰκίοισι αἰέλουρος ἀποθάνῃ ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτομάτου, οἱ ἐνοικέοντες πάντες ξυρέονται τὰς ὀφρῦς μούνας, παρ' οἰκίοισι δ' ἂν κύων, πᾶν τὸ σῶμα καὶ τὴν κεφαλήν.* 67 § 1 *ἀπάγονται δὲ οἱ αἰέλουροι ἀποθανόντες ἐς ἱρὰς στέγας, ἔνθα θάπτονται ταριχευθέντες, ἐν Βουβάστι πόλι· τὰς δὲ κύνας ἐν τῇ ἑωυτῶν ἕκαστοι πόλι θάπτουσι ἐν ἱρῇσι θήκῃσι.* In fact mummies both of cats and dogs are found everywhere. Timokles in Ath. 300^{ab} *πῶς ἂν μὲν οὖν σώσειεν ἴβις ἢ κύων; | ὅπου γὰρ εἰς τοὺς ὁμολογουμένους θεοὺς | ἀσεβοῦντες οὐ διδόασιν εὐθέως δίκην, | τίν' αἰελούρου βωμὸς ἐπιτρίψειεν ἄν;* Anaxandrides ib. 299^{f} *τὴν ἔγχελυν μέγιστον ἡγεῖ δαίμονα· | ἡμεῖς δὲ τῶν ὄψων μέγιστον παρὰ πολύ. | . . . κύνα σέβεις, τύπτω δ' ἐγώ· | . . . τὸν αἰέλουρον κακὸν ἔχοντ' ἐὰν ἴδῃς, | κλάεις. ἐγὼ δ' ἤδιστ' ἀποκτείνας δέρω.* Timokles cited on 8. Cic. Tusc. v § 78 cited on 2. legg. I § 32 *nec, si opiniones aliae sunt apud alios, idcirco qui* caenem *et* faelem ut deos colunt, *non eadem superstitione qua ceterae gentes conflictantur.* n. d. I § 81 *firmiores enim videas apud eos* [Egyptians and Syrians] *opiniones esse de bestiis quibusdam quam apud nos de sanctissimis templis et simulacris deorum.* § 82 many of the most sacred fanes have been plundered by Romans; *at vero ne fando quidem auditum est* crocodilum *aut* ibim *aut* faelem violatum ab Aegyptio. § 101 *possum de ichneumonum utilitate, de* crocodilorum, *de* faelium *dicere.* DS. I 83 § 1 names among animals worshipt not only in life but after death the cat, the dog, the ibis, the crocodile. § 2 endowments in land for maintaining the service; vows for the recovery of their children paid in gold and silver to the keepers of the sacred animals [cf. Hdt. II 65 §§ 3 4]. § 3 cats and ichneumons summoned by a whistle and fed with bread sopt in milk or with pieces of fish. § 4 this service is performed with great state; the votaries wear badges and passers by bend the knee. § 5 when any sacred creature dies, they beat the breast, wrap it in linen and carry it to be embalmed. § 6 any one who wittingly kills any of these creatures, is put to death; whoever kills a cat or ibis, wittingly or unwittingly, *πάντως θανάτῳ περιπίπτει, τῶν ὄχλων συντρεχόντων καὶ τὸν πράξαντα δεινότατα διατιθέντων, καὶ τοῦτ' ἐνίοτε πραττόντων ἄνευ κρίσεως* [cf. Hdt. II 65 § 5]. § 7 any one who sees one of these creatures lying dead sets up a loud lament and declares that he found it so. Ael. n. a. IV 44 their domestication. v 7 cats chasing a monkey. 30 enemies of the *χηναλώπηξ*. Gell. XX 8 § 6 aelurorum *quoque oculi ad easdem vices lunae aut ampliores fiunt aut minores.* Arn. I 28 *templa* faelibus *scarabeis et buculis sublimibus sunt elata fastigiis; silent inrisae numinum potestates nec livore afficiuntur ullo,* quod sibi

[illegible] Hor. ep. I 14 31 Obbar sus piscina non pinguis et caepa trucidat. DS. I 89 some Egyptians abstain from lentils, some from beans, others from cheese or onions (ἀφομιλοῦσι), in order to inculcate temperance. Plin. II § 16 *gentes vero quaedam animalia et aliqua etiam obscena* pro dis habeant ac multa diuin magis pudenda, per fetidas caepas, alia *et similia* iurantes. XIX § 101 *alium caepasque* inter deos in iureiurando habet Aegyptia, ib. § 110 *laudatissimus in Aegypto* [porrus]. Plut. Is. et Os. 4 p. 353F Wytt. οἱ δὲ ἱερεῖς ἀφοσιούμενοι καὶ δυσχεραίνοντι τὸ κρόμμυον, διὰ δακνώδη φύσιν, a nursling of Isis, was drowned while picking an onion, but because it is adverse to chastity as producing thirst, to fruitfulness as producing tears. Gell. XX 8 § 7 quoting Plut. comm. in Hes. Ἀπολλὼν ὑπερ. ἔπος. 42 καὶ Αἰγύπτιοι ὕδατι [θύοντες]. καίτοι τοῦτο μὲν Ἕλλησι κοινὸν τοῖς Αἰγυπτίοις τὸ ὕδωρ, ἴδιᾳ δὲ Μεμφίταις μὲν ὁ βοῦς θεός, Ἡλιοπολίταις δὲ κρόμμυον, καὶ ἄλλοις ἰβὶς ἢ κροκόδειλος, καὶ ἄλλοις πυκνόρρινος ἢ αἴλουρος ἢ πλάθυς, καὶ ἔτι κατὰ κώμας τοῖς μὲν ὁ δεξιὸς ὦμος θεῖος, τοῖς δὲ κατανυτέρας οἰκοῦσιν ἕτερος, καὶ ἄλλοις κεφαλῆς ἡμίτομον, καὶ ἄλλοις ποτήριον κεραμοῦν ἢ τρύβλιον. ταῦτα πῶς οὐ γέλωτ ἄξιον, ὦ κακὲ Τιμόκλεις; Onions were a common offering on every altar and a principal article of food among the common people Wilkinson v 264. IV 70. 284. II 378—4. exod. 16 3. num. 11 5. Sext. Empir. Pyrrh. hyp. III 24 § 224 κρόμμυον δὲ οὐκ ἂν τις προσενέγκαιτο τῶν καθιερουμένων τῷ κατὰ Ἡλιόπολιν Κυνὶ Διΐ. Min. Fel. 28 *non magis Isidem quam* caeparum *sacrimoniis* moluunt. Hier. in Isa. c. 46 pr. (IV 544^{d}) *sed quo religio*

nationum simulacra *sint* bestiarum. *quae maxime in Aegypto divino cultui consecrata sunt .... nam et pleraque oppida eorum ex bestiis et iumentis habent nomina,* Κύνων *a* cane, Λέων *a leone:* Θμοῦις *lingua Aegyptia ab* hirco, Λύκων *a lupo, ut taceam* de formidoloso et horribili caepe ....., *quae Pelusiaca religio est.* Porph. abst. I 21 τὸν τῶν Αἰγυπτίων λόγον σεσίγηκα, ὅτι καὶ τῶν φυτῶν ἀδικοῦμεν ἀπτόμενοι. Hier. adv. Iovin. II 7 *coge Aegyptium, ut ovium lacte vescatur: impelle, si potes, Pelusioten, ut manducet* caepe. *singulae paene in Aegypto civitates singulas bestias et monstra venerantur et, quodcumque coluerint, hoc inviolabile et sacrum putant. unde et urbes quoque apud eos ex animalium vocabulis nuncupantur, Leonto, Cyno, Lyco, Busiris, Thmuis, quod interpretatur* hircus. id. in Isai. c. 11 fin. (IV 165[ab]) *gentem Aegyptiorum in tantum idololatriae et vanissimae superstitioni deditam, ut accipitres noctuas* canes *et* hircos *et asinos divino nomine consecrarent.* In the mediaeval romance Barlaam and Joasaph (first published in Gr. in Boiss. anecd. IV) the goat, crocodile, cat (αἴλουρος), dog, ape, onion (κρόμμυον) are named (p. 250) among Egyptian divinities καὶ οὐκ αἰσθάνονται οἱ ταλαίπωροι περὶ πάντων τούτων ὅτι οὐδὲν ἰσχύουσιν. ὁρῶντες γὰρ τοὺς θεοὺς αὐτῶν βιβρωσκομένους ὑπὸ ἑτέρων ἀνθρώπων καὶ καιομένους καὶ σφαττομένους καὶ σηπομένους οὐ συνῆκαν περὶ αὐτῶν ὅτι οὐκ εἰσὶ θεοί. Georg. Pisid. hexaëm. 986—9 (after Hercher's Ael. v. h. p. 634) ἡ κατ' Αἴγυπτον μέθη | ...ἄχρι φαύλων ἑρπετῶν καὶ θηρίων | τῆς δυσσεβείας ἐκπιοῦσα τὸν σάλον. The whole passage is imitated by Prudent. perist. X 253—265 *promisce adora, quidquid in terris sacri est,* | *deos Latinos et deos Aegyptios,* | *quis Roma libat, quis* Canopus *supplicat.* | *Venerem precaris? comprecare et* simiam. | *placet sacratus aspis Aesculapii?* | crocodilus, ibis *et* canes *cur displicent?* | *adpone* porris *religiosas arulas,* | *venerare acerbum* caepe, *mordax alium.* | *fuliginosi ture placantur Lares* | *et respuuntur consecrata* holuscula: | *aut unde maior esse maiestas focis,* | *quam* nata in hortis *sarculatis creditur,* | *si numen ollis, numen et* porris *inest?* id. c. Symm. II 865—870 *sunt qui quadriviis brevioribus ire parati* | *vilia* Niliacis venerantur holuscula in hortis, | porrum et caepe deos *imponere nubibus ausi* | *aliaque ... Isis enim et Serapis et* grandi simia cauda | *et* crocodilus *idem quod Iuno Laverna Priapus.* DS. XX 58 § 4 the barbarians in N. Africa keep apes in their houses and worship them.

FRANGERE MORSU Luc. VI 114 *quae mollire queunt flamma, quae* frangere morsu.

11—13 173 174. XIV 98 n. Luc. X 157—8 *multas volucresque ferasque* | Aegypti *posuere* deos. on one occasion of a famine in Egypt many fed on human flesh, who yet religiously abstained from eating the sacred animals DS. I 84 § 1. A Roman who had killed a cat (αἴλουρον) was massacred by the people, in spite of their dread of the Roman name ibid. 83 § 8. Diodorus was present § 9. Mela I 9 § 7. Tertull. apol. 24 Aegyptiis *permissa est tam vanae superstitionis potestas,* avibus et bestiis consecrandis et capite damnandis qui aliquem huiusmodi deum occiderint. Athenag. 1 pr. genesis 46 34.

11 LANATIS ANIMALIBUS VIII 155 lanatas as subst. Only the Lykopolites, even in Plutarch's time, ate mutton, in imitation of their god the wolf Is. et Os. 72 fin. Sheep sacrificed in the νομὸς Νιτριώτης and nowhere else in Egypt Strabo 803: honoured in Sais and the Thebais ib. 812. Clem. Al. protr. 39 p. 34 P. In the Theban nome sheep are spared and goats offered, in the Mendesian *vice versa* Hdt. II 42. might not be offered to Isis Sext. Emp. Pyrrh. III 220.

Wilkinson v 191—3. Priests abstain from mutton Plut. Is. et Os. 5 cf. 74. The ram was sacred to Iuppiter Hammon, who was κριοπρόσωπος Hdt. II 42. cf. Clem. recogn. X 27. Kenrick cites Ael. v. h. V 17 a man executed at Athens for killing a sparrow sacred to Asklepios. Plut. Is. et Os. 74 p. 380^{f} the Thessalians punished with exile [death Plin. X § 62] the killing of a stork, because of its services in keeping down serpents.

12 CAPELLAE goats sacred to Pan αἰγοπρόσωπος and τραγοσκελής were worshipt in the νομὸς Μενδήσιος Hdt. II 42 § 1. 46. Strabo p. 802. 812 fin. Clem. Al. l. c. The funeral of the special goat was always honoured with general mourning throughout the Mendesian nome Hdt. II 46 § 3. the introduction of this worship was ascribed by Manetho to Caeechos, the 2nd king of the 2nd dynasty fr. 8—10 in fragm. hist. graec. II 542 Müller.

13 CARNIBUS HUMANIS VESCI LICET cannibalism was not legalised in Egypt (Hdt. II 45 § 2 τοῖσι γὰρ οὐδὲ κτήνεα ὁσίη θύειν ἐστὶ χωρὶς ὅτων καὶ ἐρσένων βοῶν καὶ μόσχων, ὅσοι ἂν καθαροὶ ἔωσι, καὶ χηνῶν, κῶς ἂν οὗτοι ἀνθρώπους θύοιεν;) such an instance as is recorded 33 seq. was a sudden outbreak of fury.

14 15 Alcinous, the Phaeacian king, to whom Ulixes related his adventures (Od. VI—XIII) and amongst the rest, those with the cannibal Laestrygones and Cyclopes (X 81—132. IX 106—542).

SUPER CENAM Suet. Caes. 87 *in sermone nato* super cenam. Nero 22 fin. *cantaret* super cenam. Aug. 77 *bibere* ... super cenam. Cal. 22. Plin. ep. III 5 § 11 *mox quasi alio die studebat in* cenae *tempus*. super hanc *liber legebatur*. IX 33 § 1 *dum* super cenam *varia miracula hinc inde referuntur*. Flor. II 13 = IV 2 § 69 superque mensas et pocula *interficiendum se ei praebuit*. More from Suet. in White *coena*, who says (under *super*) that the use is 'very rare'. Curt. VIII 12 = 43 § 17 *Meleager* super cenam *largiore vino usus*. Mützell on VI 11 = 43 § 27 supra cenam. Manil. V 144 145 *perque dapes* mensamque super *petulantia corda* | *et sale mordaci dulces quaerentia risus*.

15 16 BILEM AUT RISUM FORTASSE QUIBUSDAM MOVERAT Hor. ep. I 19 19 20 Obbar *ut* mihi *saepe* | bilem, *saepe* iocum *vestri* movere *tumultus*. Mart. V 26 3 *si forte* bilem movit *hic* tibi *versus*.

16 ARETALOGUS a Stoic or Cynic parasite, who would hold forth upon virtue for the entertainment of the company; such a cynic is ridiculed by Lucian epigr. 34. Acro on Hor. s. I 1 120 *philosophi cuiusdam loquacissimi nomen, qui ἀρεταλόγος dictus est.* coupled by Philodem. de poem. (ed. Dübner Par. 1840 p. 13) with μιμογράφοι. Aus. epist. 13 Ῥωμαίων ὕπατος ἀρεταλόγῳ ἡδὲ ποιητῇ | Αὐσόνι. Augustus (Suet. 74) in order to enliven his entertainments *acroamata et histriones aut etiam triviales ex circo ludios interponebat ac frequentius* aretalogos. ib. 78 if he could not sleep, he sent for readers or story-tellers *lectoribus aut fabulatoribus arcessitis*. DChr. or. 20 p. 493 R often in the circus I have seen one piping, another dancing, another conjuring, another reading a poem, another singing, τὸν δὲ ἱστορίαν τινὰ ἢ μῦθον διηγούμενον. schol. Aristoph. Pl. 177 Philipsios won his living by composing μύθους καρίεντας. Lykophr. 764 calls Ulixes μυθοπλάστην (Lobeck Aglaoph. 1316—7, who suggests, on Phryn. p. 638, that *aretalogus* name and thing, may have come to Rome from the Dorians, who affected mimic and biological poetry, comparing for ā *Alis*, *Messana*, *clathrum*, *camus*, *scapus*, *fagus*, *Damas*, *narita*, *sacoma*, *zamia*). cf. Manetho IV 446—9 μωρολόγους χλεύης θ' ἡγήτορας, ὑβριγέλωτας, | ἐν δ' ἀρεταλογίῃ μυθεύματα ποικίλ' ἔχοντας, | ψηψάων παίκτας τε καὶ ἐξ ὄχλοιο πορισμῶν | βομβηδὸν ζώοντας, ἀλήμονας

ἦς χθονὸς αἰεί. cf. Lucian ver. hist. I 3 ἀρχηγὸς δὲ αὐτοῖς καὶ διδάσκαλος τῆς τοιαύτης βωμολοχίας ὁ τοῦ Ὁμήρου Ὀδυσσεύς, τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ἀλκίνουν διηγούμενος ἀνέμων τε δουλείαν καὶ μονοφθάλμους καὶ ὠμοφάγους καὶ ἀγρίους τινὰς ἀνθρώπους, ἔτι δὲ πολυκέφαλα ζῷα καὶ τὰς ὑπὸ φαρμάκων τῶν ἑταίρων μεταβολάς, οἷα πολλὰ ἐκεῖνος ὡς πρὸς ἰδιώτας ἀνθρώπους ἐτερατεύσατο τοὺς Φαίακας.

IN MARE 24 25. 17 ABICIT the universal spelling in good mss., whatever the quantity of the first syllable Spalding on Quintil. I 4 § 11. Verg. ecl. 3 96 reice (˘). Tibull. I 8 54 cōnicit. Luc. VII 575 sŭbicit. Mart. X 82 1 ădicit. L. Müller de re metr. 250. Lachm. and Munro on Lucr. II 951. Gell. IV 17 who enquires how the first syllable of *obiciebat, conicere, subicit, inice, obicibus, subices*, can be long: he would write *per duo i*. On the tense and mood see III 296 n. IV 28 n. Aen. III 367 *quae prima pericula* vito? IV 534 *en quid* ago? X 675. XII 637. Lehmann on Lucian pisc. 10 pr.

VERA no fabulous Charybdis, as that of which he tells such wonders (Od. XII 73—259). 18 LAESTRYGONAS their seat (Od. X 81 82 Λάμου αἰπὺ πτολίεθρον | Τηλέπυλον Λαιστρυγονίην) was believed to be Formiae. Hor. c. III 16 34 *Laestrygonia Bacchus in amphora*. cf. ib. 17 1—9. their king Antiphates Iuv. XIV 20.

LAESTRYGONAS ATQUE CYCLOPAS Sext. Emp. Pyrrh. III 249 which they would not venture to carry into effect εἴγε μὴ παρὰ Κύκλωψιν ἢ Λαιστρυγόσι πολιτεύοιντο.

19 CITIUS X 220 n. XVI 32. Cic. Phil. II § 25 n. de or. I § 174. Brutus § 238 (cf. *cito* ib. §§ 264 265). Tusc. II § 46. Oehler ind. Tert. Hand Tursell. II 78. Burm. on Phaedr. III 14 10 4to ed.

SCYLLAM Od. XII 73—259.

CONCURRENTIA SAXA Ov. am. II 11 3 4 of the Argo *quae* concurrentis *inter temeraria cautes | conspicuam fulvo vellere vexit ovem*. id. m. VII 62—3 *nescio qui mediis* concurrere *in undis | dicuntur montes* (then follow Scylla and Charybdis). VFl. I 630 *hocine* Cyaneae concurrunt *aequore cautes?*

20 CYANEIS the two clashing rocks (Συμπληγάδες, σύνδρομοι) through which the Argo first passed, after which the passage was safe for aftercomers; by other writers these 'Dark Rocks' are placed at the mouth of the Bosporus, by Homer, who calls them πλαγκταί, apparently in the Sicilian waters Od. XII 59 seq. Eurip. Med. 1 2. Strabo 149 of Homer ταῖς δὲ Κυανέαις ἐποίησε παραπλησίως τὰς Πλαγκτάς, ἀεὶ τοὺς μύθους ἀπό τινων ἱστοριῶν ἐνάγων. χαλεπὰς γάρ τινας μυθεύει πέτρας, καθάπερ τὰς Κυανέας φασίν, ἐξ οὗ καὶ Συμπληγάδες καλοῦνται· διόπερ καὶ τὸν Ἰάσονος παρέθηκε δι' αὐτῶν πλοῦν. ȳ also in Ov. Luc. II 716. Stat. VFl. IV 561—2 *errantisque per altum | Cyaneas. furor his medio* concurrere *ponto*. Mart. after Homer and other Greeks.

CYANEIS ['dative; as the *Cyaneae* seem to be the whole cliffs of which the *saxa* are so to say the component parts :="saxa quae concurrunt Cyaneis"; just as you might say "cadentia membra homini": ("the rocks which clash together to the Cyanese," "the limbs which droop to the man",) so that in sense it is the same thing as a genitive. There is I suppose no real authority in favour of *Cyaneas*, or that strikes me as the most poetical, "those clashing rocks, the Cyaneae", recalling Horace's *infames scopulos Acroceraunia*, which might in that case have been in Juvenal's mind.' H.A.J.M.]

UTRES the bag in which Aeolus delivered the winds bound to Ulixes Od. X 1—76. cf. with the whole passage [Quintil.] decl. 12 §§ 26 27 credibiles fabulas

toribus Jena 1756. Klemm Culturgesch. I 255—473. Prichard analysis of the Egyptian mythology[2] Lond. 1842. Gardiner Wilkinson, the Egyptians in the time of the Pharaohs 1857. manners and customs of the ancient Egyptians 1 ser.[2] 3 vols. 1842. 2 ser. 2 vols. and plates[2] 1841 (a new ed. by S. Birch announced, as also a history of anc. Egypt by G. Rawlinson in 2 vols.). M. Uhlemann Handb. der aegypt. Alterthumskunde Leipz. 1857-8 4 vols. Varges de statu Aegypti provinciae rom. Gött. 1842. Zoega nummi aegypt. imperatorii Rome 1787 253 seq. See R. S. Poole in dict. Bible 'Egypt.' Tiele in theol. Tijdschrift Leiden 1878 XII 261—278 de dierendienst der Egyptenaars. Renouf's Hibbert lectures.

Marquardt IV 84—89. VM. I 2 § 3 the senate commands the temples of Isis and Serapis to be demolished; no workmen daring to touch them L. Aemilius Paulus the consul (either 182 or 168 B.C.) lays the axe to the doors. Tert. apol. 6 the consuls Piso and Gabinius B.C. 58 overthrow the altars of Serapis and Isis and Arpocrates *cum suo cynocephalo* (Anubis). id. ad nat. I 10. Arn. II 73. Serv. Aen. VIII 698 *Varro dedignatur Alexandrinos deos Romae coli.* DCass. XL 47 § 3 calls the decree of the senate B.C. 53 for the destruction of temple of Serapis and Isis a *τέρας*. ib. XLII 26 § 2 B.C. 48 they were again destroyed in consequence of prodigies; ib. XLVII 15 § 4 B.C. 43 the triumvirs built the first temple of Isis for public worship, the first solemn state recognition of it. Cf. Luc. VIII 831—3.

DCass. LIV 6 § 6 B.C. 21 of Augustus *τά τε ἱερὰ τὰ Αἰγύπτια ἐπεσιόντα αὖθις ἐς τὸ ἄστυ ἀνέστειλεν, ἀπειπὼν μηδένα μηδ' ἐν τῷ προαστείῳ αὐτὰ ἐντὸς ὀγδόου ἡμισταδίου ποιεῖν.* Tac. ann. II 85 A.D. 19 *actum et de sacris Aegyptiis Iudaicisque pellendis.* Sen. ep. 108 § 22 cited on XIV 98. Suet. Tib. 36 *externas caerimonias, Aegyptios Iudaicosque ritus compescuit, coactis qui superstitione ea tenebantur religiosas vestes cum instrumento omni comburere.* Ios. ant. XVIII 3 § 4 a Roman matron debauched in the temple of Isis by a lover disguised as Anubis. Tiberius crucified the priests, cast the statue into the Tiber, and overthrew the temple.

Of the emperors Otho, Domitian, Commodus, Caracalla, Alexander Severus, are known as devotees of Isis.

Plin. XXXIII § 41 *iam vero et Harpocraten statuasque Aegyptiorum numinum in digitis viri quoque portare incipiunt.*

Luc. X 17. 175—191 represents curiosity as a main motive for visiting Egypt (177—8 *vulgique edissere mores | et ritus* formasque deum).

The satire was rejected by G. I. Voss inst. poet. III 97 and D. Heins de sat. rom. I 62. C. Kempf obss. Berl. 1843. Heinrich, who speaks doubtfully II 22, acknowledges (498) that in detail, in the vividness of the painting, in wit and expression, it has entirely the character of Iuv. Kempf justly censures the redundance of 24—5. 33—4. 40. 47—8. 55. 95. 101. 129—30. 134—5. 151—2; and the menagery in 159—164; but this redundance appears everywhere in Iuv.

1—32 the Egyptians regard it as a sin to eat an onion or a leek, but feed without abhorrence on human flesh: of all marvellous stories told by Ulixes to the Phaeacians none are so strange as those of Cyclopes and Laestrygones, but deeds of horror not less atrocious have been witnessed in Egypt, not in a fabulous antiquity, but in our own civilised days.

1 VOLUSI BITHYNICE one Bithynicus in Mart. VI 50 5.

2 AEGYPTUS PORTENTA COLAT Cypr. quod idola di non sint 4 Aegyptia portenta, *non numina.* Cic. Tusc. V § 78 *Aegyptiorum morem quis ignorat? quorum inbutae mentes pravitatis erroribus* quamvis carnificinam prius subierint, quam ibim *aut aspidem aut* faelem *aut* canem *aut* crocodilum violent, *quorum etiamsi impru-*

dentes quippiam fecerint, poenam nullam recusent. PORTENTA Aen. VIII 698 *omnigenumque deum* monstra *et latrator Anubis.* Porph. abst. II 26 fin. III 16 *Αἰγύπτιοι δὲ καὶ θεοὺς ἐνόμισαν, εἴτε ὄντως θεοὺς ἡγούμενοι, εἴτε ἐξεπίτηδες τὰ τῶν θεῶν εἴδη βουπρόσωπα καὶ ὀρνιθοπρόσωπα καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ποιοῦντες, ὅπως αὐτῶν ἐξ ἴσου καὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἀπέχοιντο.* IV 9 pr. Prud. c. Symm. II 353—5 *quasdam victa dedit* capitis *Cleopatra* canini | effigies, *quasdam domitis Hammonis harenis* | *Syrtica* cornutas facies *habuere tropaea.* Hier. in Isa. c. 45 14 15 (IV 540e) *nulla enim gens ita idololatriae dedita fuit et tam innumerabilia* portenta *venerata est, quam Aegyptus.* Parthey on Plut. Is. et Os. pp. 260—8 has collected the evidence about sacred animals.

CROCODILON ADORAT Hdt. II 68 description of the crocodile. 70 its capture. 69 § 1 *τοῖσι μὲν δὴ τῶν Αἰγυπτίων ἱροί εἰσι οἱ κροκόδειλοι, τοῖσι δ' οὔ, ἀλλ' ἅτε πολεμίους περιέπουσι. οἱ δὲ περί τε Θήβας καὶ τὴν Μοίριος λίμνην οἰκέοντες καὶ κάρτα ἡγηνται αὐτοὺς εἶναι ἱρούς.* § 2 *ἐκ πάντων δὲ ἕνα ἑκάτεροι τρέφουσι κροκόδειλον, δεδιδαγμένον εἶναι χειροήθεα, ἀρτήματά τε λίθινα χυτὰ καὶ χρύσεα ἐς τὰ ὦτα ἐνθέντες καὶ ἀμφιδέας περὶ τοὺς προσθίους πόδας, καὶ σίτια ἀποτακτὰ διδόντες καὶ ἱρήϊα, καὶ περιέποντες ὡς κάλλιστα ζώοντας· ἀποθανόντας δὲ ταριχεύοντες θάπτουσι ἐν ἱρῇσι θήκῃσι.* § 3 *οἱ δὲ περὶ Ἐλεφαντίνην πόλιν οἰκέοντες καὶ ἐσθίουσι αὐτούς, οὐκ ἡγεόμενοι ἱροὺς εἶναι.* Bodies of men killed by crocodiles sacred ib. 90. crocodiles buried in the vaults of the labyrinth ib. 148. Philo legat. ad Gai. 20 fin. p. 566 M *κύνας καὶ λύκους καὶ λέοντας καὶ κροκοδείλους καὶ ἄλλα πλείονα θηρία καὶ ἔνυδρα καὶ χερσαῖα καὶ πτηνὰ θεοπλαστοῦντες, ὑπὲρ ὧν βωμοὶ καὶ ἱερὰ καὶ ναοὶ καὶ τεμένη κατὰ πᾶσαν Αἴγυπτον ἵδρυνται.* Sen. in Aug. civ. Dei VI 10 *'sacros' inquit 'immortales, inviolabiles in materia vilissima atque immobili dedicant, habitus illis hominum* ferarumque *et* piscium, *quidam vero mixto sexu, diversis corporibus induunt;* numina *vocant, quae si spiritu accepto subito occurrerent,* monstra *haberentur.'* Plut. Is. et Os. 50 the Apollinopolitans on a set day hunted and ate the crocodile. DS. III 4 § 3 to the Ethiopians the crocodile was *σημαντικὸς πάσης κακίας.* Plin. VIII § 96 crocodiles exhibited at Rome by M. Scaurus in his aedileship. ib. §§ 89—94 description of the crocodile. Strabo 817 city of crocodiles *τιμῶσα τὸ θηρίον*: city of Apollo *πολεμοῦσα τοῖς κροκοδείλοις.* 811 Arsinoe, formerly 'city of crocodiles;' for in this nome they exceedingly honour the crocodile, and in this lake they have a sacred one, fed by himself, which is tame to the priests; it is called Suchos: it is fed with bread, meat and wine, continually brought by strangers who come to the sight. 812 for instance our host, a man of distinction, as he shewed us the curiosities of the place (*μυσταγωγῶν ἡμᾶς*) went with us to the lake, taking from dinner a cake and roast meat and jug of honey-and-water (*μελικράτου*). We found the creature lying on the brink. The priests went up to it, and some opened its mouth, while one put in the cake, then the meat, and then poured in the *μελίκρατον.* The crocodile then plunged into the lake and hastened to the other side. When another visitor came, likewise bearing an offering, the priests ran round and came up to it and again in like manner presented the gifts. Plut. Is. et Os. 75 fanciful reasons for the worship of the crocodile. Lucian de sacr. 14 (cf. 15) *ἦν δ' ἐς τὴν Αἴγυπτον ἔλθῃς, τότε δὴ ὄψει πολλὰ τὰ σεμνὰ καὶ ὡς ἀληθῶς ἄξια τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, κριοπρόσωπον μὲν τὸν Δία, κυνοπρόσωπον δὲ τὸν βέλτιστον Ἑρμῆν, καὶ τὸν Πᾶνα ὅλον τράγον, καὶ ἶβίν τινα καὶ κροκόδειλον ἕτερον καὶ πίθηκον.* DS. I 35 §§ 1—6. 89 §§ 1—3. Steph. Byz. *Χηνοβοσκία. Διόσπολις* tame crocodiles.

worshipt in caves and tanks. Clem. Al. paed. III § 4 p. 252 P compares ladies of fashion to Egyptian temples, solemn and stately, glittering with gold and silver and precious stones and curtains: if you ask for the god, with grave face and chanting a paean, lifting a corner of the veil, *πλατὺν ἡμῖν ἐνδίδωσι γέλωτα τοῦ σεβάσματος·* instead of a god there will be found a cat or a crocodile or native serpent, or some such beast *ἀνάξιον μὲν τοῦ νεώ, χηραμοῦ δὲ ἢ φωλεοῦ ἢ βορβόρου ἀντάξιον· ὁ θεὸς Αἰγυπτίων ἐπὶ στρωμνῆς ἁλουργῆς καταφαίνεται κυλιόμενον θηρίον.* cf. Lucian imag. I 11, an exact parallel. Wilkinson anc. Eg. 2 ser. II 229—237. cf. 36 37 on Savak the crocodile-headed deity of Ombos. 1 ser. III 74—81 e. g. p. 76 'at Maabdeh, opposite the modern town of Manfaloot, are extensive grottoes, cut far into the limestone mountain, where numerous crocodile mummies have been found, perfectly preserved and evidently embalmed with great care.' Porph. abst. IV 9 fin. of the Egyptians *καὶ περὶ κριοῦ τι φιλοσοφοῦσι καὶ ἄλλο τι περὶ κροκοδείλου περί τε γυπὸς καὶ ἴβεως καὶ ὅλως καθ' ἕκαστον τῶν ζώων.* 10 holding that the soul of every animal is rational *εἰκότως ἐτίμησαν καὶ ὡς οἷόν τέ ἐστιν ἀπέσχοντο αὐτῶν. πολλοῦ δὲ ὄντος λόγου δι' ἣν αἰτίαν διὰ τῶν ζώων οἱ Αἰγύπτιοι τοὺς θεοὺς ἐσέφθησαν.* Ael. n. a. XII 5 *Αἰγύπτιοι μὲν οὖν σέβοντές τε καὶ ἐκθεοῦντες γένη ζώων διάφορα γέλωτα ὀφλισκάνουσι παρά γε τοῖς πολλοῖς.* Philo decalog. 16 (II 193—4 M) enumerates most of the sacred animals. provid. II 108. Ios. Ap. I 28. II 6 (religious feuds in Egypt). 7. 13. Winer Real-Wörterb. Krokodil. Orig. Cels. 3 17.

3 PAVET veretur. SATURAM SERPENTIBUS IBIN Hdt. II 75 § 2 *λόγος δέ ἐστι ἅμα τῷ ἔαρι πτερωτοὺς ὄφις ἐκ τῆς Ἀραβίης πέτεσθαι ἐπ' Αἰγύπτου, τὰς δὲ ἴβις τὰς ὄρνιθας ἀπαντώσας ἐς τὴν ἐσβολὴν ταύτης τῆς χώρης οὐ παριέναι τοὺς ὄφις, ἀλλὰ κατακτείνειν.* § 3 *καὶ τὴν ἶβιν διὰ τοῦτο τὸ ἔργον τετιμῆσθαι λέγουσι Ἀράβιοι μεγάλως πρὸς Αἰγυπτίων· ὁμολογέουσι δὲ καὶ Αἰγύπτιοι διὰ ταῦτα τιμᾶν τοὺς ὄρνιθας τούτους.* 76 § 1 *εἶδος δὲ τῆς μὲν ἴβιος τόδε· μέλαινα δεινῶς πᾶσα, σκέλεα δὲ φορέει γεράνου, πρόσωπον δὲ ἐς τὰ μάλιστα ἐπίγρυπον, μέγαθος ὅσον κρέξ.* § 2 an account of the tame ibis. The voluntary slaughter of any sacred animal was punished by death, the involuntary by a fine; but even the involuntary slaughter of ibis or falcon entailed death without hope of reprieve (ib. 65 § 5). Cic. n. d. I § 101 *ipsi qui irridentur Aegyptii nullam beluam nisi ob aliquam utilitatem, quam ex ea caperent, consecraverunt; velut* ibes maximam vim serpentium conficiunt, *cum sint aves excelsae cruribus rigidis corneo proceroque rostro: avertunt pestem ab Aegypto, cum* volucres angues ex vastitate Libyae vento Africo invectas interficiunt atque consumunt. Timokles cited on 7. Plin. X § 75 invocant et Aegyptii ibis suas contra serpentium adventum. § 134 *visam in Alpibus ab se peculiarem Aegypti et* ibim *Egnatius Calvinus praefectus earum prodidit.* Amm. XXII 15 § 25 *inter Aegyptias alites . . .* ibis sacra *est et amabilis et* innocua ideo, quod nidulis suis ad cibum suggerens ova serpentum, *efficit ut rarescant mortiferae pestes absumptae.* § 26 *occurrunt eaedem volucres pinnatis anguibus qui ex Arabicis emergunt paludibus venena malignantes eosque, antequam finibus suis excedunt, proeliis superatos aeriis vorant, quas aves per rostra edere fetus accepimus.* § 27 list of Egyptian serpents, including basilisks and asps. cf. Ael. n. a. II 38 fin. X 29. Strabo 812. 823. A town Ibin itiner. Antonin. 157 3 Wess. An immortal ibis exhibited in Hermopolis Apion in Ael. n. a. X 29, where they were buried Hdt. II 67. Mummies in Thebes, Abydus, Hermopolis, Memphis Wilkinson V 217—224. Savigny

hist. nat. et mythol. de l'ibis. Par. 1805. The Egyptians believed that all serpents feared the wings of the ibis Ael. I 38 fin. its relation to the moon II 35. 38. The priests would only drink of water of which the ibis had drunk, being assured of its purity VII 45. Conyers Middleton antiqq. Middletonianae Lond. 1745 129—134.

4 CERCOPITHECI a long-tailed ape: Artemid. II 12 *κερκοπιθήκους τοὺς τὰς οὐρὰς ἔχοντας*. Mart. XIV 202 2 'simius' *si mihi cauda foret*, cercopithecus *eram*. Other apes worshipt: the *κυνοκέφαλος* in Hermopolis, the *κῆπος* in Babylon at Memphis Strabo 812. ib. 699 *ζῷον ἀνθρωποειδέστατον*. He describes the mode of capture. ib. 703 larger than the biggest dog, white except in face, which is black, with a tail more than two cubits in length; very tame, not malicious or thievish. ib. 710. Plin. VIII § 72. Wilkinson v 116. 132. Liv. XXVII 11 § 5 *quos androgynos vulgus, ut pleraque*, faciliore ad duplicanda verba Graeco sermone, *appellat*.

5 DIMIDIO MAGICAE RESONANT UBI MEMNONE CHORDAE

Memnon in the Aethiopis of Arctinus, one of the poems which formed the epic cycle, was described as son of Aurora and Tithonus, who was slain by Achilles before Troy, and afterwards received the gift of immortality. By the Alexandrine writers this legend was connected with the statue of the Egyptian king Amunoph III. Pausan. I 42 § 2 (*ἀλλὰ γὰρ οὐ Μέμνονα οἱ Θηβαῖοι λέγουσι, Φαμένωφα δὲ εἶναι τῶν ἐγχωρίων, οὗ τοῦτο τὸ ἄγαλμα ἦν*. cf. CIG 4727 *ἔκλυον αὐδήσαντος ἐγὼ 'πὶ λίθῳ Βάλβιλλα | φώνας τὰς θείας Μέμνονος ἢ Φαμένωθ*. ib. 4731). The first writer who speaks of the musical sound is Strabo 816 who himself heard it at dawn, but does not call the statue Memnon's. He saw B.C. 24 two colossal statues, one erect, the other broken from its pedestal by an earthquake (possibly that recorded by Eus. a. u. c. 728=B.C. 26 *Thebae Aegypti usque ad solum dirutae*); it was from the portion of the latter which remained on the base that the sound (*ψόφος ὡς ἂν πληγῆς οὐ μεγάλης*) was believed to proceed. He was there with Aelius Gallus and speaks with great caution *εἴτε δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς βάσεως εἴτε ἀπὸ τοῦ κολοσσοῦ εἴτ' ἐπίτηδες τῶν κύκλῳ καὶ περὶ τὴν βάσιν ἱδρυμένων τινὸς ποιήσαντος τὸν ψόφον, οὐκ ἔχω διισχυρίσασθαι. διὰ γὰρ τὸ ἄδηλον τῆς αἰτίας πᾶν μᾶλλον ἐπέρχεται πιστεύειν ἢ τὸ ἐκ τῶν λίθων οὕτω τεταγμένων ἐκπέμπεσθαι τὸν ἦχον*. Plin. XXXVI § 58 after describing the famous recumbent statue of the Nile of the stone called basanites, adds *non absimilis illi narratur in Thebis delubro Serapis, ut putant*, Memnonis *statuae dicatus*, quem cotidiano solis ortu contactum radiis crepare tradunt Upon the statue may now be traced the names of more than a hundred visitors, including Hadrian and Sabina, the earliest of which inscriptions belong to A.D. 65, the latest to A.D. 196; Hadrian and Sabina paid a long visit A.D. 130; his record is of imperial simplicity (CIG 4728) IMPERAT· AI PIANOC. The inscriptions, some in verse, are in Gr. or Lat., except one which is supposed to be Phoenician; they generally give the name of the witness, the time of day (dawn, as befits the son of Aurora CIG 4738 *θῆκέ σε φωνήεντα θεὰ ῥοδοδάκτυλος Ἠώς | σὴ μήτειρ, κλυτὲ Μέμνον, ἐελδομένῳ μοι ἀκοῦσαι | σῆς φωνῆς*. ib. 4747 *ζώειν, εἰναλίη Θέτι, Μέμνονα καὶ μέγα φωνεῖν | μάνθανε μητρῴῃ λαμπρδδὶ θαλπόμενον*. Callistr. descr. 1 § 4. 9) and the year. When the statue was restored (probably by Septimus Severus, who carefully inspected it Spartian. 17) it ceased to be vocal. Sir D. Brewster (quart. rev. Feb. 1831) after the Fr. translator of Iuv. Dusaulx, 'ascribed these sounds to the transmission of rarified air through the crevices of a sonorous stone ... the sudden change of temperature which takes place at the rising of

the sun.' The same effect of the morning heat on the chilled air in rock crevices was noticed by Humboldt on the banks of the Oronooko. A very large number of the inscriptions belong to Hadrian's reign, and so does our satire. see CIG 4719—4761. Letronne la vocale statue de Memnon acad. d. inscr. nouv. sér. x 309 seq. also separately publ. 1833. recueil des inscr. II 316—419. CIL III 30—66, where the literature is given. Wilmanns inscr. 2731—3. quart. rev. Apr. 1875 138 529—540. Lucian philops. 33 in my youth when in Egypt for my education I was seized with a desire to sail up to Coptos, *ἐκεῖθεν ἐπὶ τὸν Μέμνονα ἐλθὼν ἀκοῦσαι τὸ θαυμαστὸν ἐκεῖνο, ἠχοῦντα πρὸς ἀνίσχοντα τὸν ἥλιον.* Alkiphr. ep. II 4 § 7 *οὐ μὴν ἀλλ' εἴ γε ἄρα πόθος αἱρεῖ σέ τις καὶ τῶν ἐκεῖ ἀγαθῶν καὶ εἰ μηδενὸς ἄλλου, τῆς γε Αἰγύπτου, χρήματος μεγάλου, καὶ τῶν αὐτόθι πυραμίδων καὶ τῶν ἠχούντων ἀγαλμάτων καὶ τοῦ περιβοήτου λαβυρίνθου.* cf. Paus. I 42 § 2 this surprised me, and what surprised me far more was *Αἰγυπτίων ὁ κολοσσός· ἐν Θήβαις ταῖς Αἰγυπτίαις διαβᾶσι τὸν Νεῖλον πρὸς τὰς Σύριγγας καλουμένας ἐστὶ καθήμενον ἄγαλμα ἠχοῦν, Μέμνονα ὀνομάζουσιν πολλοί . . . καὶ νῦν ὅπόσον ἐκ κεφαλῆς ἐς μέσον σῶμά ἐστιν ἀπερρὶμμένον, τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν κάθηταί τε καὶ ἀνὰ πᾶσαν ἡμέραν ἀνίσχοντος ἡλίου βοᾷ, καὶ τὸν ἦχον μάλιστ' ἂν εἰκάσειέ τις κιθάρας ἢ λύρας ῥαγείσης χορδῆς.* Lucian Toxar. 27 a voyage to Egypt to see the pyramids and hear Memnon shout at sunrise. philops. 33 Memnon gave forth no inarticulate sound as to others, but opened his mouth to pronounce an oracle of seven hexameters. Philostr. Apoll. VI 4 an utterly inaccurate description. id. imag. I 7 § 2. Himer. ecl. 20 § 3. or. 8 § 5. 16 § 1.

DIMIDIO MEMNONE 57. VIII 4 n. *Curios iam* dimidios. cf. III 219 mediam. Cicero, having seen a half-length of his brother Quintus painted *ingentibus lineamentis* (Macr. II 3 § 4) said *frater meus* dimidius *maior est quam totus.*

6 VETUS THEBE CENTUM IACET OBRUTA PORTIS Il. IX 381—3 *Θήβας | Αἰγυπτίας ὅθι πλεῖστα δόμοις ἐν κτήματα κεῖται, | αἳθ' ἑκατόμπυλοί εἰσι.* DS. I 45 §§ 6 7. 50 § 1 *οἱ δὲ Θηβαῖοι φασιν ἑαυτοὺς ἀρχαιοτάτους εἶναι πάντων ἀνθρώπων.* Mela I § 60. Plin. V § 60. Amm. XXII 16 § 2 hecatompylos *enim* Thebas *nemo ignorat.* Steph. Byz. *Διόσπολις.*

OBRUTA Cambyses in his Egyptian campaign, B.C. 525, did much injury to the city DS. I 46 § 4. Strabo 815—6 in his time traces (*ἴχνη*) of its greatness were shewn to a length of 80 stadia. *νυνὶ δὲ κωμηδὸν συνοικεῖται.* Inscriptions on the statue of Memnon (CIG 4730. 4741. 4746. 4749) falsely ascribe to Cambyses the ruin of the statue, asserting that when complete it spoke articulate words. Germanicus A.D. 19 visited Tac. an. II 60 61 *veterum Thebarum magna vestigia* and the statue of Memnon.

7 in one place cats, in another fish from the Nile, in another hounds are worshipt, while the goddess of the chase, Diana, is neglected. Mela I § 58 *colunt effigies multorum animalium atque ipsa magis animalia, sed* alia alii: *adeo ut quaedam eorum etiam per inprudentiam interemisse capitale sit, et ubi morbo aut forte extincta sint sepelire ac lugere sollemne sit.*

AELUROS Evagr. VI 23 § 5 *αἴλουρον . . . κάτταν ἡ συνήθεια λέγει.* schol. Kallim. hymn. VI 111 *τὰν αἴλουρον*] *τὸν ἰδιωτικῶς λεγόμενον κάττον.* Pallad. IV 9 § 4 catos (al. cattos). Isid. etym. XII 2 § 38. Only in Egypt could the shy creature be tamed, and its domestication was the work of millenniums. The cat was unknown to Greeks and Romans; no skeleton has been found in Pompeii; in the fable of the town and country

mouse men and dogs, not cats, are the enemies feared. Possibly the invasion of the rat, which may have come with the Huns, led to the introduction of the cat: the word is found in all the Romance languages, except the Wallachian, which may help to determine its date (Hehn Kulturpflanzen und Hausthiere ²398—406. 531). *faelis*, though used to represent αἴλουρος, is rather a weasel. Rolleston 'on the domestic cats, felis domesticus and mustela foina, of anc. and mod. times' (journ. of anat. and physiol. sec. ser. I 1867 47—61. cf. Houghton in 'academy' 23 Sept. 1876 p. 317). Strabo 812. Horap. I 10 dedicated to Helios. Sext. Emp. Pyrrh. III 221 offered to Horus in Alexandria. Wilkinson v 117. 161—8. 167 mummies of cats and dogs found together at Thebes. 162 numerous mummies in the 'cave of Artemis' Scheckh Hassan. Kopp on Martian. Cap. § 170. Hdt. II 66 § 1 number of cats kept down by two causes: 1) the males kill the young [Ael. n. a. VI 27]; § 2 the cats, in spite of all precautions, leap into the flames when there is a fire. § 3 ἐν ὀτέοισι δ' ἂν οἰκίοισι αἰέλουρος ἀποθάνῃ ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτομάτου, οἱ ἐνοικέοντες πάντες ξυρέονται τὰς ὀφρῦς μούνας, παρ' ὀτέοισι δ' ἂν κύων, πᾶν τὸ σῶμα καὶ τὴν κεφαλήν. 67 § 1 ἀπάγονται δὲ οἱ αἰέλουροι ἀποθανόντες ἐς ἱρὰς στέγας, ἔνθα θάπτονται ταριχευθέντες, ἐν Βουβάστι πόλι· τὰς δὲ κύνας ἐν τῇ ἑωυτῶν ἕκαστοι πόλι θάπτουσι ἐν ἱρῇσι θήκῃσι. In fact mummies both of cats and dogs are found everywhere. Timokles in Ath. 300ᵃᵇ πῶς ἂν μὲν οὖν σώσειεν ἴβις ἢ κύων; | ὅπου γὰρ εἰς τοὺς ὁμολογουμένους θεοὺς | ἀσεβοῦντες οὐ διδόασιν εὐθέως δίκην, | τίν' αἰελούρου βωμὸς ἐπιτρίψειεν ἄν; Anaxandrides ib. 299ᶠ τὴν ἔγχελυν μέγιστον ἠγεῖ δαίμονα· | ἡμεῖς δὲ τῶν ὄψων μέγιστον παρὰ πολύ. | . . . κύνα σέβεις, τύπτω δ' ἐγώ· | . . . τὸν αἰέλουρον κακὸν ἔχοντ' ἐὰν ἴδῃς, | κλάεις. ἐγὼ δ' ἥδιστ' ἀποκτείνας δέρω. Timokles cited on 8. Cic. Tusc. v § 78 cited on 2. legg. I § 32 *nec, si opiniones aliae sunt apud alios, idcirco qui* canem *et* faelem ut deos colunt, *non eadem superstitione qua ceterae gentes conflictantur.* n. d. I § 81 *firmiores enim videas apud eos* [Egyptians and Syrians] *opiniones esse de bestiis quibusdam quam apud nos de sanctissimis templis et simulacris deorum.* § 82 many of the most sacred fanes have been plundered by Romans; *at vero ne fando quidem auditum est* crocodilum *aut* ibim *aut* faelem violatum ab Aegyptio. § 101 *possum de ichneumonum utilitate, de* crocodilorum, *de* faelium *dicere.* DS. I 83 § 1 names among animals worshipt not only in life but after death the cat, the dog, the ibis, the crocodile. § 2 endowments in land for maintaining the service; vows for the recovery of their children paid in gold and silver to the keepers of the sacred animals [cf. Hdt. II 65 §§ 3 4]. § 3 cats and ichneumons summoned by a whistle and fed with bread sopt in milk or with pieces of fish. § 4 this service is performed with great state; the votaries wear badges and passers by bend the knee. § 5 when any sacred creature dies, they beat the breast, wrap it in linen and carry it to be embalmed. § 6 any one who wittingly kills any of these creatures, is put to death; whoever kills a cat or ibis, wittingly or unwittingly, πάντως θανάτῳ περιπίπτει, τῶν ὄχλων συντρεχόντων καὶ τὸν πράξαντα δεινότατα διατιθέντων, καὶ τοῦτ' ἐνίοτε πραττόντων ἄνευ κρίσεως [cf. Hdt. II 65 § 5]. § 7 any one who sees one of these creatures lying dead sets up a loud lament and declares that he found it so. Ael. n. a. IV 44 their domestication. V 7 cats chasing a monkey. 30 enemies of the χηναλώπηξ. Gell. XX 8 § 6 aelurorum *quoque oculi ad easdem vices lunae aut ampliores fiunt aut minores.* Arn. I 28 *templa* faelibus *scarabeis et buculis sublimibus sunt elata fastigiis; silent inrisae numinum potestates nec livore afficiuntur ullo, quod sibi*

comparatas animantium vilium *conspiciunt sanctitates.* Clem. recogn. v 20 *veteres Aegyptiorum . . . . omnibus . . . contumeliis nomen incommunicabile subiecerunt. nam alii eorum bovem, qui Apis dicitur, colendum tradidere, alii* hircum, *alii* cattas, *nonnulli* ibim, *quidam serpentem,* piscem *quoque et* caepas *et cloacas, crepitus ventris pro numinibus habendos esse docuerunt.* G. C. Lewis 'ancient names of the cat' in 'Notes and queries' ser. 2 VIII (1859) 261—3.

PISCEM e. g. the ἔγχελυς and λεπιδωτός Hdt. II 72. Plut. Is. et Osir. 7 p. 353cd Wytt. The priests were forbidden to eat fish Hdt. II 36 § 6 (Plut. Is. et Os. 7. Orig. Cels. v 49. Clem. Al. str. VII 33 850 P). The other Egyptians ate them sun-dried or salted ib. 77 § 4, roast or boiled § 5. various sacred fishes Clem. Al. protr. § 39 p. 34 P. Strabo 812. Parthey on Plut. Is. et Os. pp. 267—8. Wilkinson III 53—68. v 248—254.

8 OPPIDA TOTA CANEM VENERANTUR 7 n. VI 534 *plangentis populi currit derisor* Anubis. Orac. Sibyll. v 277—9 *μηκέτι θνητὰ γεραίρειν | μηδὲ κύνας καὶ γῦπας, ἃ Αἴγυπτος κατέδειξε | σεμνύνειν.* Honoured everywhere Strabo 812. DS. XX 58 § 4. Ael. n. a. X 45. XI 27 Θηβαῖοι δ' οἱ ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ πρὸς Ῥωμαίους ὑπὲρ κυνὸς πολεμῆσαι λέγονται. It had the first rank, but lost it after devouring Apis slain by Cambyses Plut. Is. et Os. 44 fin. Mummies in Thebes and elsewhere Wilkinson v 116. 138—144. Hdt. II 67 § 1. Stob. flor. XCVII 31 p. 213 16 Meineke *τί διαφέρει μὴ ἔχειν τροφήν, ἢ τοιαύτην ἔχειν, ἧς οὐ μὴ γεύσηται . . .* (*for instance*) *Αἰγυπτίῳ κύνα*; the dog was worshipped as sacred to Anubis Steph. Byz. (cf. Strabo 812. Clem. protr. § 39 p. 34 P) Κυνῶν πόλις, Αἰγυπτία πόλις· . . . ἐν ᾗ πόλει ὁ Ἄνουβις τιμᾶται. Hence the oath of Sokrates Plato Gorg. 482b *μὰ τὸν κύνα τὸν Αἰγυπτίων θεόν.* cf. Lucian vit. auct. 16. Philostr. Apoll. VI 19 § 6. Porph. abst. IV 16. NEMO DIANAM Herodotus however identifies the Egyptian *Bubastis* with Artemis II 59. 137 § 4.

9 PORRUM ET CEPE NEFAS VIOLARE 174 n. Hor. ep. I 12 21 Obbar *seu* pisces *seu* porrum et caepe *trucidas.* DS. I 89 some Egyptians abstain from lentils, some from beans, others from cheese or *onions* (*κρομμύων*), in order to inculcate temperance. Plin. II § 16 *gentes vero quaedam* animalia *et aliqua etiam obscena* pro dis habeant *ac multa dictu magis pudenda,* per fetidas caepas, alia *et similia* iurantes. XIX § 101 alium caepasque inter deos in iureiurando habet Aegyptus. ib. § 110 *laudatissimus in Aegypto* [porrus]. Plut. Is. et Os. 8 p. 353f Wytt. *οἱ δὲ ἱερεῖς ἀφοσιοῦνται καὶ δυσχεραίνουσι τὸ κρόμμυον,* not because Dictys, a nursling of Isis, was drowned while picking an onion, but because it is adverse to chastity as producing thirst, to festivity as producing tears. Gell. XX 8 § 7 quoting Plut. comm. in Hes. Lucian Iupp. trag. 42 *καὶ Αἰγύπτιοι ὕδατι* [*θύοντες*]. *καίτοι τοῦτο μὲν ἅπασι κοινὸν τοῖς Αἰγυπτίοις τὸ ὕδωρ, ἰδίᾳ δὲ Μεμφίταις μὲν ὁ βοῦς θεός, Πηλουσιώταις δὲ κρόμμυον, καὶ ἄλλοις ἴβις ἢ κροκόδειλος, καὶ ἄλλοις κυνοκέφαλος ἢ αἴλουρος ἢ πίθηκος, καὶ ἔτι κατὰ κώμας τοῖς μὲν ὁ δεξιὸς ὦμος θεός, τοῖς δὲ καταντικρὰς οἰκοῦσιν ἄτερος, καὶ ἄλλοις κεφαλῆς ἡμίτομον, καὶ ἄλλοις ποτήριον κεραμεοῦν ἢ τρύβλιον. ταῦτα πῶς οὐ γέλως ἐστίν, ὦ καλὲ Τιμόκλεις*; Onions were a common offering on every altar and a principal article of food among the common people Wilkinson v 264. IV 70. 234. II 373—4. exod. 16 3. num. 11 5. Sext. Empir. Pyrrh. hyp. III 24 § 224 *κρόμμυον δὲ οὐκ ἄν τις προσενέγκαιτο τῶν καθιερουμένων τῷ κατὰ Πηλούσιον Κασίῳ Διΐ.* Min. Fel. 28 *non magis Isidem quam* caeparum *acrimonias* metuunt. Hier. in Isa. c. 46 pr. (IV 544d) *sed quo religio*

nationum simulacra *sint* bestiarum. *quae maxime in Aegypto divino cultui consecrata sunt . . . . nam et pleraque oppida eorum ex bestiis et iumentis habent nomina,* Κύνων *a* cane, Λέων *a leone:* Θμοῦις *lingua Aegyptia ab* hirco, Λύκων *a lupo, ut taceam* de formidoloso et horribili caepe . . . . ., *quae Pelusiaca religio est.* Porph. abst. I 21 τὸν τῶν Αἰγυπτίων λόγον σεσίγηκα, ὅτι καὶ τῶν φυτῶν ἀδικοῦμεν ἀπτόμενοι. Hier. adv. Iovin. II 7 *coge Aegyptium, ut ovium lacte vescatur: impelle, si potes, Pelusioten, ut manducet* caepe. *singulae paene in Aegypto civitates singulas bestias et monstra venerantur et, quodcumque coluerint, hoc inviolabile et sacrum putant. unde et urbes quoque apud eos ex animalium vocabulis nuncupantur, Leonto, Cyno, Lyco, Busiris, Thmuis, quod interpretatur* hircus. id. in Isai. c. 11 fin. (IV 165[ab]) *gentem Aegyptiorum in tantum idololatriae et vanissimae superstitioni deditam, ut accipitres noctuas* canes *et* hircos *et asinos divino nomine consecrarent.* In the mediaeval romance Barlaam and Joasaph (first published in Gr. in Boiss. anecd. IV) the goat, crocodile, cat (αἴλουρος), dog, ape, onion (κρόμμυον) are named (p. 250) among Egyptian divinities καὶ οὐκ αἰσθάνονται οἱ ταλαίπωροι περὶ πάντων τούτων ὅτι οὐδὲν ἰσχύουσιν. ὁρῶντες γὰρ τοὺς θεοὺς αὐτῶν βιβρωσκομένους ὑπὸ ἑτέρων ἀνθρώπων καὶ καιομένους καὶ σφαττομένους καὶ σηπομένους οὐ συνῆκαν περὶ αὐτῶν ὅτι οὐκ εἰσὶ θεοί. Georg. Pisid. hexaëm. 986—9 (after Hercher's Ael. v. h. p. 634) ἡ κατ' Αἴγυπτον μέθη | ...ἄχρι φαύλων ἑρπετῶν καὶ θηρίων | τῆς δυσσεβείας ἐκπιοῦσα τὸν σάλον. The whole passage is imitated by Prudent. perist. X 253—265 *promisce adora, quidquid in terris sacri est,* | *deos Latinos et deos Aegyptios,* | *quis Roma libat, quis* Canopus *supplicat.* | *Venerem precaris? comprecare et* simiam. | *placet sacratus aspis Aesculapii?* | crocodilus, ibis *et* canes *cur displicent?* | *adpone* porris *religiosas arulas,* | *venerare acerbum* caepe, *mordax alium.* | *fuliginosi ture placantur Lares* | *et respuuntur consecrata* holuscula: | *aut unde maior esse maiestas focis,* | *quam* nata in hortis *sarculatis creditur,* | *si numen ollis, numen et* porris *inest?* id. c. Symm. II 865—870 *sunt qui quadriviis brevioribus ire parati* | *vilia* Niliacis venerantur holuscula in hortis, | porrum et caepe deos *imponere nubibus ausi* | *aliaque . . . Isis enim et Serapis et* grandi simia cauda | *et* crocodilus *idem quod Iuno Laverna Priapus.* DS. XX 58 § 4 the barbarians in N. Africa keep apes in their houses and worship them.

FRANGERE MORSU Luc. VI 114 *quae mollire queunt flamma, quae* frangere morsu.

11—13 173 174. XIV 98 n. Luc. X 157—8 *multas volucresque ferasque* | Aegypti *posuere* deos. on one occasion of a famine in Egypt many fed on human flesh, who yet religiously abstained from eating the sacred animals DS. I 84 § 1. A Roman who had killed a cat (αἴλουρον) was massacred by the people, in spite of their dread of the Roman name ibid. 83 § 8. Diodorus was present § 9. Mela I 9 § 7. Tertull. apol. 24 Aegyptiis *permissa est tam vanae superstitionis potestas,* avibus et bestiis consecrandis et capite damnandis qui aliquem huiusmodi deum occiderint. Athenag. 1 pr. genesis 46 34.

11 LANATIS ANIMALIBUS VIII 155 lanatas as subst. Only the Lykopolites, even in Plutarch's time, ate mutton, in imitation of their god the wolf Is. et Os. 72 fin. Sheep sacrificed in the νομὸς Νιτριώτης and nowhere else in Egypt Strabo 803: honoured in Sais and the Thebais ib. 812. Clem. Al. protr. 39 p. 34 P. In the Theban nome sheep are spared and goats offered, in the Mendesian *vice versa* Hdt. II 42. might not be offered to Isis Sext. Emp. Pyrrh. III 220.

Wilkinson v 191—3. Priests abstain from mutton Plut. Is. et Os. 5 cf. 74. The ram was sacred to Iuppiter Hammon, who was *κριοπρόσωπος* Hdt. II 42. cf. Clem. recogn. x 27. Kenrick cites Ael. v. h. v 17 a man executed at Athens for killing a sparrow sacred to Asklepios. Plut. Is. et Os. 74 p. 380^{f} the Thessalians punished with exile [death Plin. x § 62] the killing of a stork, because of its services in keeping down serpents.

12 CAPELLAE goats sacred to Pan *αἰγοπρόσωπος* and *τραγοσκελής* were worshipt in the *νομὸς Μενδήσιος* Hdt. II 42 § 1. 46. Strabo p. 802. 812 fin. Clem. Al. l. c. The funeral of the special goat was always honoured with general mourning throughout the Mendesian nome Hdt. II 46 § 3. the introduction of this worship was ascribed by Manetho to Caeechos, the 2nd king of the 2nd dynasty fr. 8—10 in fragm. hist. graec. II 542 Müller.

13 CARNIBUS HUMANIS VESCI LICET cannibalism was not legalised in Egypt (Hdt. II 45 § 2 *τοῖσι γὰρ οὐδὲ κτήνεα ὁσίη θύειν ἐστὶ χωρὶς ὀΐων καὶ ἐρσένων βοῶν καὶ μόσχων, ὅσοι ἂν καθαροὶ ἔωσι, καὶ χηνῶν, κῶς ἂν οὗτοι ἀνθρώπους θύοιεν*;) such an instance as is recorded 33 seq. was a sudden outbreak of fury.

14 15 Alcinous, the Phaeacian king, to whom Ulixes related his adventures (Od. VI—XIII) and amongst the rest, those with the cannibal Laestrygones and Cyclopes (X 81—132. IX 106—542).

SUPER CENAM Suet. Caes. 87 *in sermone nato* super cenam. Nero 22 fin. *cantaret* super cenam. Aug. 77 *bibere*... super cenam. Cal. 22. Plin. ep. III 5 § 11 *mox quasi alio die studebat in* cenae *tempus*. super hanc *liber legebatur*. IX 33 § 1 *dum* super cenam *varia miracula hinc inde referuntur*. Flor. II 13 = IV 2 § 69 superque mensas et pocula *interficiendum se ei praebuit*. More from Suet. in White *coena*, who says (under *super*) that the use is 'very rare'. Curt. VIII 12 = 43 § 17 *Meleager* super cenam *largiore vino usus*. Mützell on VI 11 = 43 § 27 supra cenam. Manil. V 144 145 *perque dapes* mensam*que* super *petulantia corda* | *et sale mordaci dulces quaerentia risus*.

15 16 BILEM AUT RISUM FORTASSE QUIBUSDAM MOVERAT Hor. ep. I 19 19 20 Obbar *ut* mihi *saepe* | bilem, *saepe* iocum *vestri* movere *tumultus*. Mart. V 26 3 *si forte* bilem movit *hic* tibi *versus*.

16 ARETALOGUS a Stoic or Cynic parasite, who would hold forth upon virtue for the entertainment of the company; such a cynic is ridiculed by Lucian epigr. 34. Acro on Hor. s. I 1 120 *philosophi cuiusdam loquacissimi nomen, qui ἀρεταλόγος dictus est.* coupled by Philodem. de poem. (ed. Dübner Par. 1840 p. 13) with *μιμογράφοι*. Aus. epist. 13 *Ῥωμαίων ὕπατος ἀρεταλόγῳ ἡδὲ ποιητῇ* | *Αὐσόνι*. Augustus (Suet. 74) in order to enliven his entertainments *acroamata et histriones aut etiam triviales ex circo ludios interponebat ac frequentius* aretalogos. ib. 78 if he could not sleep, he sent for readers or story-tellers *lectoribus aut fabulatoribus arcessitis*. DChr. or. 20 p. 493 R often in the circus I have seen one piping, another dancing, another conjuring, another reading a poem, another singing, *τὸν δὲ ἱστορίαν τινὰ ἢ μῦθον διηγούμενον*. schol. Aristoph. Pl. 177 Philipsios won his living by composing *μύθους χαρίεντας*. Lykophr. 764 calls Ulixes *μυθοπλάστην* (Lobeck Aglaoph. 1316—7, who suggests, on Phryn. p. 638, that *aretalogus* name and thing, may have come to Rome from the Dorians, who affected mimic and biological poetry, comparing for ā *Alis, Messana, clathrum, camus, scapus, fagus, Damas, narita, sacoma, zamia*). cf. Manetho IV 446—9 *μωρολόγους χλεύης θ' ἡγήτορας, ὑβριγέλωτας,* | *ἐν δ' ἀρεταλογίῃ μυθεύματα ποικίλ' ἔχοντας,* | *ψηψάων παίκτας τε καὶ ἐξ ὄχλοιο πορισμῶν* | *βομβηδὸν ζώοντας, ἀλήμονας*

ἦς χθονὸς αἰεί. cf. Lucian ver. hist. I 8 ἀρχηγὸς δὲ αὐτοῖς καὶ διδάσκαλος τῆς τοιαύτης βωμολοχίας ὁ τοῦ Ὁμήρου Ὀδυσσεύς, τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ἀλκίνουν διηγούμενος ἀνέμων τε δουλείαν καὶ μονοφθάλμους καὶ ὠμοφάγους καὶ ἀγρίους τινὰς ἀνθρώπους, ἔτι δὲ πολυκέφαλα ζῷα καὶ τὰς ὑπὸ φαρμάκων τῶν ἑταίρων μεταβολάς, οἷα πολλὰ ἐκεῖνος ὡς πρὸς ἰδιώτας ἀνθρώπους ἐτερατεύσατο τοὺς Φαίακας.

IN MARE 24 25.

17 ABICIT the universal spelling in good mss., whatever the quantity of the first syllable Spalding on Quintil. I 4 § 11. Verg. ecl. 3 96 reice (˘). Tibull. I 8 54 cŏnicit. Luc. VII 575 sŭbicit. Mart. X 82 1 ădicit. L. Müller de re metr. 250. Lachm. and Munro on Lucr. II 951. Gell. IV 17 who enquires how the first syllable of *obiciebat, conicere, subicit, inice, obicibus, subices*, can be long: he would write *per duo i*. On the tense and mood see III 296 n. IV 28 n. Aen. III 367 *quae prima pericula* vito? IV 534 *en quid* ago? X 675. XII 637. Lehmann on Lucian pisc. 10 pr.

VERA no fabulous Charybdis, as that of which he tells such wonders (Od. XII 73—259).

18 LAESTRYGONAS their seat (Od. X 81 82 Λάμου αἰπὺ πτολίεθρον | Τηλέπυλον Λαιστρυγονίην) was believed to be Formiae. Hor. c. III 16 34 *Laestrygonia Bacchus in amphora*. cf. ib. 17 1—9. their king Antiphates Iuv. XIV 20.

LAESTRYGONAS ATQUE CYCLOPAS Sext. Emp. Pyrrh. III 249 which they would not venture to carry into effect εἴγε μὴ παρὰ Κύκλωψιν ἢ Λαιστρυγόσι πολιτεύοιντο.

19 CITIUS X 220 n. XVI 32. Cic. Phil. II § 25 n. de or. I § 174. Brutus § 238 (cf. *cito* ib. §§ 264 265). Tusc. II § 46. Oehler ind. Tert. Hand Tursell. II 78. Burm. on Phaedr. III 14 10 4to ed.

SCYLLAM Od. XII 73—259.

CONCURRENTIA SAXA Ov. am. II 11 3 4 of the Argo *quae* concurrentis *inter temeraria cautes* | *conspicuam fulvo vellere vexit ovem*. id. m. VII 62—3 *nescio qui mediis* concurrere *in undis* | *dicuntur montes* (then follow Scylla and Charybdis). VFl. I 630 *hocine* Cyaneae concurrunt *aequore cautes?*

20 CYANEIS the two clashing rocks (Συμπληγάδες, σύνδρομοι) through which the Argo first passed, after which the passage was safe for aftercomers; by other writers these 'Dark Rocks' are placed at the mouth of the Bosporus, by Homer, who calls them πλαγκταί, apparently in the Sicilian waters Od. XII 59 seq. Eurip. Med. 1 2. Strabo 149 of Homer ταῖς δὲ Κυανέαις ἐποίησε παράπλησίως τὰς Πλαγκτάς, ἀεὶ τοὺς μύθους ἀπό τινων ἱστοριῶν ἐνάγων. χαλεπὰς γάρ τινας μυθεύει πέτρας, καθάπερ τὰς Κυανέας φασίν, ἐξ οὗ καὶ Συμπληγάδες καλοῦνται· διόπερ καὶ τὸν Ἰάσονος παρέθηκε δι' αὐτῶν πλοῦν. ȳ also in Ov. Luc. II 716. Stat. VFl. IV 561—2 *errantisque per altum* | Cyaneas. *furor his medio* concurrere *ponto*. Mart. after Homer and other Greeks.

CYANEIS ['dative; as the *Cyaneae* seem to be the whole cliffs of which the *saxa* are so to say the component parts :="saxa quae concurrunt Cyaneis"; just as you might say "cadentia membra homini": ("the rocks which clash together to the Cyaneae," "the limbs which droop to the man",) so that in sense it is the same thing as a genitive. There is I suppose no real authority in favour of *Cyaneas*, or that strikes me as the most poetical, "those clashing rocks, the Cyaneae", recalling Horace's *infames scopulos Acroceraunia*, which might in that case have been in Juvenal's mind.' H.A.J.M.]

UTRES the bag in which Aeolus delivered the winds bound to Ulixes Od. X 1—76. cf. with the whole passage [Quintil.] decl. 12 §§ 26 27 credibiles fabulas

fecimus, felices miseriàs, scelera innocentia ... siquis mentitus est Cyclopas, Laestrygonas, *Sphingas*, aut inguinibus virginis latratum Siciliae litus ... hinc argumentum, hinc fidem accipiant. *quaedam plane falsa sunt; sol in ortu suo non occidit nec ad humanorum viscerum epulas diem vertit. vidit vos vulneribus* [? funeribus Burm.] *pastos et ad eviscerata corpora illuxit. publice* [cf. 29 seq.] *monstra commissa sunt et inexpiabile nefas uno ore civitas fecit. poenis nostris iam ne fames quidem satis est.* hoc non omnes ferae faciunt: et quamvis sensu careant muta animalia [cf. 146 147], pleraque tamen innocentibus cibis vescuntur, *uti quaeque consuerunt. inter homines* [i.e. *of tame animals*] *etiam siqua alienis membris imprimunt dentem*, mutuo tamen laniatu abstinent: nec est ulla super terras adeo rabiosa belua, cui non imago sui sancta sit [159]. nos quibus divina providentia mitiores cibos concessit, quibus sociare populos, mutuo gaudere comitatu, sidera oculis animisque cernere datum est, visum non ante nos fecimus [142 seq.].

21 PERCUSSUM *esse* publ. sch. lat. gr.[2] p. 346 § 99. Sil. IV 797 *aut si velle nefas superos* fixumque [est] *sedetque.*

22 ELPENORA who, when Ulixes left the palace of Circe, hearing the bustle, rose hastily to join his mates, and falling backward broke his neck (Od. x 552—560); Ulixes saw his shade in Hades (XI 51—83). Homer does not mention by name the twenty-one of the crew who were transformed by Circe's wand, and consequently does not expressly include Elpenor among them (x 135—468): but he represents him as breaking his neck by a fall in drunken sleep, and therefore a very fit inmate of Circe's sty. Ov. tr. III 4 19. Ib. 483. Mart. XI 82 3.

23 TAM VACUI CAPITIS POPULUM PHAEACA PUTAVIT? XIV 57. Lucian ver. hist. I 3 cited on 16. POPULUM PHAEACA identified with the men of Corcyra (25 now *Corfu*) Thuc. I 25. The subst. is used for the possessive IV 100 Numidas *ursos*. VIII 132 n. XI 94. XIV 278 n. Thuc. II 36 Ἑλληνα πόλεμον. Madvig § 191.

25 CORCYRAEA URNA Ath. 33[b] χαριέστατος δ' οἶνος εἰς παλαίωσιν ὁ Κερκυραῖος. O. Jahn Ber. d. sächs. Ges. d. Wiss. 1854 34 seq. Boettiger ms. cites [Aristot.] mir. ausc. 111 a great fair in Illyricum, where Thasian, Chian and Lesbian wines are sold and Corcyrean wine-jars (ἀμφορεῖς). Beger thes. Brand. I 449. Pellerin recueil de médailles III pl. 96 4 urns round-bottomed, without a base, so that the wine must be drunk in a bumper ἀμυστίδι. In Mart. VIII 68 1 Corcyraei *regis*. XIII 37 1 *horti*. TEMETUM connected with *temulentus*, *abstemius*. Varro Modius fr. 310 Bücheler *trimodiam amphoramque eundem* temeti *ac farris modum*. Pompon. 39 R *non multi, sed* temeti *plurimi*. Novius 17 R *sequere*, temeti *timor*. Gell. x 23 § 1 *aetatem* abstemias *egisse, hoc est vino semper, quod* temetum *prisca lingua appellabatur, abstinuisse*. Macr. somn. I 3 § 4 temeto *ingurgitatus*. On the proverbial luxury of the Phaeacians cf. Odyss. VIII 248, where Alcinous says, αἰεὶ δ' ἠμῖν δαὶς τε φίλη κίθαρίς τε χοροί τε. Hor. ep. I 2 28 29 Obbar. 15 24 Obbar *pinguis ut inde domum possim* Phaeaxque *reverti*. Prop. I 14 24. Sid. c. 12 19 *quot vix* Alcinoi culina *ferret*.

DUXERAT had quaffed (as in Prop. II 9 21 and Hor. e.g. c. I 17 22 *pocula*) or (cf. Od. IX 9 μέθυ δ' ἐκ κρητῆρος ἀφύσσων) had drawn from the *cratera* into the cups. URNA XII 44.

26 SOLUS ENIM HAEC ITHACUS NULLO SUB TESTE CANEBAT so Aiax Ov. m. XIII 14 15 *sua* [facta] *narret* Ulixes, | quae sine

teste gerit, *quorum nox conscia sola est.* Ulixes had lost all his crew before he reached Calypso's island; when the raft on which he sailed thence was wrecked, he landed alone in Phaeacia Od. v 365.

NULLO SUB TESTE VII 13 n. VFl. VII 418—9 *sic* te sub teste *remitti* | *fas me, virgo, tuum?* Stat. S. V 3 226—7 *solaque Chalcidicae Cerealia dona coronae* | te sub teste *tuli.* Sulp. Sev. dial. 2=3 1 § 3 *quasi* sub testibus *consignatam abs te accepturus est veritatem.* So *sub exemplo:* 'supported by no evidence.' A sober Phaeacian might well have rejected the unsupported assertions of Ulixes, but my story, though strange, may be proved true; for it relates what was done lately, at a specified time and place, and by a whole people.

ITHACUS XIV 287 n. CANEBAT II 64. VII 153 n. X 178. 210. XI 180. Quintil. XI 1 § 56 *in quibus non solum* cantare, *quod vitium pervasit, aut lascivire, sed ne argumentari quidem . . . . decet.* 3 §§ 57—60.

27 CONSULE IUNCO (A.D. 127 cf. XIII 17 n.) the reading of P and of a very ancient fragment of a cod. Bobb. (Mai script. vet. III pp. XVIII—XX). A *s.c. Iuncianum* (dig. XL 5 52 § 4) bears date (ib. 28 § 4) *Aemilio Iunco et Iulio Severo cos.*, is later than the *s.c. Articuleianum* of A.D. 101 (ib. 52 § 7), and was interpreted by Antoninus Pius (ib. § 9). Fabretti inscr. dom. p. 152 n. 215 Aemilius Iuncus and Varius Karus built a tomb on the via Labicana for their freedmen and freedwomen. Another Aemilius Iuncus (so Borghesi reads, not Iunctus) consul in the time of Commodus (Lamprid. Comm. 4). Cardinali in 1835 (accad. rom. di archeol. VI 231, afterwards in his diplomi n. 15) published a military diploma from Sardinia bearing date Hadrian's 11th year of trib. pot. i.e. A.D. 127. It was reprinted in 1836 by Baille mem. dell' accad. di Torino XXXIX. Borghesi (oeuvres V 63—71) for VLIO IVNCO reads L. Aemilio Iunco whom with Sex. Iulius Severus he makes coss. on 3 Oct. 127. He cites another Aemilius Iuncus CIG 1346. But ib. 509 n. 3 Renier, who had a squeeze of the diploma, asserts that the first letter of the *nomen* remaining is V not I; herein Waddington agrees with him, but makes the second letter D, understanding the proconsul of Cyprus named in an inscription of the 2nd cent. A.D. at Larnaca Τι. Κλαύδιος Ἰουγκος ἀνθύπατος λέγει κ.τ.λ. Thus a Iuncus and a Severus will be colleagues in three different years.

28 SUPER to the south of, *up* the country. Coptos lay on a canal about a mile from the right bank of the Nile, far to the north of Ombi and 12 miles south of Tentyra 35. Plin. V § 60 Coptos *Indicarum Arabicarumque mercium Nilo proximum emporium,* the capital of the nomos Coptites in Upper Thebais. Ships discharged their Indian and Arabian cargoes at the harbours Berenike and Myoshormos in the Arabian gulf, from which caravans conveyed them to Coptos Strabo 781—2. 815. Plin. VI §§ 102—3. Stat. Th. I 265—6 of Isis *melius votis Mareotica fumat* | Coptos. Xen. Ephes. IV 1 a band of 500 robbers settle there because of the traffic with Aethiopia and India. cf. Ael. n. a. X 23. Hence the *Coptic* language. Ruins of the city at *Keft.* Pape-Benseler Eigennamen. De-Vit onomasticon.

29 VULGI SCELUS Quintil. cited 20 n.

COTHURNIS the thick-soled tragic buskin VI 506. 634—8 speaking of mothers poisoning their children fingimus haec altum satura sumente cothurnum | *scilicet et finem egressi legemque priorum* | *grande Sophocleo carmen bacchamur hiatu,* | *montibus ignotum Rutulis caeloque Latino?* | *nos utinam vani!* 643—6 *credamus* tragicis *quidquid de Colchide torva* | *dicitur et Progne. nil contra conor. et illae* | *grandia monstra suis audebant temporibus, sed* | *non propter nummos.* cf. 655—661

Belides, Eriphylae, Clytemnestram, Atrides. VII 72 n. add to lexx. Sen. cited on VIII 186. Stat. s. V 3 96 97 *qui furias regumque dolos aversaque caelo | sidera terrifico super intonuere* cothurno. Symm. ep. I 89. X 21. fr. p. 22 4 *ne in poeticos flatus rerum ingentium* cothurnus *erumpat.* vita Ildefonsi in Baron. 667 4 *eloquentiae.* Migne CVI 41c *Gallicanus.* add to exx. of *cothurnatus* Sen. ep. 76 § 31. Fortunat. vit. Hilar. I 14. Baron. 679 2. Tragedies tell of the crimes of individuals, Thyestes or Oedipus.

30 SCELUS Iust. XI 3 § 11 *adiciunt* scelerum *priorum* fabulas, *quibus omnes* scaenas *repleverint.* DS. I 84 § 1 ἀπίστων δὲ φαινομένων πόλλοῖς τῶν εἰρημένων καὶ μύθοις παραπλήσια, πολλῷ παραδοξότερα φανήσεται τὰ μετὰ ταῦτα ῥηθησόμενα (the rest cited 11—13 n.). Eus. h.e. I 8 § 4 of Herod ὡς μὲν οὖν τὰς κατὰ τὴν βασιλείαν αὐτῷ νομισθείσας εὐπραγίας ταῖς κατὰ τὸν οἶκον ἐπαλλήλοις ἠμαύρωσε συμφοραῖς, γυναικὸς καὶ τέκνων καὶ τῶν λοιπῶν τῶν μάλιστα πρὸς γένους ἀναγκαιοτάτων τε καὶ φιλτάτων μιαφονίαις, οὐδὲ οἷόν τε καταλέγειν, τραγικὴν ἅπασαν δραματουργίαν ἐπισκιαζούσης τῆς περὶ τούτων ὑποθέσεως. On the repetition of *scelus* cf. XIV 48 n. A PYRRA I 81—84 n. *ex quo Deucalion* cet. Stat. Th. XI 469 *quam bene* post Pyrram *tellus pontusque vacabant.* Mart. X 6 1 Pyrrae *filia,* of an old old crone. 'When Adam delved and Eve span.' QUAMQUAM OMNIA SYRMATA VOLVAS VIII 272 n. Ov. Pont. IV 5 27 *tempus ad hoc nobis,* repetas licet omnia, *nullum.* SYRMATA VIII 228—9 *Thyestae* | syrma, from *σύρω,* the long trailing robe worn by actors, to give height to the figure. Holyday 'search from Pyrra all your tragic trains.' Sen. Oed. 423=429 *et sinus laxi fluidumque* syrma. Mart. IV 49 8 *Musa nec insano* syrmate *nostra tumet.* XII 94 3 4 *transtulit ad tragicos se nostra Thalia* cothurnos: | *aptasti longum tu quoque* syrma *tibi.* Apul. mag. 13 tragoedi syrmate. Vopisc. Carin. 19 § 4 *si aviae pallio aurato atque purpureo pro* syrmate tragoedus *uteretur.* Prud. psychom. 362 *ut tener incessus vestigia* syrmate *verrat.* Marquardt V (2) 184.

31 ACCIPE XIII 120 n. Lucil. Lucr. Verg. cet.

33—92 During a festival at Ombi the men of Tentyra, who had a religious feud with that town, disturbed the proceedings. In a fierce conflict which ensued, one of the Tentyrites was killed, torn to pieces and devoured by the victors. Compare the annual faction fight at Heliopolis Hdt. II 63. 64 § 1.

33 VETUS ATQUE ANTIQUA VI 21. Fronto de diff. voc. p. 274 Nieb. antiquum *est quod excessit patrum memoriam:* vetus *annorum multorum sentit utilitatem. antiquus* is what was long ago; hence *antiqui mores,* the good old times, *antiqui amici* those who were friends in days of yore, as Theseus and Pirithous: *vetus* (I 132 n.) what has long been, hence inveterate, experienced, *vetus militiae* cet.: *novus* what is seen for the first time, strange)(*antiquus; recens* fresh, which has lasted but for a short time,)(to *vetus:* [Quintil.] decl. 314 p. 623 Burm. vetus illa et antiqua aetas. Tac. d. 15 pr. 16 fin. 17 fin. Plaut. mil. 751 *orationem* veterem atque antiquam. Pers. 53. trin. 381. most. 461 Lorenz. Plin. ep. III 6 § 3 (cited on I 76). paneg. 11 § 4. Ruhnken on Vell. I 16 § 3 *priscus et vetus.* Freund s. v. *antiquus:* so παλαιὸς καὶ ἀρχαῖος Plut. cons. ad Apoll. 115c. HSt. ed. Didot s. v. παλαιός p. 65c (ed. Valpy p. 2285d). Lobeck paralip. 60. Trench N.T. synonyms n. 67.

35 OMBOS now *Kum Ombu,* the capital of the *nomos* or (*praefectura*) *Ombites* (Plin. V § 49), 30 m. p. north of Syene, on the right bank of the Nile, in Upper Egypt or Thebais. There are still ruins of two great temples at *Kum Ombu* and Ro-

man coins bearing a crocodile (reff. to travellers in Pauly Real-Encykl. cf. Pape-Benseler). Mitford ms. cites Richardson's travels (1822) I 519.

TENTYRA 2 n. 76. now *Denderah* (where are considerable ruins of the old city), the capital of the *nomos Tentyrites* (Plin. v § 49) in Upper Egypt on the left bank of the Nile. As Ombi and Tentyra were more than 100 miles distant, separated by five nomes and several important cities, they were not *finitimi* or *vicini* (36). Hence Pauw rech. sur les Egypt. II 160 and others (e.g. Parthey on Plut. Is. et Os. 270) read here *Coptos* (an unknown pl.) for *Ombos*. Iuv. is guilty of a gross error in geography, but has otherwise assigned the battle to the most likely combatants. Ael. n. a. x 21 some Egyptians, as the Ombites, reverence crocodiles; regarding them with the same admiration as we do the gods of Olympus. If their children are carried off by them, they often rejoice above measure, and go in solemn procession, *οἷα δήπου τεκοῦσαι θεῷ βορὰν καὶ δεῖπνον*. But the Apollonopolites, a branch of the Tentyrites, take the crocodiles in nets, hang them from trees and flog them, then cut them up and eat them. With the Ombites they are even familiar, and such as are fed in the ponds which they have made, come at call. They throw to them the heads of the creatures sacrificed (for this part they will not eat themselves), and the crocodiles leap about them. The Apollonopolites however hate the crocodile. ib. 24 (after describing the method of killing the crocodile in Tentyra): these people are so active in hunting them, *ὡς τὸν ἐκεῖθι ποταμὸν εἰρήνην ἄγειν αὐτῶν βαθυτάτην*. Here then they swim without fear and disport themselves in swimming; but amongst the Ombites or Coptites or Arsenoites it is not easy even to bathe the feet, nor to draw water: nay you may not even freely and without precaution walk along the river's banks. The Tentyrites reverence hawks; the inhabitants of Coptos then, intending to vex them as enemies of crocodiles, often crucify hawks. Sext. Emp. Pyrrh. I § 83 the Tentyrites are not hurt *πρὸς ἄνω κάτω* (sic) *τῶν κροκοδείλων*. J. Duemichen Bauurkunde der Tempelanlagen von Dendera Leipz. 1865. 4to.

36 37 cf. XIV 100 n. some attributed the diversity of the objects of local worship to the policy of one of the Egyptian kings, who thus broke up that unity among the people, which might have been dangerous to the monarchy DS. I 89 §§ 5 6. Plut. Is. et Os. 72 p. 380ᵃ. In Plutarch's time when the Oxyrhynchitae and Kynopolitae had defied one another by killing and eating, each the object of the other's worship, a dangerous war ensued ib. 380ᵇ. DCass. XLII 34 § 2 *θρησκεύουσί τε γὰρ πολλὰ [ἱερὰ οἱ Αἰγύπτιοι]...καὶ πολέμους ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν καὶ πρὸς ἀλλήλους, ἅτε μὴ καθ' ἓν ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐκ τοῦ ἐναντιωτάτου καὶ αὐτοῖς τιμῶντές τινα, ἀναιροῦνται*. The Ombitae worshipt crocodiles, the Tentyritae were famous for their skill in taking them, hence the quarrel (Ael. n. a. x 21. 24, who contrasts the two). Plin. VIII §§ 92 93 describes the mode of capture employed by the Tentyritae, adding that they exerted a peculiar fascinating power upon the crocodile cf. XXVIII § 31. DS. I 35 § 6. Strabo 814—5 at Tentyra the crocodile is regarded as the most hateful of beasts; for while the other Egyptians, though aware of the creature's vice and how destructive it is to mankind, still worship and spare it, these track them out in every way and extirpate them. They seem to have an antipathy to the crocodiles, so as to suffer no harm from them, so as to dive under them and cross them, which no others dare do. When crocodiles were brought to Rome for exhibition, Tentyrites accompanied them. A reservoir was made with a stage at one side, on

which the creatures might bask, and it was the Tentyrites who drew them out in a net, going into the water to them, and returning them into it. Sen. n. q. IV 2 §§ 12—14 account of the crocodile. § 15 *fugax animal audaci, audacissimum timido. nec illos* Tentyritae *generis aut sanguinis proprietate superant, sed contemptu et temeritate. ultro enim insequuntur fugientesque iniecto trahunt laqueo: plurimi quidem pereunt, quibus minus praesens animus ad persequendum fuit.* Sext. Emp. Pyrrh. I 83. Tac. h. I 11 calls Egypt *provinciam . . .* superstitione ac lascivia discordem et mobilem, *insciam legum, ignaram magistratuum.* Athan. c. gentes 23 *ὅλως ἑκάστη πόλις καὶ κώμη, τοὺς ἐκ γειτόνων οὐκ εἰδυῖα θεούς, τοὺς ἑαυτῆς προκρίνει καὶ μόνους εἶναι τούτους νομίζει θεούς. περὶ γὰρ τῶν ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ μυσαρῶν οὐδὲ λέγειν ἔστι πᾶσιν ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς ὄντων, ὅτι ἐναντίας καὶ μαχομένας ἀλλήλαις ἔχουσι τὰς θρησκείας. ὁ γοῦν παρ' ἑτέροις προσκυνούμενος ὡς θεὸς κροκόδειλος, οὗτος παρὰ τοῖς πλησίον βδέλυγμα νομίζεται· καὶ ὁ παρ' ἑτέροις λέων ὡς θεὸς θρησκευόμενος, τοῦτον οἱ ἀστυγείτονες οὐ μόνον οὐ θρησκεύουσιν, ἀλλὰ καὶ εὑρόντες ἀποκτείνουσιν ὡς θηρίον· καὶ ὁ παρ' ἄλλοις ἀνατεθεὶς ἰχθύς, οὗτος ἐν ἄλλῳ ἀλίσκεται τροφή.* cf. 24. Friedländer 1^4 80.

37 38 SOLOS CREDAT HABENDOS ESSE DEOS QUOS IPSE COLIT Art. Epikt. I 11 § 13 speaking of diet *πᾶσα ἀνάγκη, εἰ ὀρθά ἐστι τὰ Αἰγυπτίων, μὴ ὀρθὰ εἶναι τὰ τῶν ἄλλων· εἰ καλῶς ἔχει τὰ Ἰουδαίων, μὴ καλῶς ἔχειν τὰ τῶν ἄλλων.* The exclusiveness of their worship, as of the Druidical (Luc. I 452 seq.) and Jewish (Iuv. XIV 100 n.), was opposed to the Roman principle: Arn. III 38 *solere Romanos religiones urbium superatarum . . . consecrare.* id. VI 7 fin. *civitas maxima et* numinum cunctorum cultrix. Minuc. Fel. 6 *undique deos* hospites quaerunt et suos faciunt cet. Neander's church history introd. from Plut., Prudent. c. Symm. II 488—532. DH. II 19.

39 ALTERIUS POPULI Ombitarum 73.

40 INIMICORUM Tentyritarum.

42 POSITIS AD COMPITA MENSIS Hdt. II 35 § 4 *ἐσθίουσι δὲ ἔξω ἐν τῇσι ὁδοῖσι.* Mela I § 57 cibos palam et extra tecta sua capiunt. POSITIS MENSIS Prop. IV = III 25 1 *risus eram* positis *inter convivia* mensis. Ov. her. 15 111.

43 PERVIGILI TORO III 275 n. VIII 158 pervigiles *popinas.* TORO on which they reclined when feasting.

44 SEPTIMUS schol. 'festivitas sacrorum per septem dies solet celebrari.' On the number seven see Krieger (v. Hammer-Purgstall?) in Wiener Jahrb. 1848 CXXIII 1—54. CXXIV 1—105. Selden de iure nat. et gent. III 17. Holyday 'Leo Afer also (in his description of Africa, lib. 8) says that even in his time (who lived but in the time of Leo X, who gave him his own name in baptisme, upon his conversion from Mahometanisme) the custome of feasting seven days and so many nights was still used for the happy overflowing of Nilus'. Amm. XXII 15 § 17 of crocodiles! *saevientes semper eaedem ferae quasi pacto foedere quodam castrensi* per septem caerimoniosos dies *mitescunt ab omni saevitia desciscentes,* quibus sacerdotes Memphi natales celebrant Nili. Solin. 32 § 21.

SANE X 183 'it is true.'

45 IPSE hence it appears that he had visited Egypt. The voyage was recommended to consumptive patients, or to such as spit blood, or were reduced by a long illness Plin. XXIV § 28. XXXI §§ 62 63. Cels. III 22. Plin. ep. V 19 § 6. Most lives of Iuv., following Pseudo-Sueton., relate that the poet '*per honorem militiae,* quamquam octogenarius, urbe summotus missusque ad prae-

fecturam cohortis in extrema parte tendentis Aegypti. id supplicii genus placuit, ut levi et ioculari delicto par esset.' Borghesi oeuvres v 512 'per me certo non saprò mai persuadermi, che Adriano lo facesse prefetto o tribuno di una coorte quando era già ottuagenario, premieramente perchè ciò è affatto incredibile in un principe che fu severissimo restitutore della disciplina militare, il quale viene particolarmente lodato (Spart. Hadr. 10) per non aver permesso che alcuno *aut minor quam virtus posceret aut* maior quam pateretur humanitas, *in castris contra morem veterem versaretur*, e perchè *tribunum nisi plena barba non fecit, aut eius aetatis, quae prudentia et annis tribunatus robur impleret*, onde sarebbe stato un esempio tutto opposto ai suoi principii quello di una coorte comandata da un vecchio rimbambito. Vedo bene, che così mi discosto dall' opinione dello scoliaste, il quale però confessa di avere scritto tre secoli almeno dopo il poeta, e ch' era così poco informato della ragione dei tempi da contraddirsi più volte, confondendo ad ogni passo Nerone con Domiziano. Nè di maggior autorità è per me la di lui Vita, mutila, o interpolata che sia, la quale porta falsamente il nome di Suetonio. Oggi in cui si è imparato che Giovenale scriveva ancora nel 880 [=A.D. 127], può dubitarsi con molta ragione se Suetonio gli abbia sopravissuto, ma anche senza di questo basta comparare quella Vita con quelle di Terenzio, di Orazio e di Persio, per vedere l'infinita differenza che passa della esattezza di quella, la quale qui dovrebbe esser maggiore trattandosi di un suo contemporaneo.'

46 FAMOSO Capitolin. Ver. 8 § 8 *villam praeterea exstruxit in via Clodia* famosissimam, *in qua permultos dies et ipse ingenti luxuria debacchatus est cum libertis suis et amicis paribus, quorum in praesentia nulla inerat reverentia.* FAMOSO CANOPO I 26 n. Prop. IV=III 11 39 incesti *meretrix regina* Canopi. Ov. tr. I 2 79 80 *non, ut Alexandri claram delatus in urbem* | delicias *videam, Nile* iocose, *tuas.* Luc. cited on I 89. id. X 63 *et Romana petit* imbelli *signa* Canopo. Strabo (cf. p. 799 of the revelry at Taposiris and ib. fin. of the feasts in the beanfields; also Hdt. II 60) 800 Eleusis is a settlement near Alexandrea and Nikopolis, upon the bank of the Canobic canal, *διαίτας ἔχουσα καὶ ἀπόψεις τοῖς καπυρίζειν βουλομένοις καὶ ἀνδράσι καὶ γυναιξίν, ἀρχή τις* Κανωβισμοῦ *καὶ τῆς ἐκεῖ λαμυρίας.* 801 visitors to the temple of Sarapis: *ἀνὴ πάντων δ' ἐστὶν ὁ τῶν πανηγυριστῶν ὄχλος τῶν ἐκ τῆς* Ἀλεξανδρείας *κατιόντων τῇ διώρυγι· πᾶσα γὰρ ἡμέρα καὶ πᾶσα νὺξ πληθύει τῶν μὲν ἐν τοῖς πλοιαρίοις καταυλουμένων καὶ κατορχουμένων ἀνέδην μετὰ τῆς ἐσχάτης ἀκολασίας, καὶ ἀνδρῶν καὶ γυναικῶν, τῶν δ' ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ* Κανώβῳ *καταγωγὰς ἐχόντων εὐφυεῖς πρὸς τὴν τοιαύτην ἄνεσιν καὶ εὐωχίαν.* Sen. ep. 51 § 3 the sage *de secessu cogitans numquam* Canopum *eliget, quamvis* neminem Canopus esse frugi vetet, *ne Baias quidem:* diversorium vitiorum *esse coeperunt.* illic sibi plurimum luxuria permittit, illic, tamquam aliqua licentia debeatur loco, magis solvitur. § 4 *non tantum corpori, sed etiam moribus salubrem locum eligere debemus. quemadmodum inter tortores habitare nolim, sic ne inter popinas quidem.* videre ebrios per litora errantes et comessationes navigantium et symphoniarum cantibus strepentes lacus et alia, quae velut soluta legibus luxuria non tantum peccat, sed publicat, *quid necesse est?* DChrys. or. 32 ad Alexandrinos, where he begs them to be in earnest for a few minutes: 'for you are always playing and not attending.' Quintil. I 2 § 7 *verba* ne Alexandrinis quidem permittenda deliciis *risu et osculo excipimus.* cf. Petron. 31 n. Ath. 420e entertainers now, especially those

from the fair Alexandria *βοῶσι κεκράγασι βλασφημοῦσι τὸν οἰνοχόον τὸν διάκονον τὸν μάγειρον, κλάουσι δ' οἱ παῖδες τυπτόμενοι κονδύλοις ἄλλος ἄλλοθεν.* not only are the guests annoyed, but if there is a sacrifice, the god will veil his face and desert the town. Mart. IV 42 34 Niliacis *primum puer hic nascatur in oris:* | nequitias *tellus scit dare nulla magis.* Stat. S. III 2 111 *curve Therapnaei* lasciviat *ora* Canopi. Sil. XI 431. anth. lat. 462 3 R. Sid. c. V 458. Ammian. XXII 15 § 14 (of Canopus) *amoenus impendio locus et diversoriis laetis exstructus, auris et salutari temperamento perflabilis.* The Grecian Canopus is opposed to the native Egyptians. Canopus is masc. an exception to the general rule Madvig § 39 c. Ruddiman I 8.

47 ADDE QUOD XIV 114 n. one motive of the attack was the wish to spoil the sport of the revellers 40—6; a second was the hope that they, in their drunken helplessness, might fall an easy prey. MADIDIS VI 297 madidum *Tarentum. βεβρεγμένοι.* Such was the character of the Egyptians. Ath. 34b *Δίων ὁ ἐξ Ἀκαδημείας φιλοίνους φησὶ καὶ φιλοπότας τοὺς Αἰγυπτίους γενέσθαι.*

48 BLAESIS Prop. III=II 33 22 errabant multo quod tua verba mero. Sen. ep. 83 § 21 dubia et parum explanata verba, *incertos oculos,* gradum errantem. § 27 temptantur pedes, lingua non constat. MERO Luc. X 160. Mareotic wine and wine from the Sebennytic mouth of the Nile (Plin. XIV § 74) are mentioned Marquardt V (2) 67. Hdt. II 77 § 4 (Bähr) says the Egyptians drank barley-wine [cf. Strabo 799. Ath. 34c] not having vines; but ib. 37 § 5 he speaks of the priest's rations of wine (*οἶνος ἀμπέλινος* cf. 60 § 3). See Wilkinson manners and customs of the ancient Egyptians II2 142—165 who gives cuts of vineyards, wine-presses, etc. Ath. 34a–c. 124b. Plin. XVII § 185. Strabo 813 oasis of Abydos *εὔοινος.* INDE among the Ombites.

49 TIBICINE Prop. V=IV 8 39 *Nilotes* tibicen *erat.* cf. IV=III 10 23—4. Tac. XIV 60 *Eucaerus, natione* Alexandrinus, canere tibiis doctus, whence we learn that flute-players from Egypt were in request at Rome. Verg. copa 7 *cyathi rosa* tibia *chordae.* Petron. fr. 19 Bücheler Memphitides *puellae* | *sacris deum paratae* | ... *tinctus colore noctis* | *manu puer loquaci* | ...Aegyptias *choreas.* Hdt. II 48 § 3. Strabo 814 no *αὐλητὴς* in the temple of Osiris, as in those of other gods. NIGRO TIBICINE abl. abs. "with a black to play the flute:" the *black* was a Moor; the Ombites could not afford to employ a skilful Alexandrian, they must be content with an inferior substitute; so for the costly perfumes of lower Egypt they use QUALIACUMQUE such as they had. Galen VI 21 K *Αἰγυπτίων μελανότης.*

50 UNGUENTA FLORES V 36. XI 122 n. Luc. X 163—7. Movers Phönizier III 104. Ath. 66d. 124b. 553de. 688f. 689ef. Plin. XXIII § 98 the palm that bears *myrobalanum* best in Egypt. XII § 56 the Ptolemies planted *turis arbores.* XIII § 5 the most fashionable ointment *cyprinum in Cypro, deinde in* Aegypto, *ubi Mendesium et metopium subito gratius factum est.* § 6 *mox haec abstulit Phoenice et cyprini laudem Aegypto reliquit.* Generally § 26 terrarum omnium Aegyptus accommodatissima unguentis. Ointment-bottles of alabaster, onyx, glass, ivory, bone, shells, have been discovered: in hot climates the use of ointment is general to soften and cool the skin. Wilkinson II 214. 355 seq. III 378—380. Sen. contr. 14 § 2 *omnia a te vitia: quod* unguento *coma madet, tuum est.* § 4 *senex amans, senex* ebrius, circumdatus sertis et delibutus unguentis. § 8 unguento *canos madentes.* DChrys. or. 32 (to the Alexandrians) joins *στεφάνους, ἐταίρας* and

μύρον (I 403 18 Dind.). FLORES CORONAE Vulc. Avid. Cass. 5 § 11 *ille sane omnes excaldationes, omnes* flores *de capite collo et sinu militi excutiet.* Plin. XXI § 184 *pesolutam Aegyptus in hortis serit* coronarum *gratia.* § 47 *amaranto...Alexandrino palma, qui decerptus adservatur mireque, postquam defecere cuncti flores, madefactus aqua reviviscit et* hibernas coronas *facit.* § 5 *sic coronas e floribus receptis paulo mox subiere quae vocantur Aegyptiae.* § 168. § 174 *acinon et* coronarum *causa et ciborum Aegyptii serunt, eademque erat quae ocimum, nisi hirsutior ramis ac foliis esset et admodum odorata.* § 177 *trychno... utinam ne* coronarii *in Aegypto uterentur, quos invitat hederae foliorum similitudo.* Mart. VI 80. 51 HINC among the Tentyrites was hungry hate. 51 52 IURGIA PRIMA . . . HAEC TUBA RIXAE III 288 n. Tac. ann. II 10 *paulatim inde ad* iurgia *prolapsi, quo minus pugnam consererent, ne flumine quidem interiecto cohibebantur.* h. I 64 iurgia primum, *mox* rixa. So in Jewish riots taunts led to throwing stones and bloodshed Ios. XX 8 § 7 Jews at Caesarea jeer at the Syrians *ἐβλασφήμουν εἰς αὐτοὺς ἐρεθίσειν προσδοκῶντες*...the Syrians in turn *μέχρι μέν τινος καὶ αὐτοὶ τοὺς Ἰουδαίους λόγῳ ὕβριζον, εἶτα λίθοις ἀλλήλους ἔβαλλον, ἕως πολλοὺς παρ' ἀμφοτέρων τρωθῆναί τε καὶ πεσεῖν συνέβη.* § 8 in a riot between the factions of the high-priests and the priests *συρρασσοντες ἐκακολόγουν τε ἀλλήλους καὶ λίθοις ἔβαλλον.* 9 § 4 riots between the factions of the ex-high-priest Jesus son of Damnaeus and of his successor Jesus son of Gamaliel *πολλάκις μέχρι λίθων βολῆς ἀπὸ τῶν βλασφημιῶν ἐξέπιπτον.* Grang. 'hinc illud triviale *a verbis ad verbera.*' 52 Markland punctuates *incipiunt: animis ardentibus haec tuba rixae.* TUBA I 169. 53 CONCURRITUR Hor. s. I 1 7. Sall. Liv. 53 54 VICE TELI SAEVIT Ov. m. XII 381—2 saevique vicem *praestantia* teli | *cornua.* 54 NUDA MANUS Prop. V=IV 1 27 28 *nec rudis infestis miles radiabat in* armis: | *miscebant usta* proelia nuda *sude.* Sil. XVI 47 nudus telis. Stat. Th. I 413 nudam *pugnam.* 55—65 Aen. VII 505—527. VIX CUIQUAM AUT NULLI Pers. I 3 vel duo vel nemo. Plat. apol. 17^{b} *ἤ τι ἢ οὐδέν.* DCass. LVII 7 § 2. Ael. n. a. V 50.

AUT=or rather Hand Tursell. I 539.

56 ASPICERES 2d sing. of conj. to denote an indefinite subject, 'one might see.' Madvig § 370. *Beilage* p. 73 seq. Roby 1544. 1546. Munro Lucr. ind. 'potential.' 57 DIMIDIOS VIII 4.

ALIAS so disfigured as not to be known for the same.

59 TAMEN bloody as the fray is, *still.*

60 CALCENT Madvig § 357. 61 SANE 44 'in truth.' MILIA acc. VIII 9 n. 'and indeed where is the use of so great a riot, if no life is to be taken?' So (*ergo*) they fall to work more fiercely than before. 63 SAXA Aen. I 150 *iamque faces et* saxa *volant, furor arma ministrat.* VII 507—8 *quod cuique repertum | rimanti telum ira facit.* Strabo 819 fin. Petronius assailed by many thousand Alexandrians *μετὰ λίθων βολῆς.* Philo leg. ad Gai. 19 in the massacre of Jews by the Alexandrian mob many were stoned. A favorite weapon of the Jews Ios. bell. II 17 § 9. 18 § 7. ant. XX 8 §§ 7 8 where in both cases words lead to blows. See Cruden 'stone', 'stoned', 'stones.' Tac. XIII 48 *eaque* seditio ad saxa et minas *progressa ne caedem et arma proliceret, C. Cassius adhibendo remedio delectus.* Trebell. XXX tyr. 22 § 1 est hoc familiare *populi* Aegyptiorum, ut furiosi ac dementes vel de levissimis quibusque

usque ad summa rei publicae pericula perducantur. § 3 one day a slave of the governor being beaten for saying that his shoes were better than a soldier's, a crowd collected at the house of the governor, *atque eum omni* seditionum instrumento et furore persecuta est: ictus est lapidibus, petitus est ferro, nec defuit ullum seditionis telum. Tert. apol. 37 *quotiens etiam praeteritis vobis suo iure nos inimicum vulgus invadit* lapidibus *et incendiis?* ib. 48.

64 DOMESTICA 'familiar, natural, handy.' 65 TURNUS I 162. Aen. XII 896—901 saxum *circumspicit* ingens .... | vix illud lecti bis sex cervice subirent, | qualia nunc hominum producit corpora tellus; | *ille manu raptum trepida torquebat in hostem.*

AIAX XIV 213. Hom. Il. VII 268—9 Αἴας πολὺ μείζονα λᾶαν ἀείρας | ἧκ' ἐπιδινήσας, ἐπέρεισε δὲ ἶν' ἀπέλεθρον. ib. XII 380—3 Aias slew Epikles μαρμάρῳ ὀκριόεντι βαλών, ὅ ῥα τείχεος ἐντὸς | κεῖτο μέγας παρ' ἔπαλξιν ὑπέρτατος· οὐδέ κέ μιν ῥέα | χείρεσσ' ἀμφοτέρῃσι ἔχοι ἀνήρ, οὐδὲ μάλ' ἡβῴων, | οἷοι νῦν βροτοί εἰσ'· ὁ δ' ἄρ' ὑψόθεν ἔμβαλ' ἀείρας.

66 TYDIDES Il. V 302—5 ὁ δὲ χερμάδιον λάβε χειρὶ | Τυδείδης, μέγα ἔργον, ὃ οὐ δύο γ' ἄνδρε φέροιεν, | οἷοι νῦν βροτοί εἰσ'. ὁ δέ μιν ῥέα πάλλε καὶ οἷος. | τῷ βάλεν Αἰνείαο κατ' ἰσχίον.

66 67 QUO (with which) PERCUSSIT QUEM (such as) VALEANT cf. 169—171 *quorum non sufficit . . . sed crediderint.*

68 ILLIS i. e. illorum dextris III 74 n. Schäfer on schol. Ap. Rh. II 477 and on Plin. ep. I 16 § 3. Heinichen n. cr. on Eus. h. e. VI 3 § 13.

69 GENUS HOC VIVO IAM DECRESCEBAT HOMERO Il. I 271—2 κείνοισι δ' ἂν οὔτις | τῶν, οἳ νῦν βροτοί εἰσιν ἐπιχθόνιοι, μαχέοιτο, says Nestor of his former associates. ib. XII 447—9 τὸν δ' οὔ κε δύ' ἀνέρε δήμου ἀρίστω | ῥηϊδίως ἐπ' ἄμαξαν ἀπ' οὐδέος ὀχλίσσειαν, | οἷοι νῦν βροτοί εἰσ'. ὁ δέ μιν ῥέα πάλλε καὶ οἷος. cf. XX 285—7. Quintil. VIII 4 § 24 *quin ex instrumento quoque heroum illorum magnitudo aestimanda nobis datur: huc pertinet clipeus* Aiacis *et pelias Achillis. qua virtute egregie est usus in Cyclope Vergilius. nam quod illud corpus mente concipiam, cuius* (Aen. III 659) '*trunca manum pinus regit?*' Philostr. Ap. II 21 § 3 Porus is said to have been the goodliest of all the Indians and in stature, ὅσον οὔπω τινα ἀνθρώπων τῶν μετὰ τοὺς Τρωικοὺς ἄνδρας. cf. on Porus (about 5 or more than 4 cubits in height) Arr. anab. V 19 § 1. DS. XVII 88. Plut. Alex. 60. Vell. I 5 § 3 Homer flourished about 950 years ago, was born within 1000; therefore we need not wonder that he so often employs that phrase οἷοι νῦν βροτοί εἰσιν. *hoc enim ut hominum, ita saeculorum notatur differentia.* Ael. v. h. VIII 18 the Lokrians shewed a vast stone, which the boxer Euthymus was reported to have carried. A cromlech, near Lligwy in Anglesey, called Arthur's quoit (Warton-Hazlitt hist. Engl. poetry I 19). Sen. ep. 90 § 44 *non tamen negaverim fuisse alti spiritus viros et, ut ita dicam,* a dis recentes. *neque enim dubium est, quin* meliora mundus nondum effetus ediderit. omnibus indoles fortior fuit et ad labores paratior.

70 TERRA MALOS HOMINES NUNC EDUCAT VI 1 seq. XIII 23—37 esp. 26 n. on the supposed degeneracy of moderns in respect of morals cf. Hes. op. 90 seq. Hor. c. III 6 45—8. Muret. v. l. IV 15. in respect of stature Empedokles in Plut. plac. phil. V 27 men of the present time, compared to the first men, βρεφῶν ἐπέχειν τάξιν. 4 Esdr. 5 50 seq. Lucr. II 1148 — 74 earth's decay, so V 799 800. 827 Munro. 913—5. 925—930. Colum. II 1 §§ 1 2 earth effete. Plin. VII § 73 Dalech. cuncto mortalium generi minorem indies fieri [mensuram] propemodum observatur, *rarosque patribus proceriores consumente* uber-

tatem seminum exustione *in cuius vices nunc vergat aevum. in Creta* terrae motu rupto monte *inventum est* corpus stans xliv cubitorum, quod alii Orionis alii Oti esse arbitrabantur. § 74 Orestis corpus oraculi iussu refossum septem cubitorum fuisse monimentis creditur. *iam vero ante annos prope mille* vates ille Homerus non cessavit minora corpora mortalium quam prisca conqueri. Strabo 829 rebukes the τερατολογία of Gabinius. Sertorius found the tomb of Antaeus with his skeleton of 60 cubits Plut. Sert. 9 § 5. other exx. in Phlegon mir. 12. 14—19. Solin. 1 §§ 87—92. Ael. v. h. III 18 from Theopompus, whom he denounces as a romancer: Silenus told Midas that beside Europe, Asia, Africa, there was another world, with men of twice our size. Plut. Thes. 36 § 4 the coffin of Theseus θήκη μεγάλου σώματος discovered by an eagle to Kimon. Arnob. II 75 *nonne litteras auditis commemorantes vestras fuisse homines olim semideos,* heroas, cum immanibus corporibus atque vastis, . . . quorum ossa variis in regionibus eruta vix repertoribus fecerunt fidem humanorum reliquias esse membrorum? *potest ergo fieri, ut tum demum emiserit Christum deus omnipotens, deus solus,* postquam gens hominum fractior et infirmior coepit nostra esse natura? The world's decay is the burden of Cypr. ad Demetr. 3—5. 7 8. Aug. civ. Dei xv 9 with Vives 'infidelium quispiam' may question the longevity of the patriarchs: *ita quippe non credunt etiam magnitudines corporum longe ampliores tunc fuisse quam nunc sunt.* (then Verg. is cited, see on 65, *significans maiora tunc corpora producere solere tellurem.*) *quanto magis igitur temporibus recentioribus* ['newer,' i.e. earlier] *mundi ante illud nobile diffamatumque diluvium! sed de corporum magnitudine plerumque incredulos nudata per vetustatem sive per vim fluminum variosque casus sepulcra convincunt, ubi apparuerunt vel unde ceciderunt* incredibilis magnitudinis ossa mortuorum. vidi ipse non solus, sed aliquot mecum in Uticensi litore molarem hominis dentem tam ingentem, ut, si in nostrorum dentium modulos minutatim concideretur, centum nobis videretur facere potuisse. sed illum gigantis alicuius fuisse crediderim. *nam praeter quod* erant omnium multo quam nostra maiora tunc corpora, gigantes longe ceteris anteibant. (then Pliny is cited, *non haec velut poetica figmenta deridens, sed in historicam fidem tamquam miraculorum naturalium scriptor adsumens.*) *verum, ut dixi, antiquorum magnitudines corporum inventa plerumque ossa, quoniam diuturna sunt, etiam multo posterioribus saeculis produnt.* ib. 23 a giantess exhibited in Rome; stories of giants in the book of Enoch fabulous. cf. id. qu. in gen. 3. Philo de opif. mundi 49 1 33 34 M ἔοικεν ὁ μὲν πρῶτος διαπλασθεὶς ἄνθρωπος ἀκμὴ τοῦ ἡμετέρου παντὸς ὑπάρξαι γένους, οἱ δ' ἔπειτα μηκέθ' ὁμοίως ἐπακμάσαι, τῶν κατὰ γενεὰν ἀμαυροτέρας ἀεὶ τάς τε μορφὰς καὶ τὰς δυνάμεις λαμβανόντων . . . . . ὅμοιον δή τι πεπονθέναι καὶ τὸ γένος τῶν ἀνθρώπων φαίνεται, καθ' ἑκάστην γενεὰν ἀμυδροτέρας λαμβανόντων τάς τε τοῦ σώματος καὶ τὰς τῆς ψυχῆς δυνάμεις καὶ ποιότητας. Ios. ant. v 2 § 3 ὑπελέλειπτο δὲ τὸ τῶν γιγάντων ἔτι γένος, οἱ διὰ σωμάτων· μεγέθη καὶ μορφὰς οὐδὲν τοῖς ἄλλοις ἀνθρώποις παραπλησίας παράδοξον ἦσαν θέαμα καὶ δεινὸν ἀκούσμα. δείκνυται καὶ νῦν ἔτι τούτων ὀστᾶ μηδὲν τοῖς ὑπὸ πίστιν ἐρχομένοις ἐοικότα. Philostr. her. 2 § 1 Phoenix says the stories of the size of the heroes, ὡς δεκαπήχεις ἦσαν, χαρίεντα μὲν κατὰ μυθολογίαν ἡγοῦμαι, ψευδῆ δὲ καὶ ἀπίθανα τῷ γε θεωροῦντι αὐτὰ πρὸς τὴν φύσιν, ἧς μέτρα οἱ νῦν ἄνθρωποι. Vinedresser: 'When did you begin to doubt these stories?' § 2 Phoenix. 'Long

fecimus, felices miserias, scelera innocentia . . . siquis mentitus est Cyclopas, Laestrygonas, *Sphingas*, aut inguinibus virginis latratum Siciliae litus . . . hinc argumentum, hinc fidem accipiant. *quaedam plane falsa sunt; sol in ortu suo non occidit nec ad humanorum viscerum epulas diem vertit. vidit nos vulneribus* [? funeribus Burm.] *pastos et ad eviscerata corpora illuxit. publice* [cf. 29 seq.] *monstra commissa sunt et inexpiabile nefas uno ore civitas fecit. poenis nostris iam ne fames quidem satis est.* hoc non omnes ferae faciunt: et quamvis sensu careant muta animalia [cf. 146 147], pleraque tamen innocentibus cibis vescuntur, *uti quaeque consuerunt. inter homines* [i.e. *of tame animals*] *etiam siqua alienis membris imprimunt dentem*, mutuo tamen laniatu abstinent: nec est ulla super terras adeo rabiosa belua, cui non imago sui sancta sit [159]. nos quibus divina providentia mitiores cibos concessit, quibus sociare populos, mutuo gaudere comitatu, sidera oculis animisque cernere datum est, visum non ante nos fecimus [142 seq.].

21 PERCUSSUM *esse* publ. sch. lat. gr.[2] p. 346 § 99. Sil. IV 797 *aut si velle nefas superos* fixum*que* [est] *sedetque*.

22 ELPENORA who, when Ulixes left the palace of Circe, hearing the bustle, rose hastily to join his mates, and falling backward broke his neck (Od. x 552—560); Ulixes saw his shade in Hades (XI 51—83). Homer does not mention by name the twenty-one of the crew who were transformed by Circe's wand, and consequently does not expressly include Elpenor among them (x 135—468): but he represents him as breaking his neck by a fall in drunken sleep, and therefore a very fit inmate of Circe's sty. Ov. tr. III 4 19. Ib. 483. Mart. XI 82 3.

23 TAM VACUI CAPITIS POPULUM PHAEACA PUTAVIT? XIV 57. Lucian ver. hist. I 3 cited on 16. POPULUM PHAEACA identified with the men of Corcyra (25 now *Corfu*) Thuc. I 25. The subst. is used for the possessive IV 100 Numidas *ursos*. VIII 132 n. XI 94. XIV 278 n. Thuc. II 36 Ἑλλήνων πόλεμον. Madvig § 191.

25 CORCYRAEA URNA Ath. 33[b] χαριέστατος δ' οἶνος εἰς παλαίωσιν ὁ Κερκυραῖος. O. Jahn Ber. d. sächs. Ges. d. Wiss. 1854 34 seq. Boettiger ms. cites [Aristot.] mir. ausc. 111 a great fair in Illyricum, where Thasian, Chian and Lesbian wines are sold and Corcyrean wine-jars (ἀμφορεῖς). Beger thes. Brand. I 449. Pellerin recueil de médailles III pl. 96 4 urns round-bottomed, without a base, so that the wine must be drunk in a bumper ἀμυστίδι. In Mart. VIII 68 1 Corcyraei *regis*. XIII 37 1 *horti*. TEMETUM connected with *temulentus, abstemius*. Varro Modius fr. 310 Bücheler *trimodiam amphoramque eundem* temeti *ac farris modum*. Pompon. 39 R *non multi, sed* temeti *plurimi*. Novius 17 R *sequere*, temeti *timor*. Gell. x 23 § 1 *aetatem* abstemias *egisse, hoc est vino semper, quod* temetum *prisca lingua appellabatur, abstinuisse*. Macr. somn. I 3 § 4 temeto *ingurgitatus*. On the proverbial luxury of the Phaeacians cf. Odyss. VIII 248, where Alcinous says, αἰεὶ δ' ἡμῖν δαὶς τε φίλη κίθαρίς τε χοροί τε. Hor. ep. I 2 28 29 Obbar. 15 24 Obbar *pinguis ut inde domum possim* Phaeax*que reverti*. Prop. I 14 24. Sid. c. 12 19 *quot vix* Alcinoi culina *ferret*.

DUXERAT had quaffed (as in Prop. II 9 21 and Hor. e.g. c. I 17 22 *pocula*) or (cf. Od. IX 9 μέθυ δ' ἐκ κρητῆρος ἀφύσσων) had drawn from the *cratera* into the cups. URNA XII 44.

26 SOLUS ENIM HAEC ITHACUS NULLO SUB TESTE CANEBAT so Aiax Ov. m. XIII 14 15 *sua* [facta] *narret* Ulixes, | quae sine

teste gerit, *quorum nox conscia sola est.* Ulixes had lost all his crew before he reached Calypso's island; when the raft on which he sailed thence was wrecked, he landed alone in Phaeacia Od. v 365.

NULLO SUB TESTE VII 13 n. VFl. VII 418—9 *sic* te sub teste *remitti* | *fas me, virgo, tuum?* Stat. s. v 3 226—7 *solaque Chalcidicae Cerealia dona coronae* | te sub teste *tuli.* Sulp. Sev. dial. 2=3 1 § 3 *quasi* sub testibus *consignatam abs te accepturus est veritatem.* So *sub exemplo:* 'supported by no evidence.' A sober Phaeacian might well have rejected the unsupported assertions of Ulixes, but my story, though strange, may be proved true; for it relates what was done lately, at a specified time and place, and by a whole people.

ITHACUS XIV 287 n. CANEBAT II 64. VII 153 n. X 178. 210. XI 180. Quintil. XI 1 § 56 *in quibus non solum* cantare, *quod vitium pervasit, aut lascivire, sed ne argumentari quidem . . . . decet.* 3 §§ 57—60.

27 CONSULE IUNCO (A.D. 127 cf. XIII 17 n.) the reading of P and of a very ancient fragment of a cod. Bobb. (Mai script. vet. III pp. XVIII—XX). A *s.c. Iuncianum* (dig. XL 5 52 § 4) bears date (ib. 28 § 4) *Aemilio Iunco et Iulio Severo cos.*, is later than the *s.c. Articuleianum* of A.D. 101 (ib. 52 § 7), and was interpreted by Antoninus Pius (ib. § 9). Fabretti inscr. dom. p. 152 n. 215 Aemilius Iuncus and Varius Karus built a tomb on the via Labicana for their freedmen and freedwomen. Another Aemilius Iuncus (so Borghesi reads, not Iunctus) consul in the time of Commodus (Lamprid. Comm. 4). Cardinali in 1835 (accad. rom. di archeol. VI 231, afterwards in his diplomi n. 15) published a military diploma from Sardinia bearing date Hadrian's 11th year of trib. pot. i.e. A.D. 127. It was reprinted in 1836 by Baille mem. dell' accad. di Torino XXXIX. Borghesi (oeuvres v 63—71) for VLIO IVNCO reads L. Aemilio Iunco whom with Sex. Iulius Severus he makes coss. on 3 Oct. 127. He cites another Aemilius Iuncus CIG 1346. But ib. 509 n. 3 Renier, who had a squeeze of the diploma, asserts that the first letter of the *nomen* remaining is V not I; herein Waddington agrees with him, but makes the second letter D, understanding the proconsul of Cyprus named in an inscription of the 2nd cent. A.D. at Larnaca Τι. Κλαύδιος Ἴουγκος ἀνθύπατος λέγει κ.τ.λ. Thus a Iuncus and a Severus will be colleagues in three different years.

28 SUPER to the south of, *up* the country. Coptos lay on a canal about a mile from the right bank of the Nile, far to the north of Ombi and 12 miles south of Tentyra 35. Plin. v § 60 Coptos *Indicarum Arabicarumque mercium Nilo proximum emporium,* the capital of the nomos Coptites in Upper Thebais. Ships discharged their Indian and Arabian cargoes at the harbours Berenike and Myoshormos in the Arabian gulf, from which caravans conveyed them to Coptos Strabo 781—2. 815. Plin. VI §§ 102—3. Stat. Th. I 265—6 of Isis *melius votis Mareotica fumat* | Coptos. Xen. Ephes. IV 1 a band of 500 robbers settle there because of the traffic with Aethiopia and India. cf. Ael. n. a. X 23. Hence the *Coptic* language. Ruins of the city at *Keft.* Pape-Benseler Eigennamen. De-Vit onomasticon.

29 VULGI SCELUS Quintil. cited 20 n.

COTHURNIS the thick-soled tragic buskin VI 506. 634—8 speaking of mothers poisoning their children fingimus haec altum satura sumente cothurnum | *scilicet et finem egressi legemque priorum* | *grande Sophocleo carmen bacchamur hiatu,* | *montibus ignotum Rutulis caeloque Latino?* | *nos utinam vani!* 643—6 *credamus* tragicis *quidquid de Colchide torva* | *dicitur et Progne. nil contra conor. et illae* | *grandia monstra suis audebant temporibus, sed* | *non propter nummos.* cf. 655—661

Belides, Eriphylae, Clytemnestram, Atrides. VII 72 n. add to lexx. Sen. cited on VIII 186. Stat. s. v 3 96 97 *qui furias regumque dolos aversaque caelo | sidera terrifico super intonuere* cothurno. Symm. ep. I 89. X 21. fr. p. 22 4 *ne in poeticos flatus rerum ingentium* cothurnus *erumpat.* vita Ildefonsi in Baron. 667 4 *eloquentiae.* Migne CVI 41e *Gallicanus.* add to exx. of *cothurnatus* Sen. ep. 76 § 31. Fortunat. vit. Hilar. I 14. Baron. 679 2. Tragedies tell of the crimes of individuals, Thyestes or Oedipus.

30 SCELUS Iust. XI 3 § 11 *adiciunt* scelerum *priorum* fabulas, *quibus omnes* scaenas *repleverint.* DS. I 84 § 1 *ἀπίστων δὲ φαινομένων πόλλοῖς τῶν εἰρημένων καὶ μύθοις παραπλήσια, πολλῷ παραδοξότερα φανήσεται τὰ μετὰ ταῦτα ῥηθησόμενα* (the rest cited 11—13 n.). Eus. h.e. I 8 § 4 of Herod *ὡς μὲν οὖν τὰς κατὰ τὴν βασιλείαν αὐτῷ νομισθείσας εὐπραγίας ταῖς κατὰ τὸν οἶκον ἐπαλλήλοις ἠμαύρωσε συμφοραῖς, γυναικὸς καὶ τέκνων καὶ τῶν λοιπῶν τῶν μάλιστα πρὸς γένους ἀναγκαιοτάτων τε καὶ φιλτάτων μιαφονίαις, οὐδὲ οἷόν τε καταλέγειν, τραγικὴν ἅπασαν δραματουργίαν ἐπισκιαζούσης τῆς περὶ τούτων ὑποθέσεως.* On the repetition of *scelus* cf. XIV 48 n. A PYRRA I 81—84 n.

ex quo Deucalion cet. Stat. Th. XI 469 *quam bene* post Pyrram *tellus pontusque vacabant.* Mart. X 6 1 Pyrrae *filia,* of an old old crone. 'When Adam delved and Eve span.' QUAMQUAM OMNIA SYRMATA VOLVAS VIII 272 n. Ov. Pont. IV 5 27 *tempus ad hoc nobis,* repetas licet omnia, *nullum.* SYRMATA VIII 228—9

Thyestae | syrma, from *σύρω,* the long trailing robe worn by actors, to give height to the figure. Holyday 'search from Pyrra all your tragic trains.' Sen. Oed. 423=429 *et sinus laxi fluidumque* syrma. Mart. IV 49 8 *Musa nec insano* syrmate *nostra tumet.* XII 94 3 4 *transtulit ad tragicos se nostra Thalia* cothurnos: | *aptasti longum tu quoque* syrma *tibi.* Apul. mag. 13 tragoedi syrmate. Vopisc. Carin. 19 § 4 *si aviae pallio aurato atque purpureo pro* syrmate tragoedus *uteretur.* Prud. psychom. 362 *ut teneri incessus vestigia* syrmate *verrat.* Marquardt V (2) 184.

31 ACCIPE XIII 120 n. Lucil. Lucr. Verg. cet.

33—92 During a festival at Ombi the men of Tentyra, who had a religious feud with that town, disturbed the proceedings. In a fierce conflict which ensued, one of the Tentyrites was killed, torn to pieces and devoured by the victors. Compare the annual faction fight at Heliopolis Hdt. II 63. 64 § 1.

33 VETUS ATQUE ANTIQUA VI 21. Fronto de diff. voc. p. 274 Nieb. antiquum *est quod excessit patrum memoriam:* vetus *annorum multorum sentit utilitatem. antiquus* is what was long ago; hence *antiqui mores,* the good old times, *antiqui amici* those who were friends in days of yore, as Theseus and Pirithous: *vetus* (I 132 n.) what has long been, hence inveterate, experienced, *vetus militiae* cet.: *novus* what is seen for the first time, strange)(*antiquus; recens* fresh, which has lasted but for a short time,)(to *vetus:* [Quintil.] decl. 314 p. 623 Burm. vetus illa et antiqua aetas. Tac. d. 15 pr. 16 fin. 17 fin. Plaut. mil. 751 *orationem* veterem atque antiquam. Pers. 53. trin. 381. most. 461 Lorenz. Plin. ep. III 6 § 3 (cited on I 76). paneg. 11 § 4. Ruhnken on Vell. I 16 § 3 *priscus et vetus.* Freund s. v. *antiquus:* so *παλαιὸς καὶ ἀρχαῖος* Plut. cons. ad Apoll. 115c. HSt. ed. Didot s. v. *παλαιός* p. 65e (ed. Valpy p. 2285d). Lobeck paralip. 60. Trench N.T. synonyms n. 67.

35 OMBOS now *Kum Ombu,* the capital of the *nomos* or (*praefectura*) *Ombites* (Plin. V § 49), 30 m. p. north of Syene, on the right bank of the Nile, in Upper Egypt or Thebais. There are still ruins of two great temples at *Kum Ombu* and Ro-

man coins bearing a crocodile (reff. to travellers in Pauly Real-Encykl. cf. Pape-Benseler). Mitford ms. cites Richardson's travels (1822) I 519.

TENTYRA 2 n. 76. now *Denderah* (where are considerable ruins of the old city), the capital of the *nomos Tentyrites* (Plin. v § 49) in Upper Egypt on the left bank of the Nile. As Ombi and Tentyra were more than 100 miles distant, separated by five nomes and several important cities, they were not *finitimi* or *vicini* (36). Hence Pauw rech. sur les Egypt. II 160 and others (e.g. Parthey on Plut. Is. et Os. 270) read here *Coptos* (an unknown pl.) for *Ombos*. Iuv. is guilty of a gross error in geography, but has otherwise assigned the battle to the most likely combatants. Ael. n. a. x 21 some Egyptians, as the Ombites, reverence crocodiles; regarding them with the same admiration as we do the gods of Olympus. If their children are carried off by them, they often rejoice above measure, and go in solemn procession, *ὁπόσα δήπου τεκοῦσαι θεῷ βορὰν καὶ δεῖπνον*. But the Apollonopolites, a branch of the Tentyrites, take the crocodiles in nets, hang them from trees and flog them, then cut them up and eat them. With the Ombites they are even familiar, and such as are fed in the ponds which they have made, come at call. They throw to them the heads of the creatures sacrificed (for this part they will not eat themselves), and the crocodiles leap about them. The Apollonopolites however hate the crocodile. ib. 24 (after describing the method of killing the crocodile in Tentyra): these people are so active in hunting them, *ὡς τὸν ἐκεῖθι ποταμὸν εἰρήνην ἄγειν αὐτῶν βαθυτάτην*. Here then they swim without fear and disport themselves in swimming; but amongst the Ombites or Coptites or Arsenoites it is not easy even to bathe the feet, nor to draw water: nay you may not even freely and without precaution walk along the river's banks. The Tentyrites reverence hawks; the inhabitants of Coptos then, intending to vex them as enemies of crocodiles, often crucify hawks. Sext. Emp. Pyrrh. I § 83 the Tentyrites are not hurt *πρὸς ἄνω κάτω* (sic) *τῶν κροκοδείλων*. J. Duemichen Bauurkunde der Tempelanlagen von Dendera Leipz. 1865. 4to.

36 37 cf. XIV 100 n. some attributed the diversity of the objects of local worship to the policy of one of the Egyptian kings, who thus broke up that unity among the people, which might have been dangerous to the monarchy DS. I 89 §§ 5 6. Plut. Is. et Os. 72 p. 380ᵃ. In Plutarch's time when the Oxyrhynchitae and Kynopolitae had defied one another by killing and eating, each the object of the other's worship, a dangerous war ensued ib. 380ᵇ. DCass. XLII 34 § 2 *θρησκεύουσί τε γὰρ πολλὰ [ἱερὰ οἱ Αἰγύπτιοι]...καὶ πολέμους ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν καὶ πρὸς ἀλλήλους, ἄτε μὴ καθ' ἓν ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐκ τοῦ ἐναντιωτάτου καὶ αὐτοῖς τιμῶντές τινα, ἀναιροῦνται*. The Ombitae worshipt crocodiles, the Tentyritae were famous for their skill in taking them, hence the quarrel (Ael. n. a. x 21. 24, who contrasts the two). Plin. VIII §§ 92 93 describes the mode of capture employed by the Tentyritae, adding that they exerted a peculiar fascinating power upon the crocodile cf. XXVIII § 31. DS. I 35 § 6. Strabo 814—5 at Tentyra the crocodile is regarded as the most hateful of beasts; for while the other Egyptians, though aware of the creature's vice and how destructive it is to mankind, still worship and spare it, these track them out in every way and extirpate them. They seem to have an antipathy to the crocodiles, so as to suffer no harm from them, so as to dive under them and cross them, which no others dare do. When crocodiles were brought to Rome for exhibition, Tentyrites accompanied them. A reservoir was made with a stage at one side, on

which the creatures might bask, and it was the Tentyrites who drew them out in a net, going into the water to them, and returning them into it. Sen. n. q. IV 2 §§ 12—14 account of the crocodile. § 15 *fugax animal audaci, audacissimum timido. nec illos* Tentyritae *generis aut sanguinis proprietate superant, sed contemptu et temeritate. ultro enim insequuntur fugientesque iniecto trahunt laqueo: plurimi quidem pereunt, quibus minus praesens animus ad persequendum fuit.* Sext. Emp. Pyrrh. I 83. Tac. h. I 11 calls Egypt *provinciam* . . . superstitione ac lascivia discordem et mobilem, *insciam legum, ignaram magistratuum.* Athan. c. gentes 23 *ὅλως ἑκάστη πόλις καὶ κώμη, τοὺς ἐκ γειτόνων οὐκ εἰδυῖα θεούς, τοὺς ἑαυτῆς προκρίνει καὶ μόνους εἶναι τούτους νομίζει θεούς. περὶ γὰρ τῶν ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ μυσαρῶν οὐδὲ λέγειν ἔστι πᾶσιν ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς ὄντων, ὅτι ἐναντίας καὶ μαχομένας ἀλλήλαις ἔχουσι τὰς θρησκείας. ὁ γοῦν παρ' ἑτέροις προσκυνούμενος ὡς θεὸς κροκόδειλος, οὗτος παρὰ τοῖς πλησίον βδέλυγμα νομίζεται· καὶ ὁ παρ' ἑτέροις λέων ὡς θεὸς θρησκευόμενος, τοῦτον οἱ ἀστυγείτονες οὐ μόνον οὐ θρησκεύουσιν, ἀλλὰ καὶ εὑρόντες ἀποκτείνουσιν ὡς θηρίον· καὶ ὁ παρ' ἄλλοις ἀνατεθεὶς ἰχθύς, οὗτος ἐν ἄλλῳ ἁλίσκεται τροφή.* cf. 24. Friedländer 1^4 80.

37 38 SOLOS CREDAT HABENDOS ESSE DEOS QUOS IPSE COLIT Arr. Epikt. I 11 § 13 speaking of diet *πᾶσα ἀνάγκη, εἰ ὀρθά ἐστι τὰ Αἰγυπτίων, μὴ ὀρθὰ εἶναι τὰ τῶν ἄλλων· εἰ καλῶς ἔχει τὰ Ἰουδαίων, μὴ καλῶς ἔχειν τὰ τῶν ἄλλων.* The exclusiveness of their worship, as of the Druidical (Luc. I 452 seq.) and Jewish (Iuv. XIV 100 n.), was opposed to the Roman principle: Arn. III 38 *solere Romanos religiones urbium superatarum . . . consecrare.* id. VI 7 fin. *civitas maxima et* numinum cunctorum cultrix. Minuc. Fel. 6 *undique deos* hospites quaerunt et suos faciunt cet. Neander's church history introd. from Plut., Prudent. c. Symm. II 488—532. DH. II 19.

39 ALTERIUS POPULI Ombitarum 73.

40 INIMICORUM Tentyritarum.

42 POSITIS AD COMPITA MENSIS Hdt. II 35 § 4 *ἐσθίουσι δὲ ἔξω ἐν τῇσι ὁδοῖσι.* Mela I § 57 cibos palam et extra tecta sua capiunt. POSITIS MENSIS Prop. IV=III 25 1 *risus eram* positis *inter convivia* mensis. Ov. her. 15 111.

43 PERVIGILI TORO III 275 n. VIII 158 pervigiles *popinas.* TORO on which they reclined when feasting.

44 SEPTIMUS schol. 'festivitas sacrorum per septem dies solet celebrari.' On the number seven see Krieger (v. Hammer-Purgstall?) in Wiener Jahrb. 1848 CXXIII 1—54. CXXIV 1—105. Selden de iure nat. et gent. III 17. Holyday 'Leo Afer also (in his description of Africa, lib. 8) says that even in his time (who lived but in the time of Leo X, who gave him his own name in baptisme, upon his conversion from Mahometanisme) the custome of feasting seven days and so many nights was still used for the happy overflowing of Nilus'. Amm. XXII 15 § 17 of crocodiles! *saevientes semper eaedem ferae quasi pacto foedere quodam castrensi* per septem caerimoniosos dies *mitescunt ab omni saevitia desciscentes,* quibus sacerdotes Memphi natales celebrant Nili. Solin. 32 § 21.

SANE X 183 'it is true.'

45 IPSE hence it appears that he had visited Egypt. The voyage was recommended to consumptive patients, or to such as spit blood, or were reduced by a long illness Plin. XXIV § 28. XXXI §§ 62 63. Cels. III 22. Plin. ep. V 19 § 6. Most lives of Iuv., following Pseudo-Sueton., relate that the poet '*per honorem militiae,* quamquam octogenarius, urbe summotus missusque ad prae-

fecturam cohortis in extrema parte tendentis Aegypti. id supplicii genus placuit, ut levi et ioculari delicto par esset.' Borghesi oeuvres v 512 'per me certo non saprò mai persuadermi, che Adriano lo facesse prefetto o tribuno di una coorte quando era già ottuagenario, premieramente perchè ciò è affatto incredibile in un principe che fu severissimo restitutore della disciplina militare, il quale viene particolarmente lodato (Spart. Hadr. 10) per non aver permesso che alcuno *aut minor quam virtus posceret aut* maior quam pateretur humanitas, *in castris contra morem veterem versaretur*, e perchè *tribunum nisi plena barba non fecit, aut eius aetatis, quae prudentia et annis tribunatus robur impleret*, onde sarebbe stato un esempio tutto opposto ai suoi principii quello di una coorte comandata da un vecchio rimbambito. Vedo bene, che così mi discosto dall' opinione dello scoliaste, il quale però confessa di avere scritto tre secoli almeno dopo il poeta, e ch' era così poco informato della ragione dei tempi da contraddirsi più volte, confondendo ad ogni passo Nerone con Domiziano. Nè di maggior autorità è per me la di lui Vita, mutila, o interpolata che sia, la quale porta falsamente il nome di Suetonio. Oggi in cui si è imparato che Giovenale scriveva ancora nel 880 [=A.D. 127], può dubitarsi con molta ragione se Suetonio gli abbia sopravissuto, ma anche senza di questo basta comparare quella Vita con quelle di Terenzio, di Orazio e di Persio, per vedere l'infinita differenza che passa della esattezza di quella, la quale qui dovrebbe esser maggiore trattandosi di un suo contemporaneo.'

46 FAMOSO Capitolin. Ver. 8 § 8 *villam praeterea exstruxit in via Clodia* famosissimam, *in qua permultos dies et ipse ingenti luxuria debacchatus est cum libertis suis et amicis paribus, quorum in praesentia nulla inerat reverentia.* FAMOSO CANOPO I 26 n. Prop. IV=III 11 39 incesti *meretrix regina* Canopi. Ov. tr. I 2 79 80 *non, ut Alexandri claram delatus in urbem* | delicias *videam, Nile* iocose, *tuas.* Luc. cited on I 89. id. x 63 *et Romana petit* imbelli *signa* Canopo. Strabo (cf. p. 799 of the revelry at Taposiris and ib. fin. of the feasts in the beanfields; also Hdt. II 60) 800 Eleusis is a settlement near Alexandrea and Nikopolis, upon the bank of the Canobic canal, διαίτας ἔχουσα καὶ ἀπόψεις τοῖς καπυρίζειν βουλομένοις καὶ ἀνδράσι καὶ γυναιξίν, ἀρχή τις Κανωβισμοῦ καὶ τῆς ἐκεῖ λαμυρίας, 801 visitors to the temple of Sarapis: ἀντὶ πάντων δ' ἐστὶν ὁ τῶν πανηγυριστῶν ὄχλος τῶν ἐκ τῆς Ἀλεξανδρείας κατιόντων τῇ διώρυγι· πᾶσα γὰρ ἡμέρα καὶ πᾶσα νὺξ πληθύει τῶν μὲν ἐν τοῖς πλοιαρίοις καταυλουμένων καὶ κατορχουμένων ἀνέδην μετὰ τῆς ἐσχάτης ἀκολασίας, καὶ ἀνδρῶν καὶ γυναικῶν, τῶν δ' ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ Κανώβῳ καταγωγὰς ἐχόντων εὐφυεῖς πρὸς τὴν τοιαύτην ἄνεσιν καὶ εὐωχίαν. Sen. ep. 51 § 3 the sage *de secessu cogitans numquam* Canopum *eliget, quamvis* neminem Canopus esse frugi vetet, *ne Baias quidem:* diversorium vitiorum *esse coeperunt.* illic sibi plurimum luxuria permittit, illic, tamquam aliqua licentia debeatur loco, magis solvitur. § 4 *non tantum corpori, sed etiam moribus salubrem locum eligere debemus. quemadmodum inter tortores habitare nolim, sic ne inter popinas quidem.* videre ebrios per litora errantes et comessationes navigantium et symphoniarum cantibus strepentes lacus et alia, quae velut soluta legibus luxuria non tantum peccat, sed publicat, *quid necesse est?* DChrys. or. 32 ad Alexandrinos, where he begs them to be in earnest for a few minutes: 'for you are always playing and not attending.' Quintil. I 2 § 7 *verba* ne Alexandrinis quidem permittenda deliciis *risu et osculo excipimus.* cf. Petron. 31 n. Ath. 420e entertainers now, especially those

from the fair Alexandria *βοῶσι κεκράγασι βλασφημοῦσι τὸν οἰνοχόον τὸν διάκονον τὸν μάγειρον, κλάουσι δ' οἱ παῖδες τυπτόμενοι κονδύλοις ἄλλος ἀλλοθεν.* not only are the guests annoyed, but if there is a sacrifice, the god will veil his face and desert the town. Mart. IV 42 34 Niliacis *primum puer hic nascatur in oris:* | nequitias *tellus scit dare nulla magis.* Stat. S. III 2 111 *curve Therapnaei* lasciviat *ora* Canopi. Sil. XI 431. anth. lat. 462 3 R. Sid. c. V 458. Ammian. XXII 15 § 14 (of Canopus) *amoenus impendio locus et diversoriis laetis exstructus, auris et salutari temperamento perflabilis.* The Grecian Canopus is opposed to the native Egyptians. Canopus is masc. an exception to the general rule Madvig § 39 c. Ruddiman I 8.

47 ADDE QUOD XIV 114 n. one motive of the attack was the wish to spoil the sport of the revellers 40—6; a second was the hope that they, in their drunken helplessness, might fall an easy prey. MADIDIS VI 297 madidum *Tarentum.* *βεβρεγμένοι.* Such was the character of the Egyptians. Ath. 34b *Δίων ὁ ἐξ Ἀκαδημείας φιλοίνους φησὶ καὶ φιλοπότας τοὺς Αἰγυπτίους γενέσθαι.*

48 BLAESIS Prop. III=II 33 22 errabant multo quod tua verba mero. Sen. ep. 83 § 21 dubia et parum explanata verba, *incertos oculos,* gradum errantem. § 27 temptantur pedes, lingua non constat.

MERO Luc. X 160. Mareotic wine and wine from the Sebennytic mouth of the Nile (Plin. XIV § 74) are mentioned Marquardt V (2) 67. Hdt. II 77 § 4 (Bähr) says the Egyptians drank barley-wine [cf. Strabo 799. Ath. 34b] not having vines; but ib. 37 § 5 he speaks of the priest's rations of wine (*οἶνος ἀμπέλινος* cf. 60 § 3). See Wilkinson manners and customs of the ancient Egyptians II2 142—165 who gives cuts of vineyards, wine-presses, etc. Ath. 34a–c. 124b. Plin. XVII § 185. Strabo 813 oasis of Abydos *εὔοινος.* INDE among the Ombites.

49 TIBICINE Prop. V=IV 8 39 *Nilotes* tibicen *erat.* cf. IV=III 10 23—4. Tac. XIV 60 *Eucaerus, natione* Alexandrinus, canere tibiis doctus, whence we learn that flute-players from Egypt were in request at Rome. Verg. copa 7 *cyathi rosa* tibia *chordae.* Petron. fr. 19 Bücheler Memphitides *puellae* | *sacris deum paratae* | ... *tinctus colore noctis* | *manu puer loquaci* | ...Aegyptias *choreas.* Hdt. II 48 § 3. Strabo 814 no *αὐλητὴς* in the temple of Osiris, as in those of other gods. NIGRO TIBICINE abl. abs. "with a black to play the flute:" the *black* was a Moor; the Ombites could not afford to employ a skilful Alexandrian, they must be content with an inferior substitute; so for the costly perfumes of lower Egypt they use QUALIACUMQUE such as they had. Galen VI 21 K *Αἰγυπτίων μελανότης.*

50 UNGUENTA FLORES V 36. XI 122 n. Luc. X 163—7. Movers Phönizier III 104. Ath. 66d. 124b. 553de. 688f. 689ef. Plin. XXIII § 98 the palm that bears *myrobalanum* best in Egypt. XII § 56 the Ptolemies planted *turis arbores.* XIII § 5 the most fashionable ointment *cyprinum in Cypro, deinde in* Aegypto, *ubi Mendesium et metopium subito gratius factum est.* § 6 *mox haec abstulit Phoenice et cyprini laudem Aegypto reliquit.* Generally § 26 terrarum omnium Aegyptus accommodatissima unguentis. Ointment-bottles of alabaster, onyx, glass, ivory, bone, shells, have been discovered: in hot climates the use of ointment is general to soften and cool the skin. Wilkinson II 214. 355 seq. III 378—380. Sen. contr. 14 § 2 *omnia a te vitia: quod* unguento *coma madet, tuum est.* § 4 *senex amans, senex* ebrius, circumdatus sertis et delibutus unguentis. § 8 unguento *canos madentes.* DChrys. or. 32 (to the Alexandrians) joins *στεφάνους, ἐταίρας* and

μύρον (I 403 18 Dind.). FLORES CORONAE Vulc. Avid. Cass. 5 § 11 *ille sane omnes excaldationes, omnes* flores *de capite collo et sinu militi excutiet.* Plin. XXI § 184 *pesolutam Aegyptus in hortis serit* coronarum *gratia.* § 47 *amaranto...Alexandrino palma, qui decerptus adservatur mireque, postquam defecere cuncti flores, madefactus aqua reviviscit et* hibernas coronas *facit.* § 5 *sic coronas e floribus receptis paulo mox subiere quae vocantur Aegyptiae.* § 168. § 174 *acinon et* coronarum *causa et ciborum Aegyptii serunt, eademque erat quae ocimum, nisi hirsutior ramis ac foliis esset et admodum odorata.* § 177 *trychno... utinam ne* coronarii *in Aegypto uterentur, quos invitat hederae foliorum similitudo.* Mart. VI 80. 51 HINC among the Tentyrites was hungry hate. 51 52 IURGIA PRIMA . . . HAEC TUBA RIXAE III 288 n. Tac. ann. II 10 *paulatim inde ad* iurgia *prolapsi, quo minus pugnam consererent, ne flumine quidem interiecto cohibebantur.* h. I 64 iurgia primum, *mox* rixa. So in Jewish riots taunts led to throwing stones and bloodshed Ios. XX 8 § 7 Jews at Caesarea jeer at the Syrians ἐβλασφήμουν εἰς αὐτοὺς ἐρεθίσειν προσδοκῶντες...the Syrians in turn μέχρι μέν τινος καὶ αὐτοὶ τοὺς Ἰουδαίους λόγῳ ὕβριζον, εἶτα λίθοις ἀλλήλους ἐβαλλον, ἕως πολλοὺς παρ' ἀμφοτέρων τρωθῆναί τε καὶ πεσεῖν συνέβη. § 8 in a riot between the factions of the high-priests and the priests συρράσσοντες ἐκακολόγουν τε ἀλλήλους καὶ λίθοις ἐβαλλον. 9 § 4 riots between the factions of the ex-high-priest Jesus son of Damnaeus and of his successor Jesus son of Gamaliel πολλάκις μέχρι λίθων βολῆς ἀπὸ τῶν βλασφημιῶν ἐξέπιπτον. Grang. 'hinc illud triviale *a verbis ad verbera.*'

52 Markland punctuates *incipiunt: animis ardentibus haec tuba rixae.* TUBA I 169. 53 CONCURBITUR Hor. s. I 1 7. Sall. Liv. 53 54 VICE TELI SAEVIT Ov. m. XII 381—2 saevique vicem *praestantia* teli | *cornua.*

54 NUDA MANUS Prop. V=IV 1 27 28 *nec rudis infestis miles radiabat in* armis: | *miscebant usta* proelia nuda *sude.* Sil. XVI 47 nudus telis. Stat. Th. I 413 nudam *pugnam.*

55—65 Aen. VII 505—527. VIX CUIQUAM AUT NULLI Pers. I 3 vel duo vel nemo. Plat. apol. 17^{b} ἢ τι ἢ οὐδέν. DCass. LVII 7 § 2. Ael. n. a. V 50.

AUT=or rather Hand Tursell. I 539.

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from the fair Alexandria *βοῶσι κεκράγασι βλασφημοῦσι τὸν οἰνοχόον τὸν διάκονον τὸν μάγειρον, κλάουσι δ' οἱ παῖδες τυπτόμενοι κονδύλοις ἄλλος ἄλλοθεν.* not only are the guests annoyed, but if there is a sacrifice, the god will veil his face and desert the town. Mart. IV 42 34 Niliacis *primum puer hic nascatur in oris:* | nequitias *tellus scit dare nulla magis.* Stat. S. III 2 111 *curve Therapnaei* lasciviat *ora* Canopi. Sil. XI 431. anth. lat. 462 3 R. Sid. c. V 458. Ammian. XXII 15 § 14 (of Canopus) *amoenus impendio locus et diversoriis laetis exstructus, auris et salutari temperamento perflabilis.* The Grecian Canopus is opposed to the native Egyptians. Canopus is masc. an exception to the general rule Madvig § 39 c. Ruddiman I 8.

47 ADDE QUOD XIV 114 n. one motive of the attack was the wish to spoil the sport of the revellers 40—6; a second was the hope that they, in their drunken helplessness, might fall an easy prey. MADIDIS VI 297 madidum *Tarentum.* *βεβρεγμένοι.* Such was the character of the Egyptians. Ath. 34b *Δίων ὁ ἐξ Ἀκαδημείας φιλοίνους φησὶ καὶ φιλοπότας τοὺς Αἰγυπτίους γενέσθαι.*

48 BLAESIS Prop. III=II 33 22 errabant multo quod tua verba mero. Sen. ep. 83 § 21 dubia et parum explanata verba, *incertos oculos,* gradum errantem. § 27 temptantur pedes, lingua non constat. MERO Luc. X 160. Mareotic wine and wine from the Sebennytic mouth of the Nile (Plin. XIV § 74) are mentioned Marquardt V (2) 67. Hdt. II 77 § 4 (Bähr) says the Egyptians drank barley-wine [cf. Strabo 799. Ath. 34b] not having vines; but ib. 37 § 5 he speaks of the priest's rations of wine (*οἶνος ἀμπέλινος* cf. 60 § 3). See Wilkinson manners and customs of the ancient Egyptians II2 142—165 who gives cuts of vineyards, wine-presses, etc. Ath. 34a–c. 124b. Plin. XVII § 185. Strabo 813 oasis of Abydos *εὔοινος.* INDE among the Ombites.

49 TIBICINE Prop. V=IV 8 39 *Nilotes* tibicen *erat.* cf. IV=III 10 23—4. Tac. XIV 60 *Eucaerus, natione* Alexandrinus, canere tibiis doctus, whence we learn that flute-players from Egypt were in request at Rome. Verg. copa 7 *cyathi rosa* tibia *chordae.* Petron. fr. 19 Bücheler Memphitides *puellae* | *sacris deum paratae* | ... *tinctus colore noctis* | *manu puer loquaci* | ...Aegyptias *choreas.* Hdt. II 48 § 3. Strabo 814 no *αὐλητὴς* in the temple of Osiris, as in those of other gods. NIGRO TIBICINE abl. abs. "with a black to play the flute:" the *black* was a Moor; the Ombites could not afford to employ a skilful Alexandrian, they must be content with an inferior substitute; so for the costly perfumes of lower Egypt they use QUALIACUMQUE such as they had. Galen VI 21 K *Αἰγυπτίων μελανότης.*

50 UNGUENTA FLORES V 36. XI 122 n. Luc. X 163—7. Movers Phönizier III 104. Ath. 66d. 124b. 553de. 688f. 689ef. Plin. XXIII § 98 the palm that bears *myrobalanum* best in Egypt. XII § 56 the Ptolemies planted *turis arbores.* XIII § 5 the most fashionable ointment *cyprinum in Cypro, deinde in* Aegypto, *ubi Mendesium et metopium subito gratius factum est.* § 6 *mox haec abstulit Phoenice et cyprini laudem Aegypto reliquit.* Generally § 26 terrarum omnium Aegyptus accommodatissima unguentis. Ointment-bottles of alabaster, onyx, glass, ivory, bone, shells, have been discovered: in hot climates the use of ointment is general to soften and cool the skin. Wilkinson II 214. 355 seq. III 378—380. Sen. contr. 14 § 2 *omnia a te vitia: quod* unguento *coma madet, tuum est.* § 4 *senex amans, senex* ebrius, circumdatus sertis et delibutus unguentis. § 8 unguento *canos madentes.* DChrys. or. 32 (to the Alexandrians) joins *στεφάνους, ἐταίρας* and

μύρον (I 403 18 Dind.). FLORES CORONAE Vulc. Avid. Cass. 5 § 11 *ille sane omnes excaldationes, omnes* flores *de capite collo et sinu militi excutiet.* Plin. XXI § 184 *pesolutam Aegyptus in hortis serit* coronarum *gratia.* § 47 *amaranto...Alexandrino palma, qui decerptus adservatur mireque, postquam defecere cuncti flores, madefactus aqua reviviscit et* hibernas coronas *facit.* § 5 *sic coronas e floribus receptis paulo mox subiere quae vocantur Aegyptiae.* § 168. § 174 *acinon et* coronarum *causa et ciborum Aegyptii serunt, eademque erat quae ocimum, nisi hirsutior ramis ac foliis esset et admodum odorata.* § 177 *trychno... utinam ne* coronarii *in Aegypto uterentur, quos invitat hederae foliorum similitudo.* Mart. VI 80. 51 HINC among the Tentyrites was hungry hate. 51 52 IURGIA PRIMA . . . HAEC TUBA RIXAE III 288 n. Tac. ann. II 10 *paulatim inde ad* iurgia *prolapsi, quo minus pugnam consererent, ne flumine quidem interiecto cohibebantur.* h. I 64 iurgia primum, *mox* rixa. So in Jewish riots taunts led to throwing stones and bloodshed Ios. XX 8 § 7 Jews at Caesarea jeer at the Syrians ἐβλασφήμουν εἰς αὐτοὺς ἐρεθίσειν προσδοκῶντες...the Syrians in turn μέχρι μέν τινος καὶ αὐτοὶ τοὺς Ἰουδαίους λόγῳ ὕβριζον, εἶτα λίθοις ἀλλήλους ἔβαλλον, ἕως πολλοὺς παρ' ἀμφοτέρων τρωθῆναί τε καὶ πεσεῖν συνέβη. § 8 in a riot between the factions of the high-priests and the priests συρράσσοντες ἐκακολόγουν τε ἀλλήλους καὶ λίθοις ἔβαλλον. 9 § 4 riots between the factions of the ex-high-priest Jesus son of Damnaeus and of his successor Jesus son of Gamaliel πολλάκις μέχρι λίθων βολῆς ἀπὸ τῶν βλασφημιῶν ἐξέπιπτον. Grang. 'hinc illud triviale *a verbis ad verbera.*'

52 Markland punctuates *incipiunt: animis ardentibus haec tuba rixae.* TUBA I 169. 53 CONCURBITUR Hor. s. I 1 7. Sall. Liv. 53 54 VICE TELI SAEVIT Ov. m. XII 381—2 saevique vicem *praestantia* teli | *cornua.*

54 NUDA MANUS Prop. V=IV 1 27 28 *nec rudis infestis miles radiabat in* armis: | *miscebant usta* proelia nuda *sude.* Sil. XVI 47 nudus telis. Stat. Th. I 413 nudam *pugnam.*

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usque ad summa rei publicae pericula perducantur. § 3 one day a slave of the governor being beaten for saying that his shoes were better than a soldier's, a crowd collected at the house of the governor, *atque eum omni* seditionum instrumento et furore persecuta est: ictus est lapidibus, petitus est ferro, nec defuit ullum seditionis telum. Tert. apol. 37 *quotiens etiam praeteritis vobis suo iure nos inimicum vulgus invadit* lapidibus *et incendiis?* ib. 48.

64 DOMESTICA 'familiar, natural, handy.' 65 TURNUS I 162. Aen. XII 896—901 saxum *circumspicit* ingens . . . . | vix illud lecti bis sex cervice subirent, | qualia nunc hominum producit corpora tellus; | *ille manu raptum trepida torquebat in hostem.*

AIAX XIV 213. Hom. Il. VII 268—9 Αἴας πολὺ μείζονα λᾶαν ἀείρας | ἧκ' ἐπιδινήσας, ἐπέρεισε δὲ ἶν' ἀπέλεθρον. ib. XII 380—3 Aias slew Epikles μαρμάρῳ ὀκριόεντι βαλών, ὅ ῥα τείχεος ἐντὸς | κεῖτο μέγας παρ' ἔπαλξιν ὑπέρτατος· οὐδέ κέ μιν ῥέα | χείρεσσ' ἀμφοτέρῃς ἔχοι ἀνήρ, οὐδὲ μάλ' ἡβῶν, | οἷοι νῦν βροτοί εἰσ'· ὁ δ' ἄρ' ὑψόθεν ἔμβαλ' ἀείρας.

66 TYDIDES Il. V 302—5 ὁ δὲ χερμάδιον λάβε χειρὶ | Τυδείδης, μέγα ἔργον, ὃ οὐ δύο γ' ἄνδρε φέροιεν, | οἷοι νῦν βροτοί εἰσ'. ὁ δέ μιν ῥέα πάλλε καὶ οἷος. | τῷ βάλεν Αἰνείαο κατ' ἰσχίον.

66 67 QUO (with which) PERCUSSIT QUEM (such as) VALEANT cf. 169—171 *quorum non sufficit . . . sed crediderint.*

68 ILLIS i. e. illorum dextris III 74 n. Schäfer on schol. Ap. Rh. II 477 and on Plin. ep. I 16 § 3. Heinichen n. cr. on Eus. h. e. VI 3 § 13.

69 GENUS HOC VIVO IAM DECRESCEBAT HOMERO Il. I 271—2 κείνοισι δ' ἂν οὔτις | τῶν, οἳ νῦν βροτοί εἰσιν ἐπιχθόνιοι, μαχέοιτο, says Nestor of his former associates. ib. XII 447—9 τὸν δ' οὔ κε δύ' ἀνέρε δήμου ἀρίστω | ῥηϊδίως ἐπ' ἄμαξαν ἀπ' οὐδεος ὀχλίσσειαν, | οἷοι νῦν βροτοί εἰσ'. ὁ δέ μιν ῥέα πάλλε καὶ οἷος. cf. XX 285—7. Quintil. VIII 4 § 24 *quin ex instrumento quoque heroum illorum magnitudo aestimanda nobis datur: huc pertinet clipeus* Aiacis *et pelias Achillis. qua virtute egregie est usus in Cyclope Vergilius. nam quod illud corpus mente concipiam, cuius* (Aen. III 659) '*trunca manum pinus regit?*' Philostr. Ap. II 21 § 3 Porus is said to have been the goodliest of all the Indians and in stature, ὅσον οὔπω τινα ἀνθρώπων τῶν μετὰ τοὺς Τρωικοὺς ἄνδρας. cf. on Porus (about 5 or more than 4 cubits in height) Arr. anab. V 19 § 1. DS. XVII 88. Plut. Alex. 60. Vell. I 5 § 3 Homer flourished about 950 years ago, was born within 1000; therefore we need not wonder that he so often employs that phrase οἷοι νῦν βροτοί εἰσιν. *hoc enim ut hominum, ita saeculorum notatur differentia.* Ael. v. h. VIII 18 the Lokrians shewed a vast stone, which the boxer Euthymus was reported to have carried. A cromlech, near Lligwy in Anglesey, called Arthur's quoit (Warton-Hazlitt hist. Engl. poetry I 19). Sen. ep. 90 § 44 *non tamen negaverim fuisse alti spiritus viros et, ut ita dicam,* a dis recentes. *neque enim dubium est, quin* meliora mundus nondum effetus ediderit. omnibus indoles fortior fuit et ad labores paratior.

70 TERRA MALOS HOMINES NUNC EDUCAT VI 1 seq. XIII 23—37 esp. 26 n. on the supposed degeneracy of moderns in respect of morals cf. Hes. op. 90 seq. Hor. c. III 6 45—8. Muret. v. l. IV 15. in respect of stature Empedokles in Plut. plac. phil. V 27 men of the present time, compared to the first men, βρεφῶν ἐπέχειν τάξιν. 4 Esdr. 5 50 seq. Lucr. II 1148 — 74 earth's decay, so V 799 800. 827 Munro. 913—5. 925—930. Colum. II 1 §§ 1 2 earth effete. Plin. VII § 73 Dalech. cuncto mortalium generi minorem indies fieri [mensuram] propemodum observatur, *rarosque patribus proceriores consumente* uber-

tatem seminum exustione *in cuius vices nunc vergat aevum. in Creta* terrae motu rupto monte *inventum est* corpus stans xliv cubitorum, quod alii Orionis alii Oti esse arbitrabantur. § 74 Orestis corpus oraculi iussu refossum septem cubitorum fuisse monimentis creditur. *iam vero ante annos prope mille* vates ille Homerus non cessavit minora corpora mortalium quam prisca conqueri. Strabo 829 rebukes the τερατολογία of Gabinius. Sertorius found the tomb of Antaeus with his skeleton of 60 cubits Plut. Sert. 9 § 5. other exx. in Phlegon mir. 12. 14—19. Solin. 1 §§ 87—92. Ael. v. h. III 18 from Theopompus, whom he denounces as a romancer: Silenus told Midas that beside Europe, Asia, Africa, there was another world, with men of twice our size. Plut. Thes. 36 § 4 the coffin of Theseus θήκη μεγάλου σώματος discovered by an eagle to Kimon. Arnob. II 75 *nonne litteras auditis commemorantes vestras fuisse homines olim semideos,* heroas, cum immanibus corporibus atque vastis, . . . quorum ossa variis in regionibus eruta vix repertoribus fecerunt fidem humanorum reliquias esse membrorum? *potest ergo fieri, ut tum demum emiserit Christum deus omnipotens, deus solus,* postquam gens hominum fractior et infirmior coepit nostra esse natura? The world's decay is the burden of Cypr. ad Demetr. 3—5. 7 8. Aug. civ. Dei xv 9 with Vives 'infidelium quispiam' may question the longevity of the patriarchs: *ita quippe non credunt etiam magnitudines corporum longe ampliores tunc fuisse quam nunc sunt.* (then Verg. is cited, see on 65, *significans maiora tunc corpora producere solere tellurem.*) *quanto magis igitur temporibus recentioribus* ['newer,' i.e. earlier] *mundi ante illud nobile diffamatumque diluvium! sed de corporum magnitudine plerumque incredulos nudata per vetustatem sive per vim fluminum variosque casus sepulcra convincunt, ubi apparuerunt vel unde ceciderunt* incredibilis magnitudinis ossa mortuorum. vidi ipse non solus, sed aliquot mecum in Uticensi litore molarem hominis dentem tam ingentem, ut, si in nostrorum dentium modulos minutatim conciderentur, centum nobis videretur facere potuisse. sed illum gigantis alicuius fuisse crediderim. *nam praeter quod* erant omnium multo quam nostra maiora tunc corpora, gigantes longe ceteris anteibant. (then Pliny is cited, *non haec velut poetica figmenta deridens, sed in historicam fidem tamquam miraculorum naturalium scriptor adsumens.*) *verum, ut dixi, antiquorum magnitudines corporum inventa plerumque ossa, quoniam diuturna sunt, etiam multo posterioribus saeculis produnt.* Ib. 23 a giantess exhibited in Rome; stories of giants in the book of Enoch fabulous. cf. id. qu. in gen. 3. Philo de opif. mundi 49 I 33 34 M ἔοικεν ὁ μὲν πρῶτος διαπλασθεὶς ἄνθρωπος ἀκμὴ τοῦ ἡμετέρου παντὸς ὑπάρξαι γένους, οἱ δ' ἔπειτα μηκέθ' ὁμοίως ἐπακμάσαι, τῶν κατὰ γενεὰν ἀμαυροτέρας ἀεὶ τὰς τε μορφὰς καὶ τὰς δυνάμεις λαμβανόντων . . . . . ὅμοιον δή τι πεπονθέναι καὶ τὸ γένος τῶν ἀνθρώπων φαίνεται, καθ' ἑκάστην γενεὰν ἀμυδροτέρας λαμβανόντων τὰς τε τοῦ σώματος καὶ τὰς τῆς ψυχῆς δυνάμεις καὶ ποιότητας. Ios. ant. v 2 § 3 ὑπελέλειπτο δὲ τὸ τῶν γιγάντων ἔτι γένος, οἱ διὰ σωμάτων· μεγέθη καὶ μορφὰς οὐδὲν τοῖς ἄλλοις ἀνθρώποις παραπλησίας παράδοξον ἦσαν θέαμα καὶ δεινὸν ἄκουσμα. δείκνυται καὶ νῦν ἔτι τούτων ὀστᾶ μηδὲν τοῖς ὑπὸ πίστιν ἐρχομένοις ἐοικότα. Philostr. her. 2 § 1 Phoenix says the stories of the size of the heroes, ὡς δεκαπήχεις ἦσαν, χαρίεντα μὲν κατὰ μυθολογίαν ἡγοῦμαι, ψευδῆ δὲ καὶ ἀπίθανα τῷ γε θεωροῦντι αὐτὰ πρὸς τὴν φύσιν, ἧς μέτρα οἱ νῦν ἄνθρωποι. Vinedresser: 'When did you begin to doubt these stories?' § 2 Phoenix. 'Long

since, while yet a youth. When a child I still believed them and my nurse fed me with legends *χαριέντως αὐτὰ ἐπᾴδουσα καὶ τι καὶ κλαίουσα ἐπ' ἐνίοις αὐτῶν.*' The vinedresser then converts him by citing numerous examples of gigantic bodies, e.g. § 3 that of Aias of 11 cubits, for which Hadrian built a tomb. § 4 fabled corpses, of Orestes (7 cubits), one *μείζων ἢ ἀνθρώπου δόξαι* found in Lydia in the brazen horse; Aryades of 30 cubits found in a land-slip near the Orontes; a giant found not 50 years ago near Sigeum, slain by Apollo (as the god himself declared) before Troy; many Ionians and Aeolians and all the islanders sailed to the Hellespont to see him; § 5 he was of 22 cubits; another, a giant found in Cos of 12 cubits; § 6 one at Lemnos whose skull held more than 2 amphorae; one at Naulochus, which we may go at once to see. § 7 bones of the earthborn at Cos; of Hyllus son of Herakles in Phrygia, of the Aloadae in Thessaly; § 8 of many giants at Pallene, the Phlegra of the poets. Philostr. Ap. IV 16 § 2 Achilles of 12 cubits. Paus. I 35 § 6 = 5 the corpse of Asterius, grandson of Earth, 10 cubits long. § 7 = 6 when a hillside fell in a storm, *ὀστᾶ ἐφάνη τὸ σχῆμα παρέχοντα ἐς πίστιν ὡς ἔστιν ἀνθρώπου, ἐπεὶ διὰ μέγεθος οὐκ ἔστιν ὅπως ἂν ἔδοξεν.* they were shewn as bones of Geryones. DCass. LXVI 22 § 2 A.D. 79 men exceeding the natural proportions of man, *οἷοι οἱ γίγαντες γράφονται*, were seen by day and night. Lasaulx Studien 5—9 (in 'die Geologie der Griechen u. Römer' from Abhandl. d. münchn. Akad. VI 517 seq.) has collected many examples of skeletons of gigantic size, found in antiquity, and supposed to be the remains of heroes; where found in coffins, they must in prehistoric times have been discovered and buried with honour. Hakewill apologie . . . consisting in an examination and censure of the common errour touching nature's perpetuall and universall decay[3] Oxf. 1630 esp. bk. I c. 2 s. 5. c. 3 ss. 4 5. c. 5 s. 3. bk. III *passim* esp. c. 3 s. 2 seq. c. 5 s. 1 seq. Grot. de veritate rel. chr. I 16. De Quincey autobiogr. sketches 1853 84—5. Winer Real-Wörterb. 'Riesen.' Knobel on deut. 3 11 gigantic iron bed of Og. Robinson Palestine III[1] 385 sepulchre of Hiram a sarcophagus 12 ft. × 6 × 6; he cites for like exx. Fellows' journal in Asia Minor (1839) 48. 219. 248. Hier. Magii misc. I 4 (Gruter thes. II 1266—75). A valuable 'oratio de gigantibus' delivered at Leyden by Theod. Ryck 22 Sept. 1681 shews how the belief arose and cites exx. of giants (Steph. Byz. ed. L.B. 1688 II 469—484). Gisb. Voet disp. theol. I 739 (Utr. 1648). Gasp. Schott physica curiosa III 8. Ath. Kircher mund. subterr. VIII 4 (II 56—65). dict. bible 'giants'. Ambr. ep. 22 § 2 invention of the corpses of Gervasius and Protasius *invenimus* mirae magnitudinis *viros duos*, ut prisca aetas ferebat. Warton-Hazlitt hist. Engl. poetry I 21. Gell. III 10 *Herodotus* [I 68] . . . . *inventum esse sub terra scripsit Oresti corpus* cubita longitudinis habens septem: . . . . *nisi si*, ut Homerus opinatus est, vastiora prolixioraque fuerint corpora hominum antiquorum: et nunc quasi iam mundo senescente rerum atque hominum decrementa sunt. Curt. IX 3 = 13 § 19 and others (in Mützell) relate that Alexander left behind him in India a camp with beds and other furniture on a gigantic scale, in order to impress on posterity a belief in the physical superiority of his army. G. C. Lewis on politics II 446—7. Clem. recogn. I 29.

71 RIDET as *pusillos; odit* as *malos*. Aesch. ch. 560 *γελᾷ δὲ δαίμων ἐπ' ἀνδρὶ θερμῷ.* RIDET ET 74 n.

72 A DEVERTICULO REPETATUR FABULA Namatian. II 61 62 *sed* deverticulo *fuimus fortasse loquaces:* | *carmine propositum iam* repetamus *iter.* to return from the digression (65—71).

73 'after they (i.e. the *pars altera*, the Ombitae) were reinforced, the one side drew the sword, and let fly with arrows against the enemy; on this the Tentyritae fled.' 74 AUDET ET x 122 n. 75 TERGA FUGA PRAESTANT Tac. Agr. 37 *armatorum paucioribus* terga praestare.

OMBIS Salm. exercit. Plin. I 313[b] compares Bactri, Tentyri, Ἀλάβαστροι and (doubtfully) Memphi. 76 PALMAE of the Thebais Plin. XIII §§ 47 48. Galen de alim. fac. II 26 (VI 607 K) Egyptian dates dry and astringent, yet the Theban have some share γλυκύτητος ἁμυδρᾶς. C. VALES.

77 HINC 'hereupon,' owing to the hasty flight. ['better *hic* "upon this," "at this point:" see III 12 n.' H. A. J. M.]

78 AST ILLUM III 264. Hand Tursell. I 420—1.

78 79 IN PLURIMA SECTUM FRUSTA ET PARTICULAS Philo leg. ad Gai. 19 fin. the Alexandrian mob dragged many Jews still living through the market-place, leaping on them and not even sparing the dead bodies. διαρταμῶντες γὰρ αὐτὰ κατὰ μέλη καὶ μέρη, καὶ πατοῦντες οἱ καὶ τῶν ἀτιθάσσων θηρίων ὠμότεροι καὶ ἀγριώτεροι, πᾶσαν ἰδέαν ἐξανήλισκον ὡς μηδὲ λείψανον γοῦν, ὃ δυνήσεται ταφῆς ἐπιλαχεῖν, ὑπολιπέσθαι. DCass. LXVIII 32 § 1 A.D. 116 the Jews in Kyrene cut to pieces Greeks and Romans καὶ τάς τε σάρκας αὐτῶν ἐσιτοῦντο καὶ τὰ ἔντερα ἀνεδοῦντο τῷ τε αἵματι ἠλείφοντο καὶ τὰ ἀπολέμματα ἐνεδύοντο, πολλοὺς δὲ καὶ μέσους ἀπὸ κορυφῆς διέπριον. LXXI 4 § 1 A.D. 172 the robbers called Βουκόλοι instigated a riot, in which, disguised as women, they cut up (κατέκοψαν) a Roman centurion, καὶ τὸν συνόντα αὐτῷ καταθύσαντες ἐπί τε τῶν σπλάγχνων αὐτοῦ συνώμοσαν καὶ ἐκεῖνα κατέφαγον.

82 from *decoxit*, 'boiled,' we must supply 'roasted' with *verubus*. a like *zeugma* in VFl. VIII 254 *pars* verubus, *pars undanti despumat aeno*. cf. Claud. Eutr. II 448—9 *quas figat* verubus *partes, quae frusta calenti* | *mandet aquae*. LONGUM Holyday ''twas dull, they saw, | to wait the dressing: it pleased well though raw.'

84 here we may rejoice, that fire, παντέχνου πυρὸς σέλας, the gift of Prometheus, which was brought from heaven and is the symbol of civilisation, was not profaned by these savages.

NON VIOLAVERIT IGNEM Cic. Rosc. Am. § 71 of the punishment of parricides *noluerunt feris corpus obicere, ne bestiis quoque, quae tantum scelus attigissent, immanioribus uteremur; non sic nudos in flumen deicere, ne, cum delati essent in mare,* ipsum polluerent, *quo cetera, quae violata sunt, expiari putantur.*

85 Hes. op. 50—52 κρύψε δὲ πῦρ. τὸ μὲν αὖτις ἔδυ παῖς Ἰαπετοῖο | ἔκλεψ' ἀνθρώποισι Διὸς πάρα μητιόεντος | ἐν κοίλῳ νάρθηκι. Theophr. in schol. Ap. Rh. II 1248 interprets the legend rationalistically; Prometheus was a sage and first communicated philosophy to mankind.

86 ELEMENTO GRATULOR Ov. m. X 305—7 *gentibus Ismariis et nostro* gratulor *orbi*, | gratulor *huic terrae* quod abest regionibus illis, | quae tantum genuere nefas.

TE probably not Volusius (1), but (with Kiaer and Weidner) 'thee, O fire'; yet the transition is harsh.

88 SUSTINUIT ἔτλη VI 104—5 *ludia dici* | sustinuit. XIV 127. Cellar. on Curt. IV 4 § 14. '*We* rejoice that the fire escaped so great profanation: *but* he who did not shrink from tasting the corpse, never ate any food with keener relish: *for* ['when the crime was so great, lest you should have doubts whether the first, even the very first, had any

pleasure; I answer nay even the last of all had it:' H. A. J. M.]

90 GULA XIV 10 n.

91 STETIT stood waiting for his turn.

92 DE III 259.

93—131 The Vascones too once fed on human flesh, but *they* could plead necessity: nothing short of such pitiable (97) extremity can palliate such guilt: again, the Vascones were an untaught tribe; Egypt in common with the rest of the world (110) has now some culture, and yet is more cruel than Diana Taurica, for her human victims are not eaten after death. These Egyptians were in no extremity, and yet (122) their crime was as heinous, as could be occasioned even by the famine which would ensue if the Nile should withhold its waters; in them, though an effeminate race (126), the impulses of passion are no less desperate, than those of famine in others.

VASCONES (cf. 124 *Britŏnes*. Schneider Formenlehre I (2) 307. Οὐάσκωνες Strabo; Οὐάσκονες Ptol. now the Basque nation) between the Ebro and Pyrenees in the modern Navarra and Guipuzcoa. cf. Prudent. perist. I 94 iamne credis, bruta quondam Vasconum *gentilitas?* One of the chief towns among the Vascones was *Calagurris* (Calahorra) a municipium on the Ebro, the birth-place of Quintilian Aus. prof. I 7 *adserat usque licet Fabium Calagurris alumnum.* Hence Sertorius B.C. 75 repelled Metellus (109) and Pompeius Liv. perioch. 93; it was the last town that submitted after the death of Sertorius B.C. 72 Oros. V 23 Calagurrim *Afranius iugi* obsidione confectam atque ad infames escas miseranda inopia coactam *ultima caede incendioque delevit.* Sall. h. III 6 D *parte consumpta relicua cadaverum ad diuturnitatis usum sallerent.* VM. (after repeating § 2 a similar crime of the Numantines) VII 6 E § 3 *horum trucem pertinaciam . . . Calagurritanorum exsecrabilis impietas supergressa est. qui quo perseverantius interempti Sertorii cineribus, obsidionem Cn. Pompei frustrantes, fidem praestarent, quia nullum iam aliud in urbe eorum supererat animal* [99], *uxores suas natosque ad usum nefariae dapis verterunt: quoque diutius armata iuventus viscera sua visceribus suis aleret, infelices cadaverum reliquias sallire non dubitavit. en, quam aliquis in acie hortaretur, ut pro salute coniugum et liberorum fortiter dimicaret! ex hoc nimirum hoste tanto duci poena magis quam victoria petenda fuit . . . . cum omne* serpentium ac ferarum genus *comparatione sui titulo feritatis superarit* [159 seq.]. *nam quae illis dulcia vitae pignora proprio spiritu cariora sunt, ea Calagurritanis prandia atque cenae* [170 171] *extiterunt.* Flor. II 10=III 22 § 9 in fame nihil non experta Calagurris. Strabo 201 does not vouch for the cannibalism and incest imputed to the Irish καίτοι τό γε τῆς ἀνθρωποφαγίας καὶ Σκυθικὸν εἶναι λέγεται καὶ ἐν ἀνάγκαις πολιορκητικαῖς καὶ Κελτοὶ καὶ Ἴβηρες καὶ ἄλλοι πλείους ποιῆσαι τοῦτο λέγονται. Procop. Goth. II 20 cannibalism of two women in a famine. on cannibalism before Orpheus see Lobeck Aglaoph. 246—7. Hier. ep. 127 12 (at Rome).

94 PRODUXERE ANIMAS II 156. VI 501. IX 123. prolonged their lives.

95 INVIDIA spite. BELLORUM ULTIMA XII 55. Luc. X 466 ultima *rerum.* Fabri on Liv. XXI 44 § 4. τὰ ἔσχατα. Holyday 'the worst of war.'

96 LONGAE OBSIDIONIS EGESTAS DS. XXXIV 2 § 20 slaves at Tauromenium in the servile war. a mother eating her suckling in Ios. bell. VI 3 § 4. cf. § 3 where he calls it a portent unheard of among Greeks *and barbarians,* and describes the extremity of the famine.

97 'for this example, of which we now speak, of such food deserves our pity.'

98 DICTA MIHI 152. VI 559 *formidatus Othoni.* XII 44. *mihī* as *tibī* III 199. V 128. IX 93. *sibī* X 201.

GENS Calagurritani.

99 QUIDQUID XIII 83 n. Sil. II 461. 474.

100 101 HOSTIBUS IPSIS PALLOREM AC MACIEM MISERANTIBUS Appian speaking of the Numantines VI (Hisp.) 97 οἷς τὰ μὲν σώματα ἦν ἀκάθαρτα καὶ τριχῶν καὶ ὀνύχων καὶ ῥύπου μεστά . . . . ἐφαίνοντο δὲ τοῖς πολεμίοις ἐλεεινοί. Soph. Ai. 924 ὡς καὶ παρ' ἐχθροῖς ἄξιος θρήνων τυχεῖν. Aen. II 6—8. XI 259. Ov. m. VI 276 *nunc* miseranda vel hosti. IX 178. XIV 474 *Graecia tum potuit* Priamo quoque flenda *videri.* VM. cited above p. 154. Sen. Ag. 519 520 (=542—3 Peiper) *cladibus nostris daret* | vel Troia lacrimas. Curt. IV 4 § 17. Stat. s. V 3 70 71 externis etiam miserabile *visu* | *funus.* Sil. II 650—3.

102 103 ESSE PARATI ET SUA Ov. m. VIII 868—9 *ipse* suos artus lacerō divellere morsu | *coepit, et infelix minuendo corpus alebat.* [Quintil.] decl. XII § 8 *non habitant una pudor et fames*...memetipsum, si nihil fuisset aliud, comedissem.

104 VENTRIBUS *H. Valesius:* viribus Pω, urbibus ς. A. Palmer in journ. of philol. VII 1876 95—6 coni. Virbius, supposing that Hippolytus, living an Orphic life (Eur. Hippol. 952) abstained from animal food; but would the first readers have divined the allusion?

105 106 QUIBUS ILLORUM POTERANT IGNOSCERE MANES QUORUM CORPORIBUS VESCEBANTUR Soph. OC. 998—9 οἷς ἐγὼ οὐδὲ τὴν πατρὸς | ψυχὴν ἂν οἷμαι ζῶσαν ἀντειπεῖν ἐμοί.

106 107 MELIUS NOS ZENONIS PRAECEPTA MONENT VIII 83 84. XIII 19 n. 121 n. 184 n. ZENONIS of Citium in Cyprus, the founder of the Stoic school: he lived in the latter half of the 4th and earlier part of the 3rd centuries B.C. His fundamental maxim was schol. 'quod honestum esset, id summum et solum bonum esse.' Not only did he hold that a man should die rather than do wrong, but even recommended suicide under certain circumstances DL. VII § 130 εὐλόγως τέ φασιν ἐξάξειν ἑαυτὸν τοῦ βίου τὸν σοφόν, καὶ ὑπὲρ πατρίδος καὶ ὑπὲρ φίλων, κἂν ἐν σκληροτέρᾳ γένηται ἀλγηδόνι ἢ πηρώσεσιν ἢ νόσοις ἀνιάτοις. Many eminent men, acting upon this rule, died a voluntary death. X 356 n. e.g. Cleanthes DL. VII § 176. Atticus Nep. XXV 21 22. Silius Italicus Plin. ep. III 7 (Lipsii manud. III 22). cf. Sen. ep. 70 § 4 *non enim vivere bonum est, sed bene vivere. itaque sapiens vivit quantum debet, non quantum potest.* § 5 *videbit ubi victurus sit, cum quibus, quomodo, quid acturus. cogitat semper qualis vita, non quanta sit. simul atque occurrunt molesta et tranquillitatem turbantia, emittit se. nec hoc tantum* in necessitate ultima *facit, sed cum primum illi coeperit suspecta esse fortuna, diligenter circumspicit, numquid illo die desinendum sit. ib.* § 7 *non omni pretio vita emenda est.* Haase ind. 'vita.' Sext. Emp. Pyrrh. III § 207 says that Stoics allowed cannibalism καὶ τὸ ἀνθρωπείων γεύεσθαι σαρκῶν παρ' ἡμῖν μὲν ἄθεσμον, παρ' ὅλοις δὲ βαρβάροις ἔθνεσιν ἀδιάφορόν ἐστιν· καὶ τί δεῖ τοὺς βαρβάρους λέγειν, ὅπου καὶ ὁ Τυδεὺς τὸν ἐγκέφαλον τοῦ πολεμίου λέγεται φαγεῖν καὶ οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς στοᾶς οὐκ ἄτοπον εἶναι φασι τὸ σάρκας τινὰ ἐσθίειν ἄλλων τε ἀνθρώπων καὶ ἑαυτοῦ; ib. §§ 247—8 the words of Chrysippus are cited. Theoph. ad Autol. III 5 ἐπειδὴ οὖν πολλὰ ἀνέγνως, τί σοι ἔδοξε τὰ Ζήνωνος ἢ τὰ Διογένους καὶ Κλεάνθους, ἅπερ περιέχουσιν αἱ βίβλοι αὐτῶν, διδάσκουσαι ἀνθρωποβορίας, πατέρα

μὲν ὑπὸ ἰδίων τέκνων ἔψεσθαι καὶ βιβρώσκεσθαι, καὶ εἴ τις οὐ βούλοιτο ἢ μέλος τι τῆς μυσερᾶς τροφῆς ἀπορρίψειεν, αὐτὸν κατεσθίεσθαι τὸν μὴ φαγόντα; πρὸς τούτοις ἀθεωτέρα τις φωνὴ εὑρίσκεται, ἡ τοῦ Διογένους, διδάσκοντος τὰ τέκνα τοὺς ἑαυτῶν γονεῖς εἰς θυσίαν ἄγειν καὶ τούτους κατεσθίειν. follow reff. to Hdt. I 119 son of Harpagus. 216 § 2 Massagetae. III 99 Padaei. DL. VII 121 Zeus and others. 188 Chrysippus. VI 73 Diogenes. cf. Plut. de esu carn. II 3 §§ 2—4 p. 997—8, who contrasts the teaching of these later sages with that of Pythagoras and Empedokles.

108 CANTABER in Biscaya, Santander and the east of Asturias. The Calagurritani did not belong to the Cantabri; but these are named here, as being their neighbours, and proverbial for their wildness. Hertzberg cites for the laxer use of the term to denote the inhabitants of n. Spain Caes. b. G. III 26 fin. cl. 23. b. c. I 38. Liv. perioch. 48. Between B.C. 29—19 they gave much trouble to the Romans Hor. c. II 6 2 Cantabrum indoctum iuga ferre nostra. 11 1. III 8 22. IV 14 4. ep. I 12 26. 18 55. But a change had come over the scene Plin. ep. II 13 § 4 of hither Spain *scis quod iudicium provinciae illius, quanta gravitas.* In the Augustan age among Latin poets Sextilius Ena was of Corduba (Sen. suas. 6 § 27 *municipem nostrum.* cf. Cic. p. Arch. § 26); among Latin prose writers Hyginus was a Spaniard (or Alexandrian Suet. gr. 20), as were Porcius Latro, the elder Seneca (father of the philosopher and grandfather of Lucan), Arellius Fuscus of Asia, L. Cestius Pius of Smyrna. Under later emperors Spain boasted Seneca, the Lucans, Columella, Mela, Quintilian, Martial, Herennius Senecio, perhaps Valerius Flaccus (Antonio biblioth. Hisp. Teuffel cites Kortüm geschichtl. Forschungen Leipz. 1863 209—252. J. J. Rölly Uebersicht der vorzüglichsten Studien und Studienörter im Occident während der röm. Kaiserzeit Luzern 1869 4to). Cf. Schiller Nero 464—5. Plin. ep. II 3 § 8 a parallel to the queen of Sheba *numquamne legisti* Gaditanum quendam Titi Livi nomine gloriaque commotum ad visendum eum ab ultimo terrarum orbe venisse, statimque, ut viderat, abisse? Sertorius founded Greek and Latin schools at Osca (*Huesca*) Plut. 14 § 2. Strabo 151 of the Turdetani esp. in Baetica τελέως εἰς τὸν Ῥωμαίων μεταβέβληνται τρόπον, οὐδὲ τῆς διαλέκτου τῆς σφετέρας ἔτι μεμνημένοι. Pacat. paneg. XII 4 of Spain *haec* facundissimos oratores, *haec* clarissimos vates *parit, haec iudicum mater, haec principum est. haec Traianum illum, haec deinceps Hadrianum misit imperio.* CIL II (inscriptions in Spain) 1738 retor Graecus. 2236 *magister grammaticus* Graecus. 2892 *magister grammaticus* Latinus. 4967 31 *arma virumque cano.*

109 PRAESERTIM we are better taught, but how should a rude Spaniard, *and that too* in the days of Metellus, be a Stoic?

AETATE METELLI Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius, colleague of Sulla as consul B.C. 80, conducted the war against Sertorius B.C. 79—72, and triumphed over Spain B.C. 71.

110 NUNC TOTUS NOSTRAS GRAIASQUE HABET ORBIS ATHENAS III 61 n. VI 185—199. VII 148 n. 149 n. 227 n. Marquardt III (1) 307. Schiller Nero 461—478. Inscriptions in gr. and lat. in Egypt and Asia; gr. inscr. in Rome. Stat. s. V 3 146—194 names numerous Greek poets read in his father's school at Naples. Latin language and literature in Pannonia Vell. II 110 § 5. Aus. prof. Burdig. 2 7—10 to Alcimus Alethius *palmae forensis et Camenarum decus,* | *exemplar unum in litteris,* | quas aut Athenis docta coluit Graecia | aut Roma per Latium colit. Suet. gr. 3 fin. *iam* in provincias quoque grammatica penetraverat, *ac nonnulli de*

notissimis doctoribus peregre docuerunt, maxime in Gallia togata. Fronto fr. 6 Naber in Consentius p. 2031 16 P *illae vestrae* Athenae Dora Corthoro (i.e. Durocortorum = civitas Remorum, *Reims*). Many Romans (e.g. L. Cincius Alimentus Sulla Lucullus Cicero) wrote histories in Greek (see on the use of Greek in Rome during the republic Fr. Winkelmann in Jahn's Jahrbb. 1833 suppl. II 555—8). Most of the emperors spoke and wrote Greek e.g. Suet. Tib. 70 71 (cf. DCass. LVII 15 § 2. 17 §§ 1 2). Nep. pr. § 2 some will despise Epaminondas for his skill in dancing and playing on the flute: *sed hi erunt fere, qui* expertes litterarum Graecarum *nihil rectum, nisi quod ipsorum moribus conveniat, putabunt.* Sall. Iug. 85 § 32 Corte (Marius says) *neque Graecas litteras didici.* id. Cat. 25 § 2 Corte (of Sempronia) litteris Graecis et Latinis *docta.* Cic. off. I § 1 to his son, *ut ipse ad meam utilitatem semper* cum Graecis Latina coniunxi, *neque id in philosophia solum, sed etiam in dicendi exercitatione feci, idem tibi censeo faciendum, ut* par sis in utriusque orationis facultate. Hor. c. III 8 5 Bentley *docte sermones* utriusque linguae. Quintil. pr. § 1 *clarissimi auctores* utriusque linguae. Plin. ep. III 1 § 7 of Spurinna *scribit enim, et quidem* utraque lingua, *lyrica doctissime.* Cic. p. Arch. § 23 *si quis minorem gloriae fructum putat ex Graecis versibus percipi quam ex Latinis, vehementer errat, propterea quod* Graeca leguntur in omnibus fere gentibus, *Latina suis finibus, exiguis sane, continentur.* Latin was the official language in which decrees were issued; subject nations were obliged to employ interpreters VM. II 2 § 2 *quo scilicet Latinae vocis honos* per omnes gentes *venerabilior diffunderetur.* Suet. Tib. 71. DCass. LVII 17 § 3. dig. XLII 1 § 48. Gai. III 93. Plin. h. n. III § 39 of Italy terra omnium terrarum alumna eadem et parens, *numine deum electa quae...sparsa congregaret imperia* ritusque molliret et tot populorum discordes ferasque linguas sermonis commercio contraheret ad colloquia et humanitatem homini daret brevIterque una cunctarum gentium in toto orbe patria fieret. Augustus Suet. 98 in a holiday at Capreae gave presents on all hands, *lege proposita ut* Romani Graeco, Graeci Romano habitu et sermone uterentur. Cl. 16 *splendidum virum graecaeque provinciae principem, verum* Latini sermonis ignarum, *non modo albo iudicum erasit, sed in peregrinitatem redegit.* DCass. LX 17 § 4 where the same offence is visited with the same punishment in the case of a Lycian. Plut. Platon. quaest. 3 § 3 almost all the world (ὁμοῦ τι πάντες ἄνθρωποι) now employ the Latin language. Quintil. x 1 § 46 n. education in Roman schools began with Homer. Prizes for Greek under Caligula (Suet. 20 cited I 44 n.), Nero (Suet. 12. id. rhet. 1 his Greek speeches. cf. id. Nero 7. Plut. Flamin. 12 § 8. Tac. XIV 20 21), Domitian (Suet. 4 *certabant enim et prosa oratione* Graece Latineque). Vespasian (Tac. h. II 80 *satis decorus* etiam Graeca facundia) endowed chairs of Greek and Latin rhetoric Suet. 18. Titus (Suet. 3) Latine Graeceque vel in orando vel in fingendis poematibus promptus et facilis ad extemporalitatem usque. Pliny the younger (ep. VII 4 § 2) at the age of 14 wrote a Greek tragedy; Greeks learnt Latin to sing his hendecasyllables (ib. § 9); he writes to his friend Antoninus (IV 3 § 3) *cum* Graeca *epigrammata tua, cum iambos proxime legerem,...§ 4 Callimachum me vel Heroden vel siquid his melius tenere credebam...* § 5 hominemne Romanum tam Graece loqui? *non medius fidius* ipsas Athenas tam atticas *dixerim. quid multa? invideo Graecis, quod illorum lingua scribere maluisti.* Hadrian (Spartian. 1 § 5) in early boyhood *inbutus...*

inpensius Graecis *studiis, ingenio eius sic ad ea declinante ut a nonnullis* Graeculus *diceretur.* The correspondence of Antoninus with Fronto is partly in Greek, the language of his meditations. Cornutus of Leptis, the teacher of Persius, wrote both in Greek and Latin. Tac. d. 8 I dare affirm that Marcellus Eprius and Crispus Vibius are not less known *in extremis partibus terrarum*, than at Capua or Vercellae, where they are said to have been born. Most of the Greek sophists, whose lives are in Philostr. lectured at Rome. Aelian and Favonius wrote entirely, Apuleius and Tertullian occasionally, in Greek. M. Valerius Probus of Berytus commented at Rome on the Latin poets and the early Latin, which he had learnt at Berytus (Suet. gr. 24). Augustine (conf. IV § 21) dedicated a book to Hierius an orator of Rome, whose praises men sang, *stupentes quod ex homine Syro, docto prius* graecae *facundiae, postea in* latina *etiam dictor mirabilis extitisset.* On Athens as the seat of letters see De-Vit onomasticon n. 14—17. VM. II 1 § 10 *quas* Athenas, *quam scholam, quae alienigena studia huic domesticae disciplinae praetulerim?* Poets looked for an audience throughout the Roman world Hor. c. II 20 14—20. esp. 19 20 *me* peritus | *discet Hiber Rhodanique potor.* ep. I 20 13 to his book; for a while you will be the fashion at Rome; when well thumbed, you will either feed moths, *aut fugies Uticam aut vinctus mitteris* Ilerdam. cf. a. p. 345. Ov. tr. IV 9 19—24. 10 121—8. Prop. II 7 17—18 to the Borysthenes. Mart. I 1 2 toto notus in orbe *Martialis.* 2. III 95 7 8. V 13 34. 16. (cf. VI 60 2. 61. 64. VII 21.) VII 88 1—4 *fertur habere meos, si vera est fama, libellos* | *inter delicias pulchra* Vienna *suas.* | *me legit omnis ibi senior iuvenisque puerque* | *et coram tetrico casta puella viro.* VIII 3. 61 3—5. IX 84. 97. 99. X 9. 104. XI 3. 24. XII 2 1. 3 1—6. Plin. ep. IV 7 § 2 Regulus sent 1000 copies of a life of his son through Italy and the provinces; *scripsit publice ut a decurionibus eligeretur vocalissimus aliquis ex ipsis, qui legeret eum populo: factum est.* Tac. XVI 22 *diurna populi Romani per* provincias, *per exercitus curatius leguntur, ut noscatur, quid Thrasea non fecerit.* A bookseller at Reims Sid. ep. IX 7. Schmidt Denk- u. Glaubensfreiheit 116—127. Friedländer I[3] 18 19 resort of students to Rome. II[3] 72 to Athens. Rome and Athens had endowed chairs and something like modern universities; see on the university of Athens Hertzberg Gesch. Griechenlands unter den Römern III 81—118. Philostr. soph. gives a lively picture of the strolling professors. J. J. G. Lagus studia Latina provincialium. Helsingf. 1849. These universal languages and the universal empire prepared the way for the universal religion, as was observed by Orig. Cels. II 30. Ign. martyr. 3 (Dressel patr. apost. 371) *καὶ ἡ πρότερον ἀμιξία τῶν ἐθνῶν καὶ τὸ πρὸς ἀλλήλους μῖσος διελύθη ἐκ τῆς τοῦ σωτῆρος ἡμῶν ἐπιδημίας.* Prud. perist. II 413—444. c. Symm. II 583—640, a fine passage. Aug. civ. D. XIX 7 *at enim opera data est, ut imperiosa civitas non solum iugum, verum etiam linguam suam domitis gentibus per pacem societatis imponeret.* Schuchart Vulgärlat. I 83—4 has collected evidence of the reaction of the provincial languages on Latin. Bernhardy[5] 350—6. Marquardt Staatsverw. I[1] 422—5.

ATHENAS DS. XIII 27 § 1 of the Athenians 'they throw open their country as a common school to all mankind.'

111 GALLIA chosen as a country in which human sacrifices had prevailed Sopater Γαλάται in Ath. 160[e] *παρ' οἷς ἔθος ἐστίν, ἡνίκ' ἂν προτέρημά τι* | *ἐν τοῖς πολέμοις λάβωσι, θύειν τοῖς θεοῖς* | *τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους.* Caes. b. G. VI 15 Voss. Cic. cited 116 n. id. p. Font. § 31 = 21 *who speaks* with detestation of the practice still existing in his day.

Strabo 198. Suet. Claud. 25 *Dryidarum religionem apud Gallos dirae immanitatis et tantum civibus sub Augusto interdictam penitus abolevit.* Mela III § 18. How completely Gaul was romanised is seen in the amphitheatres and roads and other remains, in inscriptions where Gauls occur as priests of Augustus and of Rome Schiller Nero 461—3. The earliest Gallic writer P. Terentius Varro Atacinus, a writer of saturae and of epic, didactic and elegiac poems (often named by Ovid, also by Hor. Prop. Sen. Quintil. Stat. Teuffel[3] § 212). A *ludus litterarius* in Gaul Suet. Cal. 45. Claud. IV cons. Hon. 582—3 Gallia doctis | *civibus.* Iuv. I 44 n. VII 148 n. Among the seats of learning in Gaul were Marseille (Cic. p. Flacco § 63. Caes. b. c. II 12 fin. *ut ab hominibus* doctis. Strabo 181 *πάντες γὰρ οἱ χαρίεντες πρὸς τὸ λέγειν τρέπονται καὶ φιλοσοφεῖν, ὥσθ' ἡ πόλις μικρῷ μὲν πρότερον τοῖς βαρβάροις ἀνεῖτο παιδευτήριον καὶ φιλέλληνας κατεσκεύασε τοὺς Γαλάτας, ὥστε καὶ τὰ συμβόλαια Ἑλληνιστὶ γράφειν. ἐν δὲ τῷ παρόντι καὶ τοὺς γνωριμωτάτους Ῥωμαίων πέπεικεν ἀντὶ τῆς εἰς Ἀθήνας ἀποδημίας ἐκεῖσε φοιτᾶν, φιλομαθεῖς ὄντας· ὁρῶντες δὲ τούτους οἱ Γαλάται καὶ ἅμα εἰρήνην ἄγοντες, τὴν σχολὴν ἄσμενοι πρὸς τοὺς τοιούτους διατίθενται βίους, οὐ κατ' ἄνδρα μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ δημοσίᾳ· σοφιστὰς γοῦν ὑποδέχονται τοὺς μὲν ἰδίᾳ, τοὺς δὲ αἱ πόλεις κοινῇ μισθούμεναι.* The rhetorician Moschus, after he had been found guilty of poisoning Sen. contr. 13 § 13 *Massiliae docuit.* Oscus and Pacatus met there one morning ib. X pr. § 10. Agroetas Massiliensis a greek saying of his ib. 14 § 12. The scholia to Homer cite a *διόρθωσις Μασσαλιωτική* Gräfenhan Gesch. d. Philol. I 276. IV 35. There Agricola was educated Tac. Agr. 4. ann. IV 44. Sil. XV 168—172. Varro in Isid. XV 1 calls the inhabitants *trilingues* as speaking Greek, Latin and Gallic), Augustodunum (*Autun* Tac. ann. III 43 Lips. and Orelli. Eumen. paneg. IV 5. 6. 14), Lugdunum (I 44 n. Plin. ep. IX 11 § 2 *bibliopolas esse* Lugduni *non putabam, ac tanto libentius ex litteris tuis cognovi venditari libellos meos, quibus* peregre *manere gratiam, quam in urbe collegerint, delector. incipio enim satis absolutum existimare de quo tanta diversitate regionum discreta hominum iudicia consentiunt.* Boissieu inscr. de Lyon p. 499 MEMORIAE | A • VITELLII • VALERII | HIC • ANNORVM • X | IN • STVDIIS • ROMAE • DE[functus]), Burdigala (*Bordeaux*, Aus. prof. Burdigalenses I 7—12; ib. 14 8 Athenaei...loci. Ausonius himself was a professor of rhetoric at this, his native town. 1 11. ib. 24 6 Ti. Victor Minervius taught first at Constantinople, then at Rome, then at B. his birthplace Teuffel[3] § 417 2), Tolosa (*Toulouse* Aus. ib. 16 on his uncle Aemilius Magnus Arborius Teuffel[3] § 417 5. Aus. ib. 17. 19. Mart. IX 99 3), Narbo (*Narbonne*, Aus. ib. 17 8. 18), Treviri (*Trèves*, id. epist. 18. The Caesars Valens and Gratian, A.D. 376, decreed that in each *metropolis* in Gaul there should be professors of rhetoric and grammar, paid from the fiscus. A larger sum was granted to the professors of Trèves than to those of other towns cod. Th. XIII 3 11), Arelate (*Arles* Philostr. soph. I 8 Favorinus cf. Kayser pp. 181—3. Gell. ind. J. L. Marres de Favorini vita studiis scriptis Utr. 1853), Aquitaine (Sulp. Sev. dial. I 27 § 2 *dum cogito me hominem Gallum inter* Aquitanos *verba facturum, vereor ne offendat vestras* nimium urbanas aures *sermo rusticior*), Milan (Plin. ep. IV 13 § 3. Aus. clar. urb. 4. Aug. conf. V § 23. Saxii de studiis lit. Mediolanensium 1729). Symm. ep. VI 34 Gallum *rhetorem...postulemus.* VIII 69=68 *rusticari te asseris...non hoc litterae tuae sapiunt, nisi forte* Gallia *tua dedux sit ab* Helicone. Amongst individual rhetoricians, beside those commemorated by Ausonius (e. g. Latinus Alcimus Alethius Julian's tutor Teuffel[3] 417 3.

Attius Patera the father, Attius Tiro Delphidius the son Teuffel³ 401 8) were M. Antonius Gnipho (the teacher of Cicero and Caesar Suet. gr. 7 *nec minus* graece *quam* latine *doctus*), Votienus Montanus of Narbonne (Teuffel³ § 276 1. Mart. VIII 72. Sen. contr. IX pr. §§ 1—5. 28 § 15), Iulius Florus (Quintil. x 3 13 in eloquentia Galliarum, *quoniam ibi demum exercuit eam, princeps, alioqui inter paucos disertus*), Domitius Afer of Nismes (Teuffel³ § 276 5. Tac. an. IV 52. 66. XIV 19. Quintil. x 1 § 118 n.), (probably) Iulius Africanus (Teuffel³ § 297 4), P. Clodius Quirinalis of Arles (ib. 10), L. Status Ursulus of Tolosa (ib. 12), Sex. Iulius Gabinianus (ib. § 315 2. Tac. d. 26 fin.), M. Aper (Teuffel ib. 3. Tac. d. 2. 7. 10. 11), Eumenius of Autun, author of four orations among the panegyrici, one (n. 4) *oratio pro instaurandis scholis*, and amongst the other panegyrici Nazarius, Mamertinus and Drepanius; L. Plotius Gallus (Suet. rh. 2. Teuffel³ § 159 2), Apronculis Gallus (Amm. XXII 1 § 2), and others in Casaub. on Suet. rh. fin. Hier. ep. 125=4 ad Rusticum § 6 I hear that your mother taught you in your infancy *ac* post studia Galliarum, quae vel florentissima sunt, *misit Romam, non parcens sumptibus et absentiam filii spe sustinens futurorum, ut* ubertatem Gallici nitoremque sermonis *gravitas Romana condiret.* id. in ep. Gal. II pr. *cum et Hilarius* Latinae eloquentiae *Rhodanus*, Gallus ipse et Pictavis genitus, *in hymnorum carmine Gallos indociles vocet. et quod nunc* oratorum fertiles sunt, *non tam ad regionis diligentiam, quam ad* rhetoricorum clamorem *pertinet.* Sid. ep. III 3 Sav. Cassiod. var. VIII 12 to Arator Romanum denique eloquium non suis regionibus invenisti et ibi te Tulliana lectio disertum reddidit, ubi quondam Gallica lingua resonavit. ubi sunt, qui litteras Latinas Romae, non etiam alibi asserunt esse discendas?...*soluta est quippe vis illa sententiae:* mittit et Liguria Tullios suos. Sidon ep. v 10 to Sapaudus *tua vero tam clara, tam spectabilis dictio est, ut illi...abundantia* Delphidii, Agroecii *disciplina, fortitudo* Alcimi, *Adelphii teneritudo, rigor* Magni, *dulcedo Victorii, non modo non superiora, sed vix aequiparabilia scribantur.* id. c. 301—314 a like catalogue. Car. Monnard de Gallorum oratorio ingenio, rhetoribus et rhetoricae, Romanorum tempore, scholis Bonn 1848. G. Kauffmann Rhetorenschulen u. Klosterschulen oder heidnische u. christl. Cultur in Gallien während d. 5. u. 6. Jahrh. s. a. J. J. de Smet acad. Brux. 1850. Eug. Jung de scholis Romanis in Gallia comata. Par. 1855. esp. the great hist. litt. de la France. Teuffel³ § 466. Ampère hist. litt. de la France avant le XIIe siècle³ Par. 1870 2 vols. Christian writers resident in Gaul e. g. Irenaeus, Sulpicius Severus, Vigilantius of Calagurris, Rufinus of Aquileia, Salvianus, Claudianus Mamertus, Sidonius Apollinaris, Prosper, Vincentius Lirinensis. Grang. cites the Querolus p. 17 22 Peiper LAR. *vade ad Ligerem vivito.* QUER. *quid tum?* LAR. *illic iure gentium vivunt homines, ibi nullum est praestigium, ibi sententiae capitales de robore proferuntur et scribuntur in ossibus; illic etiam* rustici perorant *et privati iudicant.*

BRITANNOS Tac. Agr. 21 *iam vero principum filios liberalibus artibus erudire et* ingenia Britannorum studiis Gallorum anteferre, ut qui modo linguam Romanam abnuebant, eloquentiam concupiscerent. Plut. def. orac. 2 pr. Demetrius the grammarian returning home to Tarsus from Britain. Britain (Verg. ecl. 1 67 *toto divisos orbe Britannos*) was a name of terror A.D. 43 so that the troops of Aulus Plautius DCass. LX 19 § 2 *ὡς ἔξω τῆς οἰκουμένης στρατεύσοντες ἠγανάκτουν.* cf. the words of Bunduica (Boadicea) LXII 4 § 2 'having

another world, so separated by ocean from the rest of mankind that men believe that we have a different heaven and earth.' cf. CIL VII (inscriptions in Britain). Mart. XI 3 5 *dicitur* et nostros cantare Britannia versus.

112 CONDUCENDO RHETORE Strabo and cod. Th. cited on 111. RHETOR the teacher of oratory)(*orator* I 44. VII 150—214. 197. 217. X 132.

THYLE Verg. g. I 30 *ultima* Thyle. Sen. Med. 380. The locality of the island was much disputed, and Pytheas circulated fabulous reports of its natural history Strabo 104. 201. When Agricola's fleet circumnavigated Britain and conquered the Orkneys, Tac. Agr. 10 *dispecta est et* Thyle. Modern geographers seek Th. in Iceland, or Jutland, or one of the Shetland islands. The ancients, esp. poets, used the name to denote generally the extreme North. Namat. I 499 500 *conscius Oceanus virtutum, conscia* Thyle, | *et quaecumque ferox arva* Britannus *arat.* A work of Antonius Diogenes *τὰ ὑπὲρ Θούλην ἄπιστα* cited in Porph. vita Pyth. 10. Phot. cod. 166.

113 QUEM DIXIMUS 93—109. 113 114 PAR VIRTUTE ATQUE FIDE SED MAIOR CLADE ZAGYNTHOS from Sen. contr. 27 § 5 (cf. exc. contr. IX 4 p. 454 2 K) necessitas magnum humanae infelicitatis patrocinium est: haec excusat Saguntinos, quamvis non ceciderint patres sed occiderint; *haec excusat Romanos, quos ad servilem dilectum Cannensis ruina compulit; quae quidquid coegit defendit.* Petron. 141 (where all legatees are required to eat a portion of the testator's body; Petelines and Numantines and nations who eat their deceased relatives, *adeo quidem, ut obiurgentur aegri frequenter, quod carnem suam faciant peiorem*) Saguntini *oppressi ab Hannibale,* humanas edere carnes. Augustin. civ. Dei III 20 speaks doubtfully *a nonnullis perhibetur:* Silius II 521—5, speaks of it as a thing proposed but not executed. *Saguntum* now Murviedro, a little north of Valencia, suffered thus greatly from famine when besieged by Hannibal B.C. 219. Polyb. III 17 § 10 merely says that Hannibal took the city after an 8 months' siege with many prisoners and much booty. Liv. XXI 7 § 2 who says nothing of cannibalism; *civitas ea longe opulentissima ultra Iberum fuit, sita passus mille ferme a mari. oriundi a Zacyntho insula dicuntur, mixtique etiam ab Ardea Rutulorum quidam generis.* § 3 *ceterum in tantas brevi creverant opes seu maritimis seu terrestribus fructibus seu multitudinis incremento seu disciplinae sanctitate, qua* fidem socialem usque ad perniciem suam coluerunt. Luc. III 349 350 *nec pavet hic populus pro libertate subire,* | *obsessum Poeno gessit quae Marte* Saguntum. Quintil. III 8 § 23 *quodsi hanc vocant necessitatem, in quam homines graviorum metu coguntur, utilitatis erit quaestio, ut si* obsessi *et inpares et* aqua ciboque defecti *de facienda ad hostem deditione deliberent et dicatur 'necesse est': nempe sequitur ut hoc subiciatur, 'alioqui pereundum est': ita propter id ipsum non est necesse, quia perire potius liceat. denique non fecerunt* Saguntini. On the faithfulness of the Saguntines to their Roman allies cf. Sall. h. II 21 D Saguntini, fide atque aerumnis *incluti prae mortalibus.* Liv. XXVIII 39 §§ 1. 17. VM. VI 6 E § 1 after narrating how the Saguntines collected into the forum all their valuables, set fire to them and, *ne a societate nostra desciscerent, publico et communi rogo semet ipsi superiecerunt. crediderim tunc ipsam* Fidem *humana negotia speculantem maestum gessisse vultum, perseverantissimum sui cultum iniquae fortunae iudicio tam acerbo exitu damnatum cernentem.* Plin. III § 20 interrupting a bare list of towns Saguntum *civium Romanorum oppidum* fide *nobile.* Sil. I 330

—3. II 480—520. 542. 654 *urbs habitata diu* Fidei. Stat. s. IV 6 83 *immeritaeque domos ac templa* Sagunti. Flor. I 22=II 6 § 3.

FIDE on the Roman veneration of good faith see Lasaulx Studien 230—1. Aug. civ. Dei XXII 6 § 2 *merito quaeritur, utrum recte fecerint Saguntini, quando universam suam civitatem interire maluerunt, quam* fidem *frangere, qua cum ipsa Romana re publica tenebantur;* it appears therefore to have been a hackneyed theme.

MAIOR CLADE ZAGYNTHOS Liv. XXI 15. Aus. idyll. 15 30 *sed prohibet* servare fidem *deleta* Saguntos. id. epist. 22 42 Saguntina fame. In good prose *Saguntum* is the only form in use; poets and writers like Mela and Florus use *Saguntus*. Polyb. App. call it Ζακάνθη, Strabo Ζάγουντον (Madvig Bemerkungen 21). Only before z have Iuv. Manil. Colum. Sen. Nemes. neglected the law of position. Zacynthos ends the verse also in Verg. Ov. Sil. L. Müller de re metr. 319. 393.

115 TALE QUID EXCUSAT Amm. XXX 1 § 23 excusabatur *recens inusitatum facinus et pudendum necis exemplo Sertorianae.*

MAEOTIDE on the form cf. 26 n. MAEOTIDE SAEVIOR ARA IV 42. Luc. I 446 *et Taranis* Scythicae non mitior ara Dianae. schol. 'iuxta Maeotim paludem [*the sea of Azov*] Taurici sunt, quorum rex Thoas advenas immolare consueverat usque in adventum Orestis et Pyladis: quibus agnitis Iphigenia, quae erat templi sacerdos, ablato inde Dianae signo aufugit.' Eurip. IT. 28 seq. Sext. Emp. Pyrrh. III § 208 τό τε ἀνθρωπείῳ μιαίνειν αἵματι βωμὸν θεοῦ παρ' ἡμῖν μὲν τοῖς πολλοῖς ἄθεσμον, Λάκωνες δὲ ἐπὶ τοῦ βωμοῦ τῆς Ὀρθωσίας Ἀρτέμιδος μαστίζονται πικρῶς ὑπὲρ τοῦ πολλὴν αἷματος ἐπὶ τοῦ βωμοῦ τῆς θεοῦ γενέσθαι ῥύσιν. ἀλλὰ καὶ τῷ Κρόνῳ θύουσιν ἄνθρωπόν τινες, καθάπερ καὶ Σκύθαι τῇ Ἀρτέμιδι τοὺς ξένους· ἡμεῖς δὲ χραίνεσθαι τὰ ἱερὰ δοκοῦμεν ἀνθρώπων φόνῳ. Prud. c. Symm. I 395.

116 AEGYPTOS Luc. X 358 Aegypton *habet.* Egypt is more cruel than the altar of Diana Taurica; for she requires the death only of her victims, and does not require their bodies to be eaten.

TAURICA Cic. de re p. III § 15 *quam multi, ut* Tauri *in Axino, ut rex Aegypti Busiris, ut Galli, ut Poeni, homines immolare et pium et dis immortalibus gratissimum esse duxerunt?* Serv. Aen. II 116. Ov. tr. IV 4 61—82. Pont. III 2 45—98. Hygin. f. 120. Cassiod. var. V 42. Dracont. V 139—143 Taurica *crudelis mitis tamen* ara Dianae. ib. 140—151 Busiris, Carthage. Lasaulx die Sühnopfer der Griechen und Römer (Studien 252 n.; ib. 251 human victims in Egypt). Plut. qu. Rom. 83 p. 283[c] the Romans, hearing that the Bletonesii had offered a human sacrifice, sent for the magistrates to punish them, but contented themselves with a prohibition of such sacrifices for the future, when they found that the offering was in accordance with a law. How then could the same Romans sacrifice a few years before two men and two women, Gauls and Greeks? Liv. XXII 57 § 6 B.C. 216 to expiate the incontinence of a Vestal *Gallus et Galla, Graecus et Graeca in foro bovario vivi demissi sunt in locum saxo consaeptum, iam ante hostiis humanis, minime Romano sacro, imbutum.* So B.C. 226 Oros. IV 13. Plut. Marcell. 3 § 4 speaks of the sacrifice as still kept up in his time in November. Zonar. VIII 19 fin. Other evidence on the prevalence of human sacrifices at Carthage etc. [Plato] Minos 315[bc]. Ennius ann. 278 Poeni suos soliti dis sacrificare puellos. DS. XIII 86 § 3. XX 14 §§ 4—7. 65. Iustin. XVIII 6 §§ 11 12. XIX 1 § 10. Plut. superstit. 13. Sil. IV 765—822. Sext. Emp. Pyrrh. III 208 (cited on 115). 221. Porph. abst. II 8. 56 to Iuppiter Latiaris. Ersch u. Gruber ser. 1 XXI 100 (the Roman Carthage). ser. 3 XXIV 420

(human victims offered to Astarte in Syria under Justinian). Of Christian writers see Tert. apol. 9. scorp. 7. Min. Fel. 13. 30 § 4. Arn. II 68. Orig. Cels. V 27. Theophil. III 8. Tatian 46 p. 165. Iustin. apol. II 12 Otto. Clem. Al. protr. § 42. Eus. p.e. IV 15—21. laud. Const. 13 §§ 6—8 Heinichen. 16 § 10. Athan. adv. gent. 25. Cyr. adv. Iul. I 4. Prud. c. Symm. I 379. 396. II 296. Among Saxons etc. Sid. ep. VIII 6. Ennod. vit. Anton. ms. cited by Savaro on Sid. p. 507. Mosheim inst. mai. saec. I p. 44. Le Nourry diss. de Minucio IX 3. Gieseler ch. hist. introd. § 9 n. 3. Lord Stanhope's miscell. with the characteristic letters of Peel and Macaulay. Until Hadrian human sacrifices are said to have been offered at the Eleusinia Porph. abst. II 56. Lamprid. Comm. 9. Plin. XXX § 12 *DCLVII demum anno urbis* (=B.C. 97) . . *senatusconsultum factum est ne* homo immolaretur *palamque in tempus illud* sacra prodigiosa *celebrata.* Lact. I 21 § 1 *apud Cyprios* humanam hostiam *Iovi Teucrus immolavit idque sacrificium posteris tradidit: quod est nuper Hadriano imperante* [Porph. II 54 55 says that the sacrifice offered first to Agraulos, then to Diomedes, was abolished by king Diphilos] *sublatum.*

117 INVENTRIX foundress Cic. in Vatin. § 23 *inventis auspiciis.*

UT IAM ['see Madvig Cic. finn. IV § 66 p. 580.' H.A.J.M.] Madvig says '*iam* particula in concedendo sic additur, ut significemus nos, omissis iis, quae aliter dici statuive possint, longius procedere.'

QUAE CARMINA TRADUNT 13—26. XIV 240 n. Tert. apol. 9 remitto fabulas Tauricas theatris suis; but Hdt. IV 103 speaks of the sacrifice as actually offered.

118 ULTERIUS I 147 n.

119 MODO Hand Tursell. III 634 'nihil impedit, quominus *certe* intellegas. nam opponi potest *quamvis.*' Quintil. XII 9 § 10 *hoc quidem quis hominum liberi* modo *sanguinis sustineat?* The force of the particle will be plain, if we change the form of the sentence: 'his si quo modo essent casu impulsi, ignoscendum erat.' "What calamity, *if nothing more*, drove these to the act?" ['May not *modo* be colloquial? I should just like to know.' J.B.M.] Weidner cites Cic. Tusc. V § 66 *quis est omnium, qui* modo *cum Musis habeat aliquod commercium?*

120 FAMES Simeon Seth p. 119 18 L some who δι' ἀνάγκην λοιμοῦ (? λιμοῦ) tasted human flesh, said that it resembled swine's flesh.

121 MONSTRUM XIII 60—70 n. Obseq. 40 records among prodigies *in laotomiis* homo ab homine adesus. *ex Sibyllinis in insula Cimolia sacrificatum per triginta ingenuos patrimos et matrimos totidemque virgines.*

122 ANNE not used by Iuv. in the 2nd clause of a disjunctive interrogation; as here VII 199; without preceding interrogation IV 78. VII 179. X 207.

122 123 ANNE ALIAM TERRA MEMPHITIDE SICCA INVIDIAM FACERENT NOLENTI SURGERE NILO? nonne ea est huius facinoris invidia, qua gravior nullam, ne terra quidem M. s. N. f. n. s.? Would they, by any deed to which the last extremity of drought might drive them, bring any other (any greater) infamy on the Nile, as the cause of their desperation, and so mediately of their crime? The words *nol. surg.* further define the *invidia*, they would complain of the Nile's unwillingness to rise cf. VM. V 7 § 2 invidiam ei tamquam regnum affectanti fecerat. *Invidiam facere* generally is to bring suspicion, odium, reproach on any one. Ov. m. IV 546—7 *utque parum iustae nimiumque in paelice saevae* | invidiam fecere deae. Sen. contr. 30 § 1 a son says to the supposed murderer of his father *et ad tua genua, dives, veniesem* [to ask aid in my search for the culprit], *nisi timerem, ne* invidiam tibi fieri

diceres; to which his enemy replies § 11 'when I demanded to be accused, you hung back, saying, *I will accuse when I shall be able:* which shews that you wish 'invidiam mihi facere.' 33 § 15 faciant invidiam *alicui oculos desse, alicui manus.* Luc. II 35 36 Burm. Oud. and esp. Corte *nullis defuit aris* | invidiam factura *parens.* Petron. 107 Burm. invidiam facis nobis *ingenuos honestosque clamando.* Suet. Cal. 9 fin. 56. [Quintil.] decl. 12 § 28 (speaking of a case of *ἀνθρωποφαγία*) *caelestes auras contaminato spiritu polluimus et sideribus ac diei graves* invidiam saeculo facimus. ib. 8 § 14 *de fortuna queratur,* dis faciat invidiam. ib. 10 § 9 *sola mater filiam perdidit nec potest* invidiam facere morti. ib. 279 p. 543 *non vociferatione saltem* invidiam facere *apud populum conatus est.* Serv. Aen. II 365 (cf. Cuper obss. II 4) *videtur enim et* dis invidiam facere *qui templa sua violari cadaveribus passi sunt.* anth. lat. 83 40 41 R *quisquis mea vulnera deflet,* | invidiam fecisse *neget.* Rules were given by rhetoricians for the proper management of *invidia;* Quintil. XI 3 § 63 (vox) *paulum in* invidia facienda *lentior, quia non fere ad hanc nisi inferiores confugiunt.* ib. IX 2 § 85. IV 2 § 69. VI 1 § 14. Zeno Veron. serm. de Iob *scidit vestimenta sua, non ut* Deo invidiam faceret, *sed ut expeditus cum hoste pugnaret.* Mart. Cap. § 509 *cum Cicero volens crudelitatis* invidiam facere *ait 'gurgulionibus exsectis reliquerunt.'* ['Elphinstone hist. of India I 364 speaks of the custom by which Bramins seat themselves with a dagger or with poison at a man's door, and threaten to make away with themselves if he eats before he has complied with their demands.' J. C.] A rejected lover hanging himself before the door of his mistress *invidiam facit* Ov. m. XIV 696—761, with which legend Rohde der griech. Roman und seine Vorläufer (Leipz. 1876 80 81) compares Theokr. id. 23. Conon 24. On the word *invidia* cf. Stat. s. III 5 42. V 5 78. Mart. I 12 10 n. MEMPHITIDE XI 94 n.

123 NOLENTI SURGERE NILO Io. Bapt. Scortia S. J. de natura et incremento Nili Lugd. 1617. Tert. apol. 40 si Nilus non ascendit in arva, ... *statim 'Christianos ad leonem' adclamatur.* Rufin. h.e. XI 30 the rise of the Nile used to be registered in the temple of Serapis: when the idol was burnt, folk said that the god would no longer send abundance of waters. When an unusually high flood disappointed the prediction, the *ulna* or gauge was taken to 'the Lord of waters' in the church. cf. Liban. II 181 R. Hdt. II 19—25. DS. I 38—41. Sen. n. q. IV 1 2. VI 8 §§ 3—5 and Plin. V §§ 55—8 all collect opinions on the cause of the Nile's overflow. Plin. § 58 of the dependence of Egypt on the river's rise *in* XII *cubitis famem sentit, in* XIII *etiamnum esurit,* XIIII *cubita hilaritatem adferunt,* XV *securitatem,* XVI *delicias. maximum incrementum ad hoc aevi fuit cubitorum* XVIII *Claudio principe, minimum* V *Pharsalico bello,* veluti necem Magni prodigio quodam flumine aversante.

124 CIMBRI VIII 249—253 n. BRITONES Hor. c. III 4 33 Britannos hospitibus feros. Ov. am. II 16 39 40 joins Britons with Scythians and Cilician pirates and the rocks red with Prometheus' blood. Claud. Get. 560 dira Britannia. Mart. XI 21 9 *Brĭtŏnis.* It has been disputed (Orelli inscr. 804 n. Freund lex. s.v.) whether Britones=Britanni; but see Aus. epigr. 109—114, esp. 111 *Sylvius iste bonus fertur ferturque* Britannus. | *aut* Brito *hic non est Sylvius, aut malus est.* Markl. coni. *Teutones.*

125 SAUROMATAE (II 1) or Sarmatae inhabited the east of Prussia and Poland, Russia and Circassia. Hdt. IV 117. Ov. tr. III 10 5 Sauromatae *cingunt* fera gens. Flor. II 29=IV 12 § 20 *tanta bar-*

baria est, ut nec pacem intellegant. QUE XIII 44 n. here we have *nec—nec—que—aut*, where *nec* would have been more regular throughout cf. Tibull. IV 1 138—146 *nec—nec—que*. Hor. C. III 1 41—4 *nec—nec—nec—que*. Aen. IV 337—9 *neque—nec—aut*. Hand Tursell. I 543 seq. IV 140. Obbar in Philol. VI 152.

AGATHYRSI Hdt. IV 100 places them on the banks of the Maris (*Marosch*) i.e. in Transylvania: ib. 104 *ἀβρότατοι ἀνδρες εἰσὶ καὶ χρυσοφόροι τὰ μάλιστα*. Aen. IV 146 *picti*. Amm. XXXI 2 § 14 *Gelonis* Agathyrsi cōllimitant. Avien. descr. orb. 455 *proceros*. cf. 447. De-Vit onomasticon. Pape-Benseler Eigennamen.

126 SAEVIT RABIE neatherd banditti in the neighbourhood of Damietta Eratosth. in Strabo 802. Ach. Tat. I 11—18. Xen. Eph. III 12. IV 1. Heliod. I 5—7. 28 29. II 17. 20. 22. VI 13. DCass. LXXI 4 § 1 A.D. 172 these *βούκολοι* cut to pieces a Roman centurion and his companion, *ἐπί τε τῶν σπλάγχνων αὐτοῦ συνώμοσαν καὶ ἐκεῖνα κατέφαγον*. § 2 Avidius Cassius did not venture *διὰ τὴν ἀπόνοιαν καὶ τὸ πλῆθος αὐτῶν* to attack them until he had sown discord among them. Amm. XXII 16 § 23 the Egyptians *ad singulos motus* excandescentes, *controversi et reposcones acerrimi. erubescit apud eos siqui non infitiando tributa plurimas in corpore vibices ostendat, et nulla tormentorum vis inveniri adhuc potuit, quae obdurato illius tractus latroni invito elicere potuit, ut nomen proprium dicat.* Hier. vit. Hil. 43. INBELLE Strabo 819 *οὐ γάρ εἰσιν οὔτ' αὐτοὶ Αἰγύπτιοι πολεμισταί, καίπερ ὄντες παμπληθεῖς, οὔτε τὰ πέριξ ἔθνη*. Ach. Tat. I 14 fin. *ἀνὴρ γὰρ Αἰγύπτιος καὶ τὸ δειλόν, ὅπου φοβεῖται, δεδούλωται, καὶ τὸ μάχιμον, ἐν οἷς θαρρεῖ, παρώξυνται· ἀμφότερα δ' οὐ κατὰ μέτρον, ἀλλὰ τὸ μὲν ἀσθενέστερον δυστυχεῖ, τὸ δὲ προπετέστερον κρατεῖ.* VULGUS described, not here named X 171 n. V 153.

127 FICTILIBUS SOLITUM DARE VELA PHASELIS from Verg. G. IV 287—9 *Pellaei gens fortunata Canopi | . . . circum pictis vehitur sua rura* phaselis. Luc. IV 136 *conseritur bibula Memphitis cymba papyro.* on the paper boats see Wilkinson III 184—9. The whole Delta was intersected by canals Strabo 788 *αἱ κατὰ ῥᾳστώνην πλέονται τοσαύτην, ὥστε καὶ ὀστράκινα ἐνίοις πορθμεῖα.* DARE VELA PHASELIS Mühlmann S. V. *do* col. 489 490. Ov. M. III 639 pictae dare vela carinae. oftener *dare vela* abs. or with *ventis*. PHASELIS Ov. Pont. I 10 39. Sen. Herc. Oet. 695 = 699. a light long skiff, shaped like a French bean. The want of wood in Egypt led to the use of such makeshifts Schenkel Bibel-Lexikon V 219. 'These despicable weaklings who go paddling about in their earthen canoes, are yet possessed by a fury fiercer than that of the rudest savages.' Luc. cited on I 89.

128 REMIS INCUMBERE Verg. Ov. Curt. in Mühlmann col. 611 fin.

131 SIMILES IRA ATQUE FAMES 120. from mere passion the Egyptians commit crimes great as any to which starvation could compel them.

131—174 sympathy between man and man is natural; this should distinguish man from brute beast; yet we see the most savage beasts less fierce against their kind, than man against man.

132 FATETUR X 172. 132 133 NATURA LACRIMAS DEDIT Aesop in Themist. 359ᵉ Prometheus mixt the clay, of which he moulded man, not with water, but with tears. Plin. VII § 2 of nature *hominem tantum nudum et in nuda humo natali die abicit ad vagitus statim et ploratum* nullumque tot animalium aliud ad lacrimas *et has protinus vitae principio* . . . § 3 flens animal ceteris

imperaturum . . . § 4 *hominem nihil scire nisi doctrina, non fari, non ingredi, non vesci,* breviterque non aliud naturae sponte, quam flere. cf. Sen. cons. Polyb. 4=23 § 3. cons. Marc. 11 § 4 fletu *vitam auspicatum.* anth. Pal. x 84. "Nature gave men tears and speech to distinguish them from beasts" Theophr. (? motto to the patriot Arndt's Geist der Zeit 1806). 133 HAEC NOSTRI PARS OPTIMA SENSUS proverb in Zenob. I 14 *ἀγαθοὶ δ' ἀριδάκρυες ἄνδρες· ἐπὶ τῶν σφόδρα πρὸς ἔλεον ῥεπόντων.* Leutsch cites Eur. Hel. 950. Ino fr. 16. Quintil. decl. 9 § 13 of nature *praeter cetera animalia induit nostris pectoribus quamdam societatem, quae mutuo gaudere congressu, contrahere populos, condere urbes edocuit, et cum mentibus nostris varios imposuerit motus, nullum profecto meliorem* benevolentia *tribuit adfectum.* 134 IUBET natura cf. 138. 134 135 CAUSAM DICENTIS AMICI SQUALOREMQUE REI i.e. sq. am. ca. dicentis reique. Hor. c. II 19 28 *pacis eras mediusque belli.* III 1 12 *moribus hic meliorque fama.* It is better however, with Friedländer, to accept Kiaer's coni. *squalorem* ATQUE *rei.*

CAUSAM DICENTIS REIQUE Cic. re p. V 1 (in Aug. c. D. II 21 § 3) *cuius tanti mali non modo reddenda ratio nobis, sed etiam tamquam* reis *capitis quodam modo* dicenda causa *est.*

135 SQUALOREM REI VII 146 n. Cic. Brut. § 90. orat. § 131. p. Flacco § 106. p. Mil. § 92 cl. Plut. Cic. 35. Porcius Latro in Sen. contr. 30 § 7 *per has* lacrimas, *per hunc* squalorem, *per haec* necessaria omnibus periclitantibus instrumenta. It was said of Scipio Africanus Minor (Gell. III 4 § 1) that he *cum esset* reus, *neque* barbam desisse radi *neque non* candida veste *uti neque fuisse* cultu solito reorum. Quintil. IV 1 § 28 difference between preface and epilogue *quod in ingressu parcius et modestius praetemptanda sit iudicis misericordia, in epilogo vero liceat totos effundere adfectus et fictam orationem induere personis et defunctos excitare et* pignora reorum producere. VI 1 § 33 *at sordes et* squalorem *et propinquorum quoque similem habitum scio profuisse et magnum ad salutem momentum preces adtulisse. quare et obsecratio illa iudicum per carissima pignora, utique si et reo sint liberi coniux parentes, utilis erit, . . .* § 34 *stratum denique iacere et genua complecti.* XI 3 § 174 it belongs to the peroration reos excitare, pueros attollere, propinquos producere, *vestes laniare.* Ios. ant. XIV 9 § 4 p. 541 49 Dind. *πᾶς ὅστις δήπου' οὖν ἀφῖκται εἰς τοῦτο τὸ συνέδριον κριθησόμενος, ταπεινὸς παρίσταται καὶ σχήματι δεδοικότος καὶ ἔλεον θηρωμένου παρ' ἡμῖν, κόμην τε ἐπιθρέψας καὶ ἐσθῆτα μέλαιναν ἐνδεδυμένος.* but Herod, though accused of murder, came in purple, with his hair trimmed, at the head of troops. Mart. x 36 3 barba reorum. Max. Tyr. or. 11 § 7 of a divine judge *ἐξεταστὴς καὶ λογιστὴς ἐφέστηκε ταῖς ἑκάστου εὐχαῖς πικρὸς, εὐθύνων τῷ τοῦ συμφέροντος μέτρῳ τὰ σά· οὐδὲ αὐτὸν μεταχειριεῖ ἀναβιβασάμενος ὥσπερ εἰς δικαστήριον τὰς ὀρέξεις τὰς σὰς ἐλεεινὰ φθεγγομένας, οἰκτειρον βοώσας, πολλὴν τὴν κόνιν καταχεομένας τῆς κεφαλῆς.* Salvian. ep. 4 § 15 after the words cited VII 146 n. *scilicet ut qui superiora causae verbis iam exoraverant, posteriora rebus ipsis peroraverant.* dig. XLVII 10 39 vestem sordidam *rei nomine in publico habere* capillumve summittere *nulli licet, nisi ita coniunctus est adfinitati, ut invitus in reum testimonium dicere cogi non possit.* cf. ib. 15 § 27. Marquardt V (2) 201. Savaro on Sidon. ep. I 7 p. 53.

PUPILLUM Quintil. VI 2 § 14 amongst *coniunctae maxime personae,* between father and son on the one side, husband and wife on the other, *tutoris adversus* pupillum . . . *moderatio.* XI 1 § 59 *nec causanti* pupillo *sic*

tutor irascatur umquam, ut non remaneant amoris vestigia et sacra quaedam patris eius memoria. [Quintil.] decl. 346. Suet. Galba 9 a *tutor* poisoned his *pupillus*, to obtain the inheritance; Galba ordered him to be crucified; when he appealed to the laws and declared himself a Roman citizen, Galba, to save his dignity, ordered a cross to be brought painted white and much higher than the rest.

135 136 PUPILLUM AD IURA VOCANTEM CIRCUMSCRIPTOREM I 46 n. VI 629. X 222—3 n. Cato in Gell. V 13 § 4 *maiores sanctius habuere defendi* pupillos, *quam clientem non fallere.* Pers. II 12 13. Sen. ep. 97 § 11 *laetatur ille* circumscriptione *furtoque nec ante illi culpa quam culpae fortuna displicuit.* [Quintil.] decl. 330 p. 672 B circumscribuntur *et servorum artibus patres et mendaciis filiorum.* Tert. apol. 22 med. *deos istos captis et* circumscriptis *hominum mentibus commendat.*. id. adv. Marc. I 27 pr. II 7 circumscriptorem *colubrum.* The fraudulent guardian might be deposed from his office by an *accusatio suspecti tutoris* which was as old as the XII Tables, and might be brought before the praetor (dig. XXVI 10 1), but not by the pupillus himself ibid. 7. In the text therefore the ward himself does not bring the action, he is not in his own *tutela*, for he has not assumed the *toga virilis*, as his girlish locks prove. Rein Privatr. 529 530. After the ward arrived at the age of puberty, the guardian was compelled to give him an account of the way in which he had fulfilled his office, and to make good any losses which the property had sustained Gaius I § 191. cod. V 51 2. On the *actio rationibus distrahendis* i. e. demand for a settlement of accounts between guardian and ward see Rein 530—1.

AD IURA VOCANTEM XIII 107 ad *delubra* vocantem.

137 ORA PUELLARES FACIUNT INCERTA CAPILLI Holyday 'when the lad's locks with tears so flow, | that by the face the sex we cannot know.' Lucr. IV 1053 puer membris muliebribus. Hor. c. II 5 21—24. Ov. m. VIII 322—3. IX 712—3. Mart. IX 36 11 *at tibi si dederit vultus coma tonsa viriles.* Stat. s. II 6 38—40 *non tibi femineum vultu decus, oraque supra | mollis honos, quales dubiae post crimina formae | de sexu transire iubent.* Stat. Ach. I 336—7. Aus. epigr. 107 *dum dubitat Natura marem faccretne puellam, | factus es o pulcher* paene puella puer. epitaph. 33 3. Lucian d. d. 23 1 *θῆλυς καὶ ἡμιανδρος καὶ ἀμφίβολος τὴν ὄψιν. οὐκ ἂν διακρίναις εἴτ' ἔφηβός ἐστιν εἴτε καὶ παρθένος.* anth. lat. 1569 Meyer (not in R) seu puerum vidi formosum sive puellam | formosam, sit uter sexus enim dubito. | *inter utrumque decus formae dubitare coactus | contra grammaticos ne faciam, vereor. | seu pulcher seu pulchra mihi dicatur et errem, | Musa soloecismi nostra futura rea est.* Similar passages on the difficulty of distinguishing brothers etc. in Wagner (or Forbiger) and Hofman Peerlkamp (p. 260) on Aen. X 291—2. Markland on Stat. s. II 6 39.

138 FUNUS ADULTAE cf. Soph. Ant. 813—6. 867. 876. 917—920 *ἄλεκτρον, ἀνυμέναιον, οὔτε του γάμου | μέρος λαχοῦσαν οὔτε παιδείου τροφῆς, | ἀλλ' ὧδ' ἔρημος πρὸς φίλων ἡ δύσμορος | ζῶσ' ἐς θανόντων ἔρχομαι κατασκαφάς.*

139 INFANS on the *superstitious* feeling with which the Romans regarded the death of children before their parents cf. X 241 n. Aen. VI 426—9.

140 MINOR too young for III 203 n.

IGNE ROGI Luc. VII 799 *invidet* igne rogi *miseris.* Plin. VII § 72 hominem prius quam genito dente cremari mos gentium non est. cf. § 68 *editis primores septimo mense gigni dentes . . . haud dubium est.* Plut. cons. ad ux. 11 p. 612ᵃ *τοῖς γὰρ αὐτῶν νηπίοις ἀποθανοῦσιν οὔτε χοὰς ἐπιφέρουσιν οὔτ' ἄλλα δρῶσι περὶ αὐτά, οἷα εἰκὸς ὑπὲρ θανόντων ποιεῖν*

τοὺς ἄλλους. Fulgent. exp. serm. ant. 7 pp. XVIII XIX 37 Lehrs *suggrundaria antiqui dicebant sepulchra infantum, qui necdum xl dies implessent, quia nec busta poterant dici; eo quod ossa quae comburerentur non erant nec tanta immanitas cadaveris qua locus tumesceret. unde et Rutilius Geminus in Astyanactis tragoedia ait: melius suggrundarium miser quaesieris quam sepulchrum.* Marquardt V (1) 376.

FACE DIGNUS worthy to act as δᾳδοῦχος in the Eleusinian mysteries. VI 50 paucae adeo Cereris vittas contingere dignae. XIV 219 n. Tibull. III 5 7 8. Ov. f. IV 494 *hinc* Cereris *sacris nunc quoque* taeda *datur*. The 6th day of the greater Eleusinia (20 Boëdromion) was called Ἴακχος, on which priests, magistrates and the mystae marched from Athens to Eleusis, bearing corn, agricultural implements and torches, and there kept up a παννυχίς (Preller in Pauly Eleusinia 97—100. Soph. OC. 1049—52. Eur. Ion 1075—86. Aristoph. ranae 340—352. 370—97. Lact. I 21 § 24. Fulg. myth. I 10 of Proserpine *hanc etiam mater cum lampadibus raptam quaerere dicitur, unde et* lampadum dies *Cereri dedicatus est.* Stat. s. IV 8 50 51 *Actaea Ceres, cursu cui semper anhelo | votivam taciti quassamus lampada mystae*). Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 18 § 2 *in Eleusinis sacris dicitur, ut* nemo ingrediatur nisi qui se innocentem novit. Greater strictness of life was expected from the initiated DS. V 48 of the Samothrakian mysteries γίνεσθαι φασι καὶ εὐσεβεστέρους καὶ δικαιοτέρους καὶ κατὰ πᾶν βελτίονας ἑαυτῶν τοὺς τῶν μυστηρίων κοινωνήσαντας. Sen. Hf. 301. Hippol. 106 seq. schol. Aphthon. 13 Walz rhett. II 62 20 νόμος τὸν μέλλοντα δᾳδουχεῖν δοκιμάζεσθαι. Cic. legg. II § 36 of all the noble and divine services of Athens to mankind, *nihil melius illis mysteriis, quibus* ex agresti inmanique vita exculti ad humanitatem et mitigati sumus. Suet. Nero 34 Eleusinis sacris, quorum initiatione impii et scelerati voce praeconis summoventur, interesse non ausus est. Capitolin. M. Ant. phil. 27 § 1 *Athenis fuit et initialia Cereris adit.* ut se innocentem probaret. Orig. Cels. III 59 Celsus contrasts the Christian invitation of sinners, thieves, poisoners, housebreakers etc. to the kingdom of heaven with the proclamation in the mysteries: οἱ μὲν γὰρ εἰς τὰς ἄλλας τελετὰς καλοῦντες προκηρύττουσι τάδε· ὅστις χεῖρας καθαρὸς καὶ φωνὴν συνετός· καὶ αἴθις ἕτεροι· ὅστις ἀγνὸς ἀπὸ παντὸς μύσους καὶ ὅτῳ ἡ ψυχὴ οὐδὲν σύνοιδε κακὸν καὶ ὅτῳ εὖ καὶ δικαίως βεβίωται. καὶ ταῦτα προκηρύττουσιν οἱ καθάρσια ἁμαρτημάτων ὑπισχνούμενοι. Liban. IV 356 R. The inscription (Porph. abst. II 19) over the temple of Epidaurus ἁγνὸν χρὴ ναοῖο θυώδεος ἐντὸς ἰόντα | ἔμμεναι· ἁγνείη δ' ἔστι φρονεῖν ὅσια, stands, as Döllinger says, too much alone, and is attested too late, to weigh very heavily in favour of the moral influence of the mysteries. Lobeck Aglaophamus bk. I esp. pp. 15—17. 73—6. Claudius endeavoured (Suet. 25) to remove the Eleusinian mysteries to Rome: Hadrian (Spartian. 13 § 1) *Eleusinia sacra exemplo Herculis Philippique suscepit.* AV. Caes. 14 § 4. CIG 434. HSt. δᾳδουχέω. δᾳδουχία. δᾳδοῦχος. Hermann gottesd. Alterth.[2] § 55 13 and 22.

141 ARCANA schol. 'arcana dicit mystica, cum in templo Cereris sibi invicem facem cursores tradunt.' Preller understands here and in Stat. l.c. a λαμπαδοδρομία, cl. Sen. Hipp. (or Phaedra) 110—2 Peiper. Hf. 304—6 Peiper *tibi frugum potens* | secreta *reddam sacra. tibi muta fide* | *longas* Eleusin *tacita* iactabit faces.

142 ULLA ALIENA SIBI CREDIT MALA from Ter. haut. 77 *homo sum:* humani nil a me alienum puto. The verse deservedly became proverbial Cic. legg. I § 33. off. I § 30. Sen. ep. 88 § 30 (of humanitas) nullum alienum malum

putat. 95 § 51 *quae damus praecepta? ut parcatur sanguini humano? quantulum est ei non nocere, cui debeas prodesse! magna scilicet laus est, si homo mansuetus homini est. praecipiemus ut naufrago manum porrigat, erranti viam monstret, cum esuriente panem suum dividat?...* § 52 *membra sumus corporis magni. natura nos cognatos edidit, cum ex isdem et in eadem gigneret. haec nobis amorem indidit mutuum et sociabiles fecit...* § 53 *ille versus et in pectore et in ore sit:* homo...puto. *habeamus in commune, quod nati sumus. societas nostra lapidum fornicationi simillima est, quae casura, nisi invicem obstaret, hoc ipso sustinetur.* id. de ira II 31 § 6 *illud ante omnia cogita, foedam esse et exsecrabilem vim nocendi et alienissimam homini, cuius beneficio etiam saeva mansuescunt . . .* § 7 *nefas est nocere patriae: ergo civi quoque, nam hic pars patriae est. sanctae partes sunt, si universum venerabile est. ergo et homini, nam hic in maiore tibi urbe civis est. quid si nocere velint manus pedibus? manibus oculi? ut omnia inter se membra consentiunt, quia singula servari totius interest, ita homines singulis parcent, quia ad coetum geniti sunt. salva autem esse societas nisi custodia et amore partium non potest.* Wetstein on 1 Cor. 12 26. Gataker on Anton. VII 13. Aug. ep. 155=52 § 14 speaking of loving one's neighbour *proximus sane hoc loco non sanguinis propinquitate, sed rationis societate pensandus est, in qua socii sunt omnes homines. nam si pecuniae ratio socios facit, quanto magis ratio naturae, non negotiandi, sed nascendi lege communis! hinc et ille comicus (sicut luculentis ingeniis non defit resplendentia veritatis), cum ab uno sene alteri seni dictum componeret,* '*tantumne ab re tua est oti tibi,* | *aliena ut cures ea, quae nil ad te attinent?*' *responsum ab altero reddidit:* 'homo...puto.' *cui sententiae ferunt etiam theatra tota plena stultis indoctisque applausisse. ita quippe omnium affectum naturaliter attigit societas humanorum animorum, ut nullus ibi hominum nisi cuiuslibet hominis proximum se esse sentiret.* Ambr. off. III § 45 fin. homo *impugnat, qui* nihil a se alienum debet credere quidquid humani est.

143 MUTORUM VIII 56. Sen. de ira II 8 § 3 *hoc autem uno ab* animalibus mutis *differunt, quod illa mansuescunt alentibus, horum rabies ipsos a quibus est nutrita, depascitur.* id. ad Marc. 12 § 2 *ex visu tactuque et blanda adulatione* mutorum. id. ep. 124 § 16 ad muta *non pertinet.* Haase ind. Sen. Quintil. I 2 § 20. Chalcid. comm. Tim. 220 p. m. *habent quippe etiam* muta *vim animae principalem.* Hottinger-Ochsner eclogae Cic. (1828) p. 177 has many exx. from Sen. 144 seq. Cic. legg. I § 26 *nam cum ceteras animantes* [*natura*] *abiecisset ad pastum,* solum hominem erexit ad caelique quasi cognationis domiciliique pristini conspectum excitavit. cf. id. n. d. II § 140 Davies. Clem. Al. paed. III 7 § 37. 146 Cic. legg. I § 22 seq. CAELESTI Cic. ibid. § 24. Tusc. I § 65 seq. Aen. VI 730—1 *igneus es ollis vigor et* caelestis origo | *seminibus.* DEMISSUM Stat. Th. XI 274 caelo demissa *lues.* 147 PRONA ET TERRAM SPECTANTIA from Ov. m. I 84—6 prona*que cum* spectent *animalia cetera* terram, | *os homini* sublime *dedit* caelumque videre | *iussit et* erectos ad sidera tollere vultus. Xen. mem. I 4 § 11 think you not that the gods care for men? οἳ πρῶτον μὲν μόνον τῶν ζώων ἄνθρωπον ὀρθὸν ἀνέστησαν· ἡ δὲ ὀρθότης καὶ προορᾶν πλεῖον ποιεῖ δύνασθαι καὶ τὰ ὕπερθεν μᾶλλον θεᾶσθαι. Aristot. part. an. IV 10 § 8 p. 686 a 27 ὀρθὸν μὲν γάρ ἐστι μόνον τῶν ζώων διὰ τὸ τὴν φύσιν αὐτοῦ καὶ τὴν οὐσίαν εἶναι θείαν· ἔργον δὲ τοῦ θειοτάτου τὸ νοεῖν καὶ φρονεῖν· τοῦτο

Lucret. v 955—7. 153 Lucr. ib. 1108—9.

154 TUTOS SOMNOS Lucr. ib. 982—7.

157 DEFENDIER I 169 n. *duelli.* X 138 n. *induperator.* Pers. I 28 *dicier.* III 50 *fallier.* Sulpic. 51 defendier. 64 *dignarier.*

159 IAM SERPENTUM MAIOR CONCORDIA Quintil. cited 20 n. cet. Aesch. suppl. 226 *ὄρνιθος ὄρνις οὐκ ἂν ἀγνεύοι φαγών.* prov. in Varr. l. l. VII § 31 canis caninam non est. Hor. epod. 7 11 12 neque hic lupis mos nec fuit leonibus | numquam nisi in dispar feris. Sen. ep. 95 § 31 *non pudet homines, mitissimum genus, gaudere sanguine alterno et bella gerere gerundaque liberis tradere, cum* inter se etiam mutis ac feris pax sit. id. clem. I 26 § 3 *quae alia vita esset, si leones ursique regnarent? si serpentibus in nos ac noxiosissimo cuique animali daretur potestas?* § 4 illa rationis expertia et a nobis inmanitatis crimine damnata abstinent suis et tuta est etiam inter feras similitudo. id. de ira II 8 § 3. Plin. VII § 5 cetera animantia in suo genere probe degunt. congregari videmus et stare contra dissimilia. leonum feritas inter se non dimicat. serpentium morsus non petit serpentes. ne maris quidem beluae ac pisces nisi in diversa genera saeviunt. at, Hercule, homini plurima ex homine sunt mala. paroem. I 428 Leutsch *κύων κυνὸς οὐχ ἅπτεται.* Plut. qu. Rom. 93 *πετεινοῦ γὰρ οὐδεὶς ἐώρακε γῦπα γευόμενον, ὡς φασι καὶ λέρακες μάλιστα τὰ συγγενῆ διώκουσι καὶ κόπτουσι.* Ambr. off. III § 45. Truer descriptions of 'Nature, red in tooth and claw' in Erasm. adag. 'pisces magni parvulos comedunt.' 'piscium vita.' Hes. op. 276—280 the son of Kronos appointed this law for men *ἰχθύσι μὲν καὶ θηρσὶ καὶ οἰωνοῖς πετεηνοῖς | ἔσθειν ἀλλήλους, ἐπεὶ οὐ δίκη ἐστὶν ἐν αὐτοῖς, | ἀνθρώποισι δ' ἔδωκε δίκην, ἣ πολλὸν ἀρίστη | γίγνεται.* Varro Marcopolis fr. 289 Bücheler *qui pote plus urget,* piscis ut saepe minutos | magnu' comest, *ut aves enicat accipiter.* Ael. n. a. IV 44 Egyptians tame cats, crocodiles, hawks, and they remain loyal, but man, a creature endowed with reason and prudence and reverence and entrusted with a blush (*ἐρύθημα πιστευθέν*), becomes his friend's enemy, and on the slightest trivial occasion spits out (*ἐξέπτυσε*) secrets committed to him. G. C. Lewis observ. and reasoning in politics I 27 who cites ib. 25 erroneous assertions of the instinctive abhorrence of incest in lower animals. 163 TIGRIDE XII 28 n. *Iside.* Serv. Aen. X 166 condemns this imparisyllabic form, though he cites Luc. V 405 for it.

165—171 man's rage can no longer be appeased with the sword, though the first smiths knew nothing even of that; now we see people who are not content with the death of their enemy, but must feast upon his body. FERRUM LETALE INCUDE NEFANDA Verg. g. II 539 540 under Saturn *necdum etiam audierunt inflari classica, necdum | inpositos duris crepitare* incudibus enses. Sen. ben. VII 10 § 2. Plin. XXXIV § 138.

166 PRODUXISSE Cypr. ep. 69 § 8 *turibula quoque ipsa . . . conflata atque igne purgata in laminas ductiles* producuntur. PARUM EST [Quintil.] decl. 9 § 12 parum est *quod* (ter). Gron. on Plin. XXI c. 13 § 78. exx. from Liv. in Heerwagen XXI 44 § 7. Burm. on Ov. her. 3 25. Tert. idol. 7. Plin. XXXIII § 4.

166 167 SARCULA MARRIS III 311. The *sarculum* was a hoe, used for drawing the earth over the seed sown (Colum. II 11 § 10 *iaciunt semina et* sarculis *adobruunt*), for stirring the ground about the roots of

—3. II 480—520. 542. 654 *urbs habitata diu* Fidei. Stat. s. IV 6 83 *immeritaeque domos ac templa* Sagunti. Flor. I 22=II 6 § 3.

FIDE on the Roman veneration of good faith see Lasaulx Studien 230—1. Aug. civ. Dei XXII 6 § 2 *merito quaeritur, utrum recte fecerint Saguntini, quando universam suam civitatem interire maluerunt, quam* fidem *frangere, qua cum ipsa Romana re publica tenebantur;* it appears therefore to have been a hackneyed theme.

MAIOR CLADE ZAGYNTHOS Liv. XXI 15. Aus. idyll. 15 30 *sed prohibet* servare fidem *deleta* Saguntos. id. epist. 22 42 Saguntina fame. In good prose *Saguntum* is the only form in use; poets and writers like Mela and Florus use *Saguntus*. Polyb. App. call it Ζακάνθη, Strabo Ζάγουντον (Madvig Bemerkungen 21). Only before z have Iuv. Manil. Colum. Sen. Nemes. neglected the law of position. Zacynthos ends the verse also in Verg. Ov. Sil. L. Müller de re metr. 319. 393.

115 TALE QUID EXCUSAT Amm. XXX 1 § 23 excusabatur *recens inusitatum facinus et pudendum necis exemplo Sertorianae.*

MAEOTIDE on the form cf. 26 n. MAEOTIDE SAEVIOR ARA IV 42. Luc. I 446 *et Taranis* Scythicae non mitior ara Dianae. schol. 'iuxta Maeotim paludem [*the sea of Azov*] Taurici sunt, quorum rex Thoas advenas immolare consueverat usque in adventum Orestis et Pyladis: quibus agnitis Iphigenia, quae erat templi sacerdos, ablato inde Dianae signo aufugit.' Eurip. IT. 28 seq. Sext. Emp. Pyrrh. III § 208 *τό τε ἀνθρωπείῳ μιαίνειν αἵματι βωμὸν θεοῦ παρ' ἡμῖν μὲν τοῖς πολλοῖς ἄθεσμον, Λάκωνες δὲ ἐπὶ τοῦ βωμοῦ τῆς Ὀρθωσίας Ἀρτέμιδος μαστίζονται πικρῶς ὑπὲρ τοῦ πολλὴν αἷματος ἐπὶ τοῦ βωμοῦ τῆς θεοῦ γενέσθαι ῥύσιν. ἀλλὰ καὶ τῷ Κρόνῳ θύουσιν ἀνθρωπόν τινες, καθάπερ καὶ Σκύθαι τῇ Ἀρτέμιδι τοὺς ξένους· ἡμεῖς δὲ χραίνεσθαι τὰ ἱερὰ δοκοῦμεν ἀνθρώπων φόνῳ.* Prud. c. Symm. I 395. **116** AEGYPTOS Luc. X 358 Aegypton *habet.* Egypt is more cruel than the altar of Diana Taurica; for she requires the death only of her victims, and does not require their bodies to be eaten. TAURICA Cic. de re p. III § 15 *quam multi, ut* Tauri *in Axino, ut rex Aegypti Busiris, ut Galli, ut Poeni, homines immolare et pium et dis immortalibus gratissimum esse duxerunt?* Serv. Aen. II 116. Ov. tr. IV 4 61—82. Pont. III 2 45—98. Hygin. f. 120. Cassiod. var. V 42. Dracont. V 139—143 Taurica *crudelis mitis tamen* ara Dianae. ib. 140—151 Busiris, Carthage. Lasaulx die Sühnopfer der Griechen und Römer (Studien 252 n.; ib. 251 human victims in Egypt). Plut. qu. Rom. 83 p. 283[c] the Romans, hearing that the Bletonesii had offered a human sacrifice, sent for the magistrates to punish them, but contented themselves with a prohibition of such sacrifices for the future, when they found that the offering was in accordance with a law. How then could the same Romans sacrifice a few years before two men and two women, Gauls and Greeks? Liv. XXII 57 § 6 B.C. 216 to expiate the incontinence of a Vestal *Gallus et Galla, Graecus et Graeca in foro bovario vivi demissi sunt in locum saxo consaeptum, iam ante hostiis humanis, minime Romano sacro, imbutum.* So B.C. 226 Oros. IV 13. Plut. Marcell. 3 § 4 speaks of the sacrifice as still kept up in his time in November. Zonar. VIII 19 fin. Other evidence on the prevalence of human sacrifices at Carthage etc. [Plato] Minos 315[bc]. Ennius ann. 278 Poeni suos soliti dis sacrificare puellos. DS. XIII 86 § 3. XX 14 §§ 4—7. 65. Iustin. XVIII 6 §§ 11 12. XIX 1 § 10. Plut. superstit. 13. Sil. IV 765—822. Sext. Emp. Pyrrh. III 208 (cited on 115). 221. Porph. abst. II 8. 56 to Iuppiter Latiaris. *Ersch u. Gruber* ser. 1 XXI 100 (the Roman Carthage). ser. 3 XXIV 420

(human victims offered to Astarte in Syria under Justinian). Of Christian writers see Tert. apol. 9. scorp. 7. Min. Fel. 13. 30 § 4. Arn. II 68. Orig. Cels. v 27. Theophil. III 8. Tatian 46 p. 165. Iustin. apol. II 12 Otto. Clem. Al. protr. § 42. Eus. p.e. IV 15—21. laud. Const. 13 §§ 6—8 Heinichen. 16 § 10. Athan. adv. gent. 25. Cyr. adv. Iul. I 4. Prud. c. Symm. I 379. 396. II 296. Among Saxons etc. Sid. ep. VIII 6. Ennod. vit. Anton. ms. cited by Savaro on Sid. p. 507. Mosheim inst. mai. saec. I p. 44. Le Nourry diss. de Minucio IX 3. Gieseler ch. hist. introd. § 9 n. 3. Lord Stanhope's miscell. with the characteristic letters of Peel and Macaulay. Until Hadrian human sacrifices are said to have been offered at the Eleusinia Porph. abst. II 56. Lamprid. Comm. 9. Plin. XXX § 12 *DCLVII demum anno urbis* (=B.C. 97) . . *senatusconsultum factum est ne* homo immolaretur *palamque in tempus illud* sacra prodigiosa *celebrata.* Lact. I 21 § 1 *apud Cyprios* humanam hostiam *Iovi Teucrus immolavit idque sacrificium posteris tradidit: quod est nuper Hadriano imperante* [Porph. II 54 55 says that the sacrifice offered first to Agraulos, then to Diomedes, was abolished by king Diphilos] *sublatum.*

117 INVENTRIX foundress Cic. in Vatin. § 23 *inventis auspiciis.* UT IAM ['see Madvig Cic. finn. IV § 66 p. 580.' H.A.J.M.] Madvig says '*iam* particula in concedendo sic additur, ut significemus nos, omissis iis, quae aliter dici statuive possint, longius procedere.' QUAE CARMINA TRADUNT 13—26. XIV 240 n. Tert. apol. 9 remitto fabulas Tauricas theatris suis; but Hdt. IV 103 speaks of the sacrifice as actually offered.

118 ULTERIUS I 147 n.

119 MODO Hand Tursell. III 634 'nihil impedit, quominus *certe* intellegas. nam opponi potest *quamvis.*' Quintil. XII 9 § 10 *hoc quidem quis hominum liberi* modo *sanguinis sustineat?* The force of the particle will be plain, if we change the form of the sentence: 'his si quo modo essent casu impulsi, ignoscendum erat.' "What calamity, *if nothing more*, drove these to the act?" ['May not *modo* be colloquial? I should just like to know.' J.B.M.] Weidner cites Cic. Tusc. v § 66 *quis est omnium, qui* modo *cum Musis habeat aliquod commercium?*

120 FAMES Simeon Seth p. 119 18 L some who δι' ἀνάγκην λοιμοῦ (? λιμοῦ) tasted human flesh, said that it resembled swine's flesh.

121 MONSTRUM XIII 60—70 n. Obseq. 40 records among prodigies *in laotomiis* homo ab homine adesus. *ex Sibyllinis in insula Cimolia sacrificatum per triginta ingenuos patrimos et matrimos totidemque virgines.*

122 ANNE not used by Iuv. in the 2nd clause of a disjunctive interrogation; as here VII 199; without preceding interrogation IV 78. VII 179. X 207.

122 123 ANNE ALIAM TERRA MEMPHITIDE SICCA INVIDIAM FACERENT NOLENTI SURGERE NILO? nonne ea est huius facinoris invidia, qua graviorem nullam, ne terra quidem M. s. N. f. n. s.? Would they, by any deed to which the last extremity of drought might drive them, bring any other (any greater) infamy on the Nile, as the cause of their desperation, and so mediately of their crime? The words *nol. surg.* further define the *invidia*, they would complain of the Nile's unwillingness to rise cf. VM. V 7 § 2 invidiam ei tamquam regnum affectanti fecerat. *Invidiam facere* generally is to bring suspicion, odium, reproach on any one. Ov. m. IV 546—7 *utque parum iustae nimiumque in paelice saevae* | invidiam fecere deae. Sen. contr. 30 § 1 a son says to the supposed murderer of his father *et ad tua genua, dives, venissem* [to ask aid in my search for the culprit], *nisi timerem, ne* invidiam tibi fieri

μὲν ὑπὸ ἰδίων τέκνων ἔψεσθαι καὶ βιβρώσκεσθαι, καὶ εἴ τις οὐ βούλοιτο ἢ μέλος τι τῆς μυσερᾶς τροφῆς ἀπορρίψειεν, αὐτὸν κατεσθίεσθαι τὸν μὴ φαγόντα; πρὸς τούτοις ἀθεωτέρα τις φωνὴ εὑρίσκεται, ἡ τοῦ Διογένους, διδάσκοντος τὰ τέκνα τοὺς ἑαυτῶν γονεῖς εἰς θυσίαν ἄγειν καὶ τούτους κατεσθίειν. follow reff. to Hdt. I 119 son of Harpagus. 216 § 2 Massagetae. III 99 Padaei. DL. VII 121 Zeus and others. 188 Chrysippus. VI 73 Diogenes. cf. Plut. de esu carn. II 3 §§ 2—4 p. 997—8, who contrasts the teaching of these later sages with that of Pythagoras and Empedokles.

108 CANTABER in Biscaya, Santander and the east of Asturias. The Calagurritani did not belong to the Cantabri; but these are named here, as being their neighbours, and proverbial for their wildness. Hertzberg cites for the laxer use of the term to denote the inhabitants of n. Spain Caes. b. G. III 26 fin. cl. 23. b. c. I 38. Liv. perioch. 48. Between B.C. 29—19 they gave much trouble to the Romans Hor. c. II 6 2 Cantabrum indoctum iuga ferre nostra. 11 1. III 8 22. IV 14 4. ep. I 12 26. 18 55. But a change had come over the scene Plin. ep. II 13 § 4 of hither Spain *scis quod iudicium provinciae illius, quanta gravitas.* In the Augustan age among Latin poets Sextilius Ena was of Corduba (Sen. suas. 6 § 27 *municipem nostrum.* cf. Cic. p. Arch. § 26); among Latin prose writers Hyginus was a Spaniard (or Alexandrian Suet. gr. 20), as were Porcius Latro, the elder Seneca (father of the philosopher and grandfather of Lucan), Arellius Fuscus of Asia, L. Cestius Pius of Smyrna. Under later emperors Spain boasted Seneca, the Lucans, Columella, Mela, Quintilian, Martial, Herennius Senecio, perhaps Valerius Flaccus (Antonio biblioth. Hisp. Teuffel cites Kortüm geschichtl. Forschungen Leipz. 1863 209—252. J. J. Rölly Uebersicht der vorzüglichsten Studien und Studienörter im Occident während der röm. Kaiserzeit Luzern 1869 4to). Cf. Schiller Nero 464—5. Plin. ep. II 3 § 8 a parallel to the queen of Sheba *numquamne legisti* Gaditanum quendam Titi Livi nomine gloriaque commotum ad visendum eum ab ultimo terrarum orbe venisse, statimque, ut viderat, abisse? Sertorius founded Greek and Latin schools at Osca (*Huesca*) Plut. 14 § 2. Strabo 151 of the Turdetani esp. in Baetica *τελέως εἰς τὸν Ῥωμαίων μεταβέβληνται τρόπον, οὐδὲ τῆς διαλέκτου τῆς σφετέρας ἔτι μεμνημένοι.* Pacat. paneg. XII 4 of Spain *haec* facundissimos oratores, *haec* clarissimos vates *parit, haec iudicum mater, haec principum est. haec Traianum illum, haec deinceps Hadrianum misit imperio.* CIL II (inscriptions in Spain) 1738 retor Graecus. 2236 *magister grammaticus* Graecus. 2892 *magister grammaticus* Latinus. 4967 31 *arma virumque cano.*

109 PRAESERTIM we are better taught, but how should a rude Spaniard, *and that too* in the days of Metellus, be a Stoic?

AETATE METELLI Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius, colleague of Sulla as consul B.C. 80, conducted the war against Sertorius B.C. 79—72, and triumphed over Spain B.C. 71.

110 NUNC TOTUS NOSTRAS GRAIASQUE HABET ORBIS ATHENAS III 61 n. VI 185—199. VII 148 n. 149 n. 227 n. Marquardt III (1) 307. Schiller Nero 461—478. Inscriptions in gr. and lat. in Egypt and Asia; gr. inscr. in Rome. Stat. s. V 3 146—194 names numerous Greek poets read in his father's school at Naples. Latin language and literature in Pannonia Vell. II 110 § 5. Aus. prof. Burdig. 2 7—10 to Alcimus Alethius *palmae forensis et Camenarum decus,* | *exemplar unum in litteris,* | quas aut Athenis docta coluit Graecia | aut Roma per Latium colit. Suet. gr. 3 fin. *iam in provincias* quoque grammatica penetraverat, *ac nonnulli de*

notissimis doctoribus peregre docuerunt, maxime in Gallia togata. Fronto fr. 6 Naber in Consentius p. 2031 16 P *illae vestrae* Athenae Dora Corthoro (i.e. Durocortorum = civitas Remorum, *Reims*). Many Romans (e.g. L. Cincius Alimentus Sulla Lucullus Cicero) wrote histories in Greek (see on the use of Greek in Rome during the republic Fr. Winkelmann in Jahn's Jahrbb. 1833 suppl. II 555—8). Most of the emperors spoke and wrote Greek e.g. Suet. Tib. 70 71 (cf. DCass. LVII 15 § 2. 17 §§ 1 2). Nep. pr. § 2 some will despise Epaminondas for his skill in dancing and playing on the flute: *sed hi erunt fere, qui* expertes litterarum Graecarum *nihil rectum, nisi quod ipsorum moribus conveniat, putabunt.* Sall. Iug. 85 § 32 Corte (Marius says) *neque Graecas litteras didici.* id. Cat. 25 § 2 Corte (of Sempronia) litteris Graecis et Latinis *docta.* Cic. off. I § 1 to his son, *ut ipse ad meam utilitatem semper* cum Graecis Latina coniunxi, *neque id in philosophia solum, sed etiam in dicendi exercitatione feci, idem tibi censeo faciendum, ut* par sis in utriusque orationis facultate. Hor. c. III 8 5 Bentley *docte sermones* utriusque linguae. Quintil. pr. § 1 *clarissimi auctores* utriusque linguae. Plin. ep. III 1 § 7 of Spurinna *scribit enim, et quidem* utraque lingua, *lyrica doctissime.* Cic. p. Arch. § 23 *si quis minorem gloriae fructum putat ex Graecis versibus percipi quam ex Latinis, vehementer errat, propterea quod* Graeca leguntur in omnibus fere gentibus, *Latina suis finibus, exiguis sane, continentur.* Latin was the official language in which decrees were issued; subject nations were obliged to employ interpreters VM. II 2 § 2 *quo scilicet Latinae vocis honos* per omnes gentes *venerabilior diffunderetur.* Suet. Tib. 71. DCass. LVII 17 § 3. dig. XLII 1 § 48. Gai. III 93. Plin. h. n. III § 39 of Italy terra omnium terrarum alumna eadem et parens, *numine deum electa quae...sparsa congregaret imperia* ritus*que* molliret et tot populorum discordes ferasque linguas sermonis commercio contraheret ad colloquia et humanitatem homini daret brevIterque una cunctarum gentium in toto orbe patria fieret. Augustus Suet. 98 in a holiday at Capreae gave presents on all hands, *lege proposita ut* Romani Graeco, Graeci Romano habitu et sermone uterentur. Cl. 16 *splendidum virum graecaeque provinciae principem, verum* Latini sermonis ignarum, *non modo albo iudicum erasit, sed in peregrinitatem redegit.* DCass. LX 17 § 4 where the same offence is visited with the same punishment in the case of a Lycian. Plut. Platon. quaest. 3 § 3 almost all the world (ὁμοῦ τι πάντες ἄνθρωποι) now employ the Latin language. Quintil. x 1 § 46 n. education in Roman schools began with Homer. Prizes for Greek under Caligula (Suet. 20 cited I 44 n.), Nero (Suet. 12. id. rhet. 1 his Greek speeches. cf. id. Nero 7. Plut. Flamin. 12 § 8. Tac. XIV 20 21), Domitian (Suet. 4 *certabant enim et prosa oratione* Graece Latineque). Vespasian (Tac. h. II 80 *satis decorus* etiam Graeca facundia) endowed chairs of Greek and Latin rhetoric Suet. 18. Titus (Suet. 3) Latine Graeceque vel in orando vel in fingendis poematibus promptus et facilis ad extemporalitatem usque. Pliny the younger (ep. VII 4 § 2) at the age of 14 wrote a Greek tragedy; Greeks learnt Latin to sing his hendecasyllables (ib. § 9); he writes to his friend Antoninus (IV 3 § 3) *cum* Graeca *epigrammata tua, cum iambos proxime legerem,...§ 4 Callimachum me vel Heroden vel siquid his melius tenere credebam...* § 5 hominemne Romanum tam Graece loqui? *non medius fidius* ipsas Athenas tam atticas *dixerim. quid multa? invideo Graecis, quod illorum lingua scribere maluisti.* Hadrian (Spartian. 1 § 5) in early boyhood *inbutus*...

inpensius Graecis *studiis, ingenio eius sic ad ea declinante ut a nonnullis* Graeculus *diceretur.* The correspondence of Antoninus with Fronto is partly in Greek, the language of his meditations. Cornutus of Leptis, the teacher of Persius, wrote both in Greek and Latin. Tac. d. 8 I dare affirm that Marcellus Eprius and Crispus Vibius are not less known *in extremis partibus terrarum*, than at Capua or Vercellae, where they are said to have been born. Most of the Greek sophists, whose lives are in Philostr. lectured at Rome. Aelian and Favonius wrote entirely, Apuleius and Tertullian occasionally, in Greek. M. Valerius Probus of Berytus commented at Rome on the Latin poets and the early Latin, which he had learnt at Berytus (Suet. gr. 24). Augustine (conf. IV § 21) dedicated a book to Hierius an orator of Rome, whose praises men sang, *stupentes quod ex homine Syro, docto prius* graecae *facundiae, postea in* latina *etiam dictor mirabilis extitisset.* On Athens as the seat of letters see De-Vit onomasticon n. 14—17. VM. II 1 § 10 *quas* Athenas, *quam scholam, quae alienigena studia huic domesticae disciplinae praetulerim?* Poets looked for an audience throughout the Roman world Hor. c. II 20 14—20. esp. 19 20 *me* peritus | *discet Hiber Rhodanique potor.* ep. I 20 13 to his book; for a while you will be the fashion at Rome; when well thumbed, you will either feed moths, *aut fugies Uticam aut vinctus mitteris* Ilerdam. cf. a. p. 345. Ov. tr. IV 9 19—24. 10 121—8. Prop. II 7 17—18 to the Borysthenes. Mart. I 1 2 toto notus in orbe *Martialis.* 2. III 95 7 8. V 13 34. 16. (cf. VI 60 2. 61. 64. VII 21.) VII 88 1—4 *fertur habere meos, si vera est fama, libellos* | *inter delicias pulchra* Vienna *suas.* | *me legit omnis ibi senior iuvenisque puerque* | *et coram tetrico casta puella viro.* VIII 3. 61 3—5. IX 84. 97. 99. X 9. 104. XI 3. 24. XII 2 1. 3 1—6. Plin. ep. IV 7 § 2 Regulus sent 1000 copies of a life of his son through Italy and the provinces; *scripsit publice ut a decurionibus eligeretur vocalissimus aliquis ex ipsis, qui legeret eum populo: factum est.* Tac. XVI 22 *diurna populi Romani per* provincias, *per exercitus curatius leguntur, ut noscatur, quid Thrasea non fecerit.* A bookseller at Reims Sid. ep. IX 7. Schmidt Denk- u. Glaubensfreiheit 116—127. Friedländer I³ 18 19 resort of students to Rome. II³ 72 to Athens. Rome and Athens had endowed chairs and something like modern universities; see on the university of Athens Hertzberg Gesch. Griechenlands unter den Römern III 81—118. Philostr. soph. gives a lively picture of the strolling professors. J. J. G. Lagus studia Latina provincialium. Helsingf. 1849. These universal languages and the universal empire prepared the way for the universal religion, as was observed by Orig. Cels. II 30. Ign. martyr. 3 (Dressel patr. apost. 371) *καὶ ἡ πρότερον ἀμιξία τῶν ἐθνῶν καὶ τὸ πρὸς ἀλλήλους μῖσος διελύθη ἐκ τῆς τοῦ σωτῆρος ἡμῶν ἐπιδημίας.* Prud. perist. II 413—444. c. Symm. II 583—640, a fine passage. Aug. civ. D. XIX 7 *at enim opera data est, ut imperiosa civitas non solum iugum, verum etiam linguam suam domitis gentibus per pacem societatis imponeret.* Schuchart Vulgärlat. I 83—4 has collected evidence of the reaction of the provincial languages on Latin. Bernhardy⁵ 350—6. Marquardt Staatsverw. I¹ 422—5.

ATHENAS DS. XIII 27 § 1 of the Athenians 'they throw open their country as a common school to all mankind.'

111 GALLIA chosen as a country in which human sacrifices had prevailed Sopater Γαλάται in Ath. 160ᵉ *παρ' οἷς ἔθος ἐστίν, ἡνίκ' ἂν προτέρημά τι* | *ἐν τοῖς πολέμοις λάβωσι, θύειν τοῖς θεοῖς* | *τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους.* Caes. b. G. VI 15 Voss. Cic. cited 116 n. id. p. Font. § 31 = 21 *who speaks* with detestation of the practice still existing in his day.

Strabo 198. Suet. Claud. 25 *Dryidarum religionem apud Gallos dirae immanitatis et tantum civibus sub Augusto interdictam penitus abolevit.* Mela III § 18. How completely Gaul was romanised is seen in the amphitheatres and roads and other remains, in inscriptions where Gauls occur as priests of Augustus and of Rome Schiller Nero 461—3. The earliest Gallic writer P. Terentius Varro Atacinus, a writer of saturae and of epic, didactic and elegiac poems (often named by Ovid, also by Hor. Prop. Sen. Quintil. Stat. Teuffel³ § 212). A *ludus litterarius* in Gaul Suet. Cal. 45. Claud. IV cons. Hon. 582—3 Gallia doctis | *civibus.* Juv. I 44 n. VII 148 n. Among the seats of learning in Gaul were Marseille (Cic. p. Flacco § 63. Caes. b. c. II 12 fin. *ut ab hominibus* doctis. Strabo 181 *πάντες γὰρ οἱ χαρίεντες πρὸς τὸ λέγειν τρέπονται καὶ φιλοσοφεῖν, ὥσθ' ἡ πόλις μικρῷ μὲν πρότερον τοῖς βαρβάροις ἀνεῖτο παιδευτήριον καὶ φιλέλληνας κατεσκεύασε τοὺς Γαλάτας, ὥστε καὶ τὰ συμβόλαια Ἑλληνιστὶ γράφειν. ἐν δὲ τῷ παρόντι καὶ τοὺς γνωριμωτάτους Ῥωμαίων πέπεικεν ἀντὶ τῆς εἰς Ἀθήνας ἀποδημίας ἐκεῖσε φοιτᾶν, φιλομαθεῖς ὄντας· ὁρῶντες δὲ τούτους οἱ Γαλάται καὶ ἅμα εἰρήνην ἄγοντες, τὴν σχολὴν ἄσμενοι πρὸς τοὺς τοιούτους διατίθενται βίους, οὐ κατ' ἄνδρα μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ δημοσίᾳ· σοφιστὰς γοῦν ὑποδέχονται τοὺς μὲν ἰδίᾳ, τοὺς δὲ αἱ πόλεις κοινῇ μισθούμεναι.* The rhetorician Moschus, after he had been found guilty of poisoning Sen. contr. 13 § 13 *Massiliae docuit.* Oscus and Pacatus met there one morning ib. X pr. § 10. Agroetas Massiliensis a greek saying of his ib. 14 § 12. The scholia to Homer cite a *διόρθωσις Μασσαλιωτική* Gräfenhan Gesch. d. Philol. I 276. IV 35. There Agricola was educated Tac. Agr. 4. ann. IV 44. Sil. XV 168—172. Varro in Isid. XV 1 calls the inhabitants *trilingues* as speaking Greek, Latin and Gallic), Augustodunum (*Autun* Tac. ann. III 43 Lips. and Orelli. Eumen. paneg. IV 5. 6. 14), Lugdunum (I 44 n. Plin. ep. IX 11 § 2 *bibliopolas esse* Lugduni *non putabam, ac tanto libentius ex litteris tuis cognovi venditari libellos meos, quibus* peregre *manere gratiam, quam in urbe collegerint, delector. incipio enim satis absolutum existimare de quo tanta diversitate regionum discreta hominum iudicia consentiunt.* Boissieu inscr. de Lyon p. 499 MEMORIAE | A • VITELLII • VALERII | HIC • ANNORVM • X | IN • STVDIIS • ROMAE • DE[functus]), Burdigala (*Bordeaux,* Aus. prof. Burdigalenses I 7—12; ib. 14 8 Athenaei...loci. Ausonius himself was a professor of rhetoric at this, his native town. 1 11. ib. 24 6 Ti. Victor Minervius taught first at Constantinople, then at Rome, then at B. his birthplace Teuffel³ § 417 2), Tolosa (*Toulouse* Aus. ib. 16 on his uncle Aemilius Magnus Arborius Teuffel³ § 417 5. Aus. ib. 17. 19. Mart. IX 99 3), Narbo (*Narbonne,* Aus. ib. 17 8. 18), Treviri (*Trèves,* id. epist. 18. The Caesars Valens and Gratian, A.D. 376, decreed that in each *metropolis* in Gaul there should be professors of rhetoric and grammar, paid from the fiscus. A larger sum was granted to the professors of Trèves than to those of other towns cod. Th. XIII 3 11), Arelate (*Arles* Philostr. soph. I 8 Favorinus cf. Kayser pp. 181—3. Gell. ind. J. L. Marres de Favorini vita studiis scriptis Utr. 1853), Aquitaine (Sulp. Sev. dial. I 27 § 2 *dum cogito me hominem Gallum inter* Aquitanos *verba facturum, vereor ne offendat vestras* nimium urbanas aures *sermo rusticior*), Milan (Plin. ep. IV 13 § 3. Aus. clar. urb. 4. Aug. conf. V § 23. Saxii de studiis lit. Mediolanensium 1729). Symm. ep. VI 34 Gallum *rhetorem...postulemus.* VIII 69=68 *rusticari te asseris...non hoc litterae tuae sapiunt, nisi forte* Gallia *tua dedux sit ab* Helicone. Amongst individual rhetoricians, beside those commemorated by Ausonius (e. g. Latinus Alcimus Alethius Julian's tutor Teuffel³ 417 3.

Attius Patera the father, Attius Tiro Delphidius the son Teuffel³ 401 8) were M. Antonius Gnipho (the teacher of Cicero and Caesar Suet. gr. 7 *nec minus* graece *quam* latine *doctus*), Votienus Montanus of Narbonne (Teuffel³ § 276 1. Mart. VIII 72. Sen. contr. IX pr. §§ 1—5. 28 § 15), Iulius Florus (Quintil. x 3 13 in eloquentia Galliarum, *quoniam ibi demum exercuit eam, princeps, alioqui inter paucos disertus*), Domitius Afer of Nismes (Teuffel³ § 276 5. Tac. an. IV 52. 66. XIV 19. Quintil. x 1 § 118 n.), (probably) Iulius Africanus (Teuffel³ § 297 4), P. Clodius Quirinalis of Arles (ib. 10), L. Status Ursulus of Tolosa (ib. 12), Sex. Iulius Gabinianus (ib. § 315 2. Tac. d. 26 fin.), M. Aper (Teuffel ib. 3. Tac. d. 2. 7. 10. 11), Eumenius of Autun, author of four orations among the panegyrici, one (n. 4) *oratio pro instaurandis scholis*, and amongst the other panegyrici Nazarius, Mamertinus and Drepanius; L. Plotius Gallus (Suet. rh. 2. Teuffel³ § 159 2), Apruculis Gallus (Amm. XXII 1 § 2), and others in Casaub. on Suet. rh. fin. Hier. ep. 125=4 ad Rusticum § 6 I hear that your mother taught you in your infancy *ac* post studia Galliarum, quae vel florentissima sunt, *misit Romam, non parcens sumptibus et absentiam filii spe sustinens futurorum, ut* ubertatem Gallici nitoremque sermonis *gravitas Romana condiret.* id. in ep. Gal. II pr. *cum et Hilarius* Latinae eloquentiae *Rhodanus*, Gallus ipse et Pictavis genitus, *in hymnorum carmine Gallos indociles vocet. et quod nunc* oratorum fertiles sunt, *non tam ad regionis diligentiam, quam ad* rhetoricorum clamorem *pertinet.* Sid. ep. III 3 Sav. Cassiod. var. VIII 12 to Arator Romanum denique eloquium non suis regionibus invenisti et ibi te Tulliana lectio disertum reddidit, ubi quondam Gallica lingua resonavit. ubi sunt, qui litteras Latinas Romae, non etiam alibi asserunt esse discendas?...*soluta est quippe vis illa sententiae:* mittit et Liguria Tullios suos. Sidon ep. v 10 to Sapaudus *tua vero tam clara, tam spectabilis dictio est, ut illi...abundantia* Delphidii, Agroecii *disciplina, fortitudo* Alcimi, *Adelphii teneritudo, rigor* Magni, *dulcedo Victorii, non modo non superiora, sed vix aequiparabilia scribantur.* id. c. 301—314 a like catalogue. Car. Monnard de Gallorum oratorio ingenio, rhetoribus et rhetoricae, Romanorum tempore, scholis Bonn 1848. G. Kauffmann Rhetorenschulen u. Klosterschulen oder heidnische u. christl. Cultur in Gallien während d. 5. u. 6. Jahrh. s. a. J. J. de Smet acad. Brux. 1850. Eug. Jung de scholis Romanis in Gallia comata. Par. 1855. esp. the great hist. litt. de la France. Teuffel³ § 466. Ampère hist. litt. de la France avant le XIIe siècle³ Par. 1870 2 vols. Christian writers resident in Gaul e. g. Irenaeus, Sulpicius Severus, Vigilantius of Calagurris, Rufinus of Aquileia, Salvianus, Claudianus Mamertus, Sidonius Apollinaris, Prosper, Vincentius Lirinensis. Grang. cites the Querolus p. 17 22 Peiper LAR. *vade ad Ligerem vivito.* QUER. *quid tum?* LAR. *illic iure gentium vivunt homines, ibi nullum est praestigium, ibi sententiae capitales de robore proferuntur et scribuntur in ossibus; illic etiam* rustici perorant *et privati iudicant.*

BRITANNOS Tac. Agr. 21 *iam vero principum filios liberalibus artibus erudire et* ingenia Britannorum studiis Gallorum anteferre, ut qui modo linguam Romanam abnuebant, eloquentiam concupiscerent. Plut. def. orac. 2 pr. Demetrius the grammarian returning home to Tarsus from Britain. Britain (Verg. ecl. 1 67 *toto divisos orbe Britannos*) was a name of terror A.D. 43 so that the troops of *Aulus Plautius* DCass. LX 19 § 2 *ὡς ἔξω τῆς οἰκουμένης στρατεύσοντες ἠγανάκτουν.* cf. the words of Bunduica (Boadicea) LXII 4 § 2 'having

another world, so separated by ocean from the rest of mankind that men believe that we have a different heaven and earth.' cf. CIL VII (inscriptions in Britain). Mart. XI 3 5 *dicitur* et nostros cantare Britannia versus.

112 CONDUCENDO RHETORE Strabo and cod. Th. cited on 111. RHETOR the teacher of oratory)(*orator* I 44. VII 150—214. 197. 217. X 132.

THYLE Verg. g. I 30 *ultima* Thyle. Sen. Med. 380. The locality of the island was much disputed, and Pytheas circulated fabulous reports of its natural history Strabo 104. 201. When Agricola's fleet circumnavigated Britain and conquered the Orkneys, Tac. Agr. 10 *dispecta est et* Thyle. Modern geographers seek Th. in Iceland, or Jutland, or one of the Shetland islands. The ancients, esp. poets, used the name to denote generally the extreme North. Namat. I 499 500 *conscius Oceanus virtutum, conscia* Thyle, | *et quaecumque ferox arva* Britannus *arat.* A work of Antonius Diogenes *τὰ ὑπὲρ Θούλην ἄπιστα* cited in Porph. vita Pyth. 10. Phot. cod. 166.

113 QUEM DIXIMUS 93—109. 113 114 PAR VIRTUTE ATQUE FIDE SED MAIOR CLADE ZAGYNTHOS from Sen. contr. 27 § 5 (cf. exc. contr. IX 4 p. 454 2 K) necessitas magnum humanae infelicitatis patrocinium est: haec excusat Saguntinos, quamvis non ceciderint patres sed occiderint; *haec excusat Romanos, quos ad servilem dilectum Cannensis ruina compulit; quae quidquid coegit defendit.* Petron. 141 (where all legatees are required to eat a portion of the testator's body; Petelines and Numantines and nations who eat their deceased relatives, *adeo quidem, ut obiurgentur aegri frequenter, quod carnem suam faciant peiorem*) Saguntini *oppressi ab Hannibale,* humanas edere carnes. Augustin. civ. Dei III 20 speaks doubtfully *a nonnullis perhibetur:* Silius II 521—5, speaks of it as a thing proposed but not executed. *Saguntum* now Murviedro, a little north of Valencia, suffered thus greatly from famine when besieged by Hannibal B.C. 219. Polyb. III 17 § 10 merely says that Hannibal took the city after an 8 months' siege with many prisoners and much booty. Liv. XXI 7 § 2 who says nothing of cannibalism; *civitas ea longe opulentissima ultra Iberum fuit, sita passus mille ferme a mari. oriundi a Zacyntho insula dicuntur, mixtique etiam ab Ardea Rutulorum quidam generis.* § 3 *ceterum in tantas brevi creverant opes seu maritimis seu terrestribus fructibus seu multitudinis incremento seu disciplinae sanctitate, qua* fidem socialem usque ad perniciem suam coluerunt. Luc. III 349 350 *nec pavet hic populus pro libertate subire,* | *obsessum Poeno gessit quae Marte* Saguntum. Quintil. III 8 § 23 *quodsi hanc vocant necessitatem, in quam homines graviorum metu coguntur, utilitatis erit quaestio, ut si* obsessi *et inpares et* aqua ciboque defecti *de facienda ad hostem deditione deliberent et dicatur 'necesse est': nempe sequitur ut hoc subiciatur, 'alioqui pereundum est': ita propter id ipsum non est necesse, quia perire potius liceat. denique non fecerunt* Saguntini. On the faithfulness of the Saguntines to their Roman allies cf. Sall. h. II 21 D Saguntini, fide atque aerumnis *incluti prae mortalibus.* Liv. XXVIII 39 §§ 1. 17. VM. VI 6 E § 1 after narrating how the Saguntines collected into the forum all their valuables, set fire to them and, *ne a societate nostra desciscerent, publico et communi rogo semet ipsi superiecerunt. crediderim tunc ipsam* Fidem *humana negotia speculantem maestum gessisse vultum, perseverantissimum sui cultum iniquae fortunae iudicio tam acerbo exitu damnatum cernentem.* Plin. III § 20 interrupting a bare list of towns Saguntum *civium Romanorum oppidum* fide nobile. Sil. I 330

—3. II 480—520. 542. 654 *urbs habitata diu* Fidei. Stat. s. IV 6 83 *immeritaeque domos ac templa* Sagunti. Flor. I 22=II 6 § 3.

FIDE on the Roman veneration of good faith see Lasaulx Studien 230—1. Aug. civ. Dei XXII 6 § 2 *merito quaeritur, utrum recte fecerint Saguntini, quando universam suam civitatem interire maluerunt, quam* fidem *frangere, qua cum ipsa Romana re publica tenebantur;* it appears therefore to have been a hackneyed theme.

MAIOR CLADE ZAGYNTHOS Liv. XXI 15. Aus. idyll. 15 30 *sed prohibet* servare fidem *deleta* Saguntos. id. epist. 22 42 Saguntina fame. In good prose *Saguntum* is the only form in use; poets and writers like Mela and Florus use *Saguntus*. Polyb. App. call it Ζακάνθη, Strabo Ζάγουντον (Madvig Bemerkungen 21). Only before z have Iuv. Manil. Colum. Sen. Nemes. neglected the law of position. Zacynthos ends the verse also in Verg. Ov. Sil. L. Müller de re metr. 319. 393.

115 TALE QUID EXCUSAT Amm. XXX 1 § 23 excusabatur *recens inusitatum facinus et pudendum necis exemplo Sertorianae.*

MAEOTIDE on the form cf. 26 n. MAEOTIDE SAEVIOR ARA IV 42. Luc. I 446 *et Taranis* Scythicae non mitior ara Dianae. schol. 'iuxta Maeotim paludem [*the sea of Azov*] Taurici sunt, quorum rex Thoas advenas immolare consueverat usque in adventum Orestis et Pyladis: quibus agnitis Iphigenia, quae erat templi sacerdos, ablato inde Dianae signo aufugit.' Eurip. IT. 28 seq. Sext. Emp. Pyrrh. III § 208 *τό τε ἀνθρωπείῳ μιαίνειν αἵματι βωμὸν θεοῦ παρ' ἡμῖν μὲν τοῖς πολλοῖς ἄθεσμον, Λάκωνες δὲ ἐπὶ τοῦ βωμοῦ τῆς Ὀρθωσίας Ἀρτέμιδος μαστίζονται πικρῶς ὑπὲρ τοῦ πολλὴν αἷματος ἐπὶ τοῦ βωμοῦ τῆς θεοῦ γενέσθαι ῥύσιν. ἀλλὰ καὶ τῷ Κρόνῳ θύουσιν ἄνθρωπόν τινες, καθάπερ καὶ Σκύθαι τῇ Ἀρτέμιδι τοὺς ξένους· ἡμεῖς δὲ χαίνεσθαι τὰ ἱερὰ δοκοῦμεν ἀνθρώπων φόνῳ.* Prud. c. Symm. I 395. 116 AEGYPTOS Luc. X 358 Aegypton *habet.* Egypt is more cruel than the altar of Diana Taurica; for she requires the death only of her victims, and does not require their bodies to be eaten. TAURICA Cic. de re p. III § 15 *quam multi, ut* Tauri *in Axino, ut rex Aegypti Busiris, ut Galli, ut Poeni, homines immolare et pium et dis immortalibus gratissimum esse duxerunt?* Serv. Aen. II 116. Ov. tr. IV 4 61—82. Pont. III 2 45—98. Hygin. f. 120. Cassiod. var. V 42. Dracont. V 139—143 Taurica *crudelis mitis tamen* ara Dianae. ib. 140—151 Busiris, Carthage. Lasaulx die Sühnopfer der Griechen und Römer (Studien 252 n.; ib. 251 human victims in Egypt). Plut. qu. Rom. 83 p. 283[f] the Romans, hearing that the Bletonesii had offered a human sacrifice, sent for the magistrates to punish them, but contented themselves with a prohibition of such sacrifices for the future, when they found that the offering was in accordance with a law. How then could the same Romans sacrifice a few years before two men and two women, Gauls and Greeks? Liv. XXII 57 § 6 B.C. 216 to expiate the incontinence of a Vestal *Gallus et Galla, Graecus et Graeca in foro bovario vivi demissi sunt in locum saxo consaeptum, iam ante hostiis humanis, minime Romano sacro, imbutum.* So B.C. 226 Oros. IV 13. Plut. Marcell. 3 § 4 speaks of the sacrifice as still kept up in his time in November. Zonar. VIII 19 fin. Other evidence on the prevalence of human sacrifices at Carthage etc. [Plato] Minos 315[bc]. Ennius ann. 278 Poeni suos soliti dis sacrificare puellos. DS. XIII 86 § 3. XX 14 §§ 4—7. 65. Iustin. XVIII 6 §§ 11 12. XIX 1 § 10. Plut. superstit. 13. Sil. IV 765—822. Sext. Emp. Pyrrh. *III 208* (cited on 115). 221. Porph. abst. II 8. 56 to Iuppiter Latiaris. *Ersch* u. Gruber ser. 1 XXI 100 (the Roman Carthage). ser. 3 XXIV 420

(human victims offered to Astarte in Syria under Justinian). Of Christian writers see Tert. apol. 9. scorp. 7. Min. Fel. 13. 30 § 4. Arn. II 68. Orig. Cels. v 27. Theophil. III 8. Tatian 46 p. 165. Iustin. apol. II 12 Otto. Clem. Al. protr. § 42. Eus. p.e. IV 15—21. laud. Const. 13 §§ 6—8 Heinichen. 16 § 10. Athan. adv. gent. 25. Cyr. adv. Iul. I 4. Prud. c. Symm. I 379. 396. II 296. Among Saxons etc. Sid. ep. VIII 6. Ennod. vit. Anton. ms. cited by Savaro on Sid. p. 507. Mosheim inst. mai. saec. I p. 44. Le Nourry diss. de Minucio IX 3. Gieseler ch. hist. introd. § 9 n. 3. Lord Stanhope's miscell. with the characteristic letters of Peel and Macaulay. Until Hadrian human sacrifices are said to have been offered at the Eleusinia Porph. abst. II 56. Lamprid. Comm. 9. Plin. XXX § 12 *DCLVII demum anno urbis* (=B.C. 97) . . *senatusconsultum factum est ne* homo immolaretur *palamque in tempus illud* sacra prodigiosa *celebrata.* Lact. I 21 § 1 *apud Cyprios* humanam hostiam *Iovi Teucrus immolavit idque sacrificium posteris tradidit: quod est nuper Hadriano imperante* [Porph. II 54 55 says that the sacrifice offered first to Agraulos, then to Diomedes, was abolished by king Diphilos] *sublatum.*

117 INVENTRIX foundress Cic. in Vatin. § 23 *inventis auspiciis.* UT IAM ['see Madvig Cic. finn. IV § 66 p. 580.' H.A.J.M.] Madvig says '*iam* particula in concedendo sic additur, ut significemus nos, omissis iis, quae aliter dici statuive possint, longius procedere.' QUAE CARMINA TRADUNT 13—26. XIV 240 n. Tert. apol. 9 remitto fabulas Tauricas theatris suis; but Hdt. IV 103 speaks of the sacrifice as actually offered.

118 ULTERIUS I 147 n.

119 MODO Hand Tursell. III 634 'nihil impedit, quominus *certe* intellegas. nam opponi potest *quamvis.*' Quintil. XII 9 § 10 *hoc quidem quis hominum liberi* modo *sanguinis sustineat?* The force of the particle will be plain, if we change the form of the sentence: 'his si quo modo essent casu impulsi, ignoscendum erat.' "What calamity, *if nothing more*, drove these to the act?" ['May not *modo* be colloquial? I should just like to know.' J.B.M.] Weidner cites Cic. Tusc. v § 66 *quis est omnium, qui* modo *cum Musis habeat aliquod commercium?*

120 FAMES Simeon Seth p. 119 18 L some who δι' ἀνάγκην λοιμοῦ (? λιμοῦ) tasted human flesh, said that it resembled swine's flesh.

121 MONSTRUM XIII 60—70 n. Obseq. 40 records among prodigies *in laotomiis* homo ab homine adesus. *ex Sibyllinis in insula Cimolia sacrificatum per triginta ingenuos patrimos et matrimos totidemque virgines.*

122 ANNE not used by Iuv. in the 2nd clause of a disjunctive interrogation; as here VII 199; without preceding interrogation IV 78. VII 179. X 207.

122 123 ANNE ALIAM TERRA MEMPHITIDE SICCA INVIDIAM FACERENT NOLENTI SURGERE NILO? nonne ea est huius facinoris invidia, qua graviorem nullam, ne terra quidem M. s. N. f. n. s.? Would they, by any deed to which the last extremity of drought might drive them, bring any other (any greater) infamy on the Nile, as the cause of their desperation, and so mediately of their crime? The words *nol. surg.* further define the *invidia*, they would complain of the Nile's unwillingness to rise cf. VM. V 7 § 2 invidiam ei tamquam regnum affectanti fecerat. *Invidiam facere* generally is to bring suspicion, odium, reproach on any one. Ov. m. IV 546—7 *utque parum iustae nimiumque in paelice saevae* | invidiam fecere deae. Sen. contr. 30 § 1 a son says to the supposed murderer of his father *et ad tua genua, dives, venissem* [to ask aid in my search for the culprit], *nisi timerem, ne* invidiam tibi fieri

diceres; to which his enemy replies § 11 'when I demanded to be accused, you hung back, saying, *I will accuse when I shall be able:* which shews that you wish 'invidiam mihi facere.' 33 § 15 faciant invidiam *alicui oculos desse, alicui manus.* Luc. II 35 36 Burm. Oud. and esp. Corte *nullis defuit aris* | invidiam factura *parens.* Petron. 107 Burm. invidiam facis nobis *ingenuos honestosque clamando.* Suet. Cal. 9 fin. 56. [Quintil.] decl. 12 § 28 (speaking of a case of *ἀνθρωποφαγία*) *caelestes auras contaminato spiritu polluimus et sideribus ac diei graves* invidiam saeculo facimus. ib. 8 § 14 *de fortuna queratur,* dis faciat invidiam. ib. 10 § 9 *sola mater filiam perdidit nec potest* invidiam facere morti. ib. 279 p. 543 *non vociferatione saltem* invidiam facere *apud populum conatus est.* Serv. Aen. II 365 (cf. Cuper obss. II 4) *videtur enim et* dis invidiam facere *qui templa sua violari cadaveribus passi sunt.* anth. lat. 83 40 41 R *quisquis mea vulnera deflet,* | invidiam fecisse *neget.* Rules were given by rhetoricians for the proper management of *invidia;* Quintil. XI 3 § 63 (vox) *paulum in* invidia facienda *lentior, quia non fere ad hanc nisi inferiores confugiunt.* ib. IX 2 § 85. IV 2 § 69. VI 1 § 14. Zeno Veron. serm. de Iob *scidit vestimenta sua, non ut* Deo invidiam faceret, *sed ut expeditus cum hoste pugnaret.* Mart. Cap. § 509 *cum Cicero volens crudelitatis* invidiam facere *ait 'gurgulionibus exsectis reliquerunt.'* ['Elphinstone hist. of India I 364 speaks of the custom by which Bramins seat themselves with a dagger or with poison at a man's door, and threaten to make away with themselves if he eats before he has complied with their demands.' J. C.] A rejected lover hanging himself before the door of his mistress *invidiam facit* Ov. m. XIV 696—761, with which legend Rohde der griech. Roman und seine Vorläufer (Leipz. 1876 80 81) compares Theokr. id. 23. Conon 24. On the word *invidia* cf. Stat. s. III 5 42. V 5 78. Mart. I 12 10 n. MEMPHITIDE XI 94 n.

123 NOLENTI SURGERE NILO Io. Bapt. Scortia S. J. de natura et incremento Nili Lugd. 1617. Tert. apol. 40 si Nilus non ascendit in arva, ... *statim 'Christianos ad leonem' adclamatur.* Rufin. h.e. XI 30 the rise of the Nile used to be registered in the temple of Serapis: when the idol was burnt, folk said that the god would no longer send abundance of waters. When an unusually high flood disappointed the prediction, the *ulna* or gauge was taken to 'the Lord of waters' in the church. cf. Liban. II 181 R. Hdt. II 19—25. DS. I 38—41. Sen. n. q. IV 1 2. VI 8 §§ 3—5 and Plin. V §§ 55—8 all collect opinions on the cause of the Nile's overflow. Plin. § 58 of the dependence of Egypt on the river's rise *in* XII *cubitis famem sentit, in* XIII *etiamnum esurit,* XIIII *cubita hilaritatem adferunt,* XV *securitatem,* XVI *delicias. maximum incrementum ad hoc aevi fuit cubitorum* XVIII *Claudio principe, minimum* V *Pharsalico bello,* veluti necem Magni prodigio quodam flumine aversante.

124 CIMBRI VIII 249—253 n. BRITONES Hor. c. III 4 33 Britannos hospitibus feros. Ov. am. II 16 39 40 joins Britons with Scythians and Cilician pirates and the rocks red with Prometheus' blood. Claud. Get. 560 dira Britannia. Mart. XI 21 9 *Brĭtŏnis.* It has been disputed (Orelli inscr. 804 n. Freund lex. s.v.) whether Britones=Britanni; but see Aus. epigr. 109—114, esp. 111 *Sylvius iste bonus fertur ferturque* Britannus. [*aut* Brito *hic non est Sylvius, aut malus est.* Markl. coni. *Teutones.*

125 SAUROMATAE (II 1) or Sarmatae inhabited the east of *Prussia* and Poland, Russia and Circassia. Hdt. IV 117. Ov. tr. III 10 5 *Sauromatae cingunt* fera gens. Flor. II 29=IV 12 § 20 *tanta bar-*

baria est, ut nec pacem intellegant. QUE XIII 44 n. here we have *nec—nec—que—aut*, where *nec* would have been more regular throughout cf. Tibull. IV 1 138—146 *nec—nec—que.* Hor. C. III 1 41—4 *nec—nec—nec—que.* Aen. IV 337—9 *neque—nec—aut.* Hand Tursell. I 543 seq. IV 140. Obbar in Philol. VI 152.

AGATHYRSI Hdt. IV 100 places them on the banks of the Maris (*Marosch*) i.e. in Transylvania: ib. 104 ἀβρότατοι ἀνδρες εἰσὶ καὶ χρυσοφόροι τὰ μάλιστα. Aen. IV 146 *picti.* Amm. XXXI 2 § 14 *Gelonis* Agathyrsi collimitant. Avien. descr. orb. 455 *proceros.* cf. 447. De-Vit onomasticon. Pape-Benseler Eigennamen.

126 SAEVIT RABIE neatherd banditti in the neighbourhood of Damietta Eratosth. in Strabo 802. Ach. Tat. I 11—18. Xen. Eph. III 12. IV 1. Heliod. I 5—7. 28 29. II 17. 20. 22. VI 13. DCass. LXXI 4 § 1 A.D. 172 these βούκολοι cut to pieces a Roman centurion and his companion, ἐπί τε τῶν σκλάγχνων αὐτοῦ συνώμοσαν καὶ ἐκεῖνα κατέφαγον. § 2 Avidius Cassius did not venture διὰ τὴν ἀπόνοιαν καὶ τὸ πλῆθος αὐτῶν to attack them until he had sown discord among them. Amm. XXII 16 § 23 the Egyptians *ad singulos motus* excandescentes, *controversi et reposcones acerrimi. erubescit apud eos siqui non infitiando tributa plurimas in corpore vibices ostendat, et nulla tormentorum vis inveniri adhuc potuit, quae obdurato illius tractus latroni invito elicere potuit, ut nomen proprium dicat.* Hier. vit. Hil. 43. INBELLE Strabo 819 οὐ γάρ εἰσιν οὔτ' αὐτοὶ Αἰγύπτιοι πολεμισταί, καίπερ ὄντες παμπληθεῖς, οὔτε τὰ πέριξ ἔθνη. Ach. Tat. I 14 fin. ἀνὴρ γὰρ Αἰγύπτιος καὶ τὸ δειλόν, ὅπου φοβεῖται, δεδούλωται, καὶ τὸ μάχιμον, ἐν οἷς θαρρεῖ, παρώξυνται· ἀμφότερα δ' οὐ κατὰ μέτρον, ἀλλὰ τὸ μὲν ἀσθενέστερον δυστυχεῖ, τὸ δὲ προπετέστερον κρατεῖ. VULGUS described, not here named X 171 n. V 153.

127 FICTILIBUS SOLITUM DARE VELA PHASELIS from Verg. G. IV 287—9 *Pellaei gens fortunata Canopi | . . . circum pictis vehitur sua rura* phaselis. Luc. IV 136 *conseritur bibula Memphitis cymba papyro.* on the paper boats see Wilkinson III 184—9. The whole Delta was intersected by canals Strabo 788 αἱ κατὰ ῥᾳστώνην πλέονται τοσαύτην, ὥστε καὶ ὀστράκινα ἐνίοις πορθμεῖα. DARE VELA PHASELIS Mühlmann s. v. *do* col. 489 490. Ov. M. III 639 pictae dare vela carinae. oftener *dare vela* abs. or with *ventis.* PHASELIS Ov. Pont. I 10 39. Sen. Herc. Oet. 695 = 699. a light long skiff, shaped like a French bean. The want of wood in Egypt led to the use of such makeshifts Schenkel Bibel-Lexikon V 219. 'These despicable weaklings who go paddling about in their earthen canoes, are yet possessed by a fury fiercer than that of the rudest savages.' Luc. cited on I 89.

128 REMIS INCUMBERE Verg. Ov. Curt. in Mühlmann col. 611 fin.

131 SIMILES IRA ATQUE FAMES 120. from mere passion the Egyptians commit crimes great as any to which starvation could compel them.

131—174 sympathy between man and man is natural; this should distinguish man from brute beast; yet we see the most savage beasts less fierce against their kind, than man against man.

132 FATETUR X 172. 132 133 NATURA LACRIMAS DEDIT Aesop in Themist. 359ᵉ Prometheus mixt the clay, of which he moulded man, not with water, but with tears. Plin. VII § 2 of nature *hominem tantum nudum et in nuda humo natali die abicit ad vagitus statim et ploratum* nullumque tot animalium aliud ad lacrimas *et has protinus vitae principio . . .* § 3 flens animal ceteris

imperaturum . . . § 4 *hominem nihil scire nisi doctrina, non fari, non ingredi, non vesci,* breviterque non aliud naturae sponte, quam flere. cf. Sen. cons. Polyb. 4=23 § 3. cons. Marc. 11 § 4 fletu *vitam auspicatum.* anth. Pal. x 84. "Nature gave men tears and speech to distinguish them from beasts" Theophr. (? motto to the patriot Arndt's Geist der Zeit 1806). 133 HAEC NOSTRI PARS OPTIMA SENSUS proverb in Zenob. I 14 *ἀγαθοὶ δ' ἀριδάκρυες ἄνδρες· ἐπὶ τῶν σφόδρα πρὸς ἔλεον ῥεπόντων.* Leutsch cites Eur. Hel. 950. Ino fr. 16. Quintil. decl. 9 § 13 of nature *praeter cetera animalia induit nostris pectoribus quamdam societatem, quae mutuo gaudere congressu, contrahere populos, condere urbes edocuit, et cum mentibus nostris varios imposuerit motus, nullum profecto meliorem* benevolentia *tribuit adfectum.* 134 IUBET natura cf. 138. 134 135 CAUSAM DICENTIS AMICI SQUALOREMQUE REI i.e. sq. am. ca. dicentis reique. Hor. c. II 19 28 *pacis eras medius*que *belli.* III 1 12 *moribus hic meliorque fama.* It is better however, with Friedländer, to accept Kiaer's coni. *squalorem* ATQUE *rei.*

CAUSAM DICENTIS REIQUE Cic. re p. V 1 (in Aug. c. D. II 21 § 3) *cuius tanti mali non modo reddenda ratio nobis, sed etiam tamquam* reis *capitis quodam modo* dicenda causa *est.*

135 SQUALOREM REI VII 146 n. Cic. Brut. § 90. orat. § 131. p. Flacco § 106. p. Mil. § 92 cl. Plut. Cic. 35. Porcius Latro in Sen. contr. 30 § 7 *per has* lacrimas, *per hunc* squalorem, *per haec* necessaria omnibus periclitantibus instrumenta. It was said of Scipio Africanus Minor (Gell. III 4 § 1) that he *cum esset* reus, *neque* barbam desisse radi *neque non* candida veste *uti neque fuisse* cultu solito reorum. Quintil. IV 1 § 28 difference between preface and epilogue *quod in ingressu parcius et modestius praetemptanda sit iudicis misericordia, in epilogo vero liceat totos effundere adfectus et fictam orationem induere personis et defunctos excitare et* pignora reorum producere. VI 1 § 33 *at sordes et* squalorem *et propinquorum quoque similem habitum scio profuisse et magnum ad salutem momentum preces adtulisse. quare et obsecratio illa iudicum per carissima pignora, utique si et reo sint liberi coniux parentes, utilis erit, . . .* § 34 *stratum denique iacere et genua complecti.* XI 3 § 174 it belongs to the peroration reos excitare, pueros attollere, propinquos producere, *vestes laniare.* Ios. ant. XIV 9 § 4 p. 541 49 Dind. *πᾶς ὅστις δήποτ' οὖν ἀφῖκται εἰς τοῦτο τὸ συνέδριον κριθησόμενος, ταπεινὸς παρίσταται καὶ σχήματι δεδοικότος καὶ ἔλεον θηρωμένου παρ' ἡμῖν, κόμην τε ἐπιθρέψας καὶ ἐσθῆτα μέλαιναν ἐνδεδυμένος.* but Herod, though accused of murder, came in purple, with his hair trimmed, at the head of troops. Mart. x 36 3 barba reorum. Max. Tyr. or. 11 § 7 of a divine judge *ἐξεταστὴς καὶ λογιστὴς ἐφέστηκε ταῖς ἑκάστου εὐχαῖς πικρός, εὐθύνων τῷ τοῦ συμφέροντος μέτρῳ τὰ σά· οὐδὲ αὐτὸν μεταχειριεῖ ἀναβιβασάμενος ὥσπερ εἰς δικαστήριον τὰς ὀρέξεις τὰς σὰς ἐλεεινὰ φθεγγομένας, οἰκτειρον βοώσας, πολλὴν τὴν κόνιν καταχεομένας τῆς κεφαλῆς.* Salvian. ep. 4 § 15 after the words cited VII 146 n. *scilicet ut qui superiora causae verbis iam exoraverant, posteriora rebus ipsis peroraverant.* dig. XLVII 10 39 vestem sordidam *rei nomine in publico habere* capillumve summittere *nulli licet, nisi ita coniunctus est adfinitati, ut invitus in reum testimonium dicere cogi non possit.* cf. ib. 15 § 27. Marquardt V (2) 201. Savaro on Sidon. ep. I 7 p. 53.

PUPILLUM Quintil. VI 2 § 14 amongst *coniunctae maxime personae,* between father and son on the one side, husband and wife on the other, *tutoris adversus* pupillum . . . moderatio. XI 1 § 59 *nec causanti* pupillo *sic*

tutor irascatur umquam, ut non remaneant amoris vestigia et sacra quaedam patris eius memoria. [Quintil.] decl. 346. Suet. Galba 9 a *tutor* poisoned his *pupillus*, to obtain the inheritance; Galba ordered him to be crucified; when he appealed to the laws and declared himself a Roman citizen, Galba, to save his dignity, ordered a cross to be brought painted white and much higher than the rest.

135 136 PUPILLUM AD IURA VOCANTEM CIRCUMSCRIPTOREM I 46 n. VI 629. X 222—3 n. Cato in Gell. V 13 § 4 *maiores sanctius habuere defendi* pupillos, *quam clientem non fallere.* Pers. II 12 13. Sen. ep. 97 § 11 *laetatur ille* circumscriptione *furtoque nec ante illi culpa quam culpae fortuna displicuit.* [Quintil.] decl. 330 p. 672 B circumscribuntur *et servorum artibus patres et mendaciis filiorum.* Tert. apol. 22 med. *deos istos captis et* circumscriptis *hominum mentibus commendat.*. id. adv. Marc. I 27 pr. II 7 circumscriptorem *colubrum.* The fraudulent guardian might be deposed from his office by an *accusatio suspecti tutoris* which was as old as the XII Tables, and might be brought before the praetor (dig. XXVI 10 1), but not by the pupillus himself ibid. 7. In the text therefore the ward himself does not bring the action, he is not in his own *tutela*, for he has not assumed the *toga virilis*, as his girlish locks prove. Rein Privatr. 529 530. After the ward arrived at the age of puberty, the guardian was compelled to give him an account of the way in which he had fulfilled his office, and to make good any losses which the property had sustained Gaius I § 191. cod. V 51 2. On the *actio rationibus distrahendis* i. e. demand for a settlement of accounts between guardian and ward see Rein 530—1.

AD IURA VOCANTEM XIII 107 ad *delubra* vocantem.

137 ORA PUELLARES FACIUNT INCERTA CAPILLI Holyday 'when the lad's locks with tears so flow, | that by the face the sex we cannot know.' Lucr. IV 1053 puer membris muliebribus. Hor. c. II 5 21—24. Ov. m. VIII 322—3. IX 712—3. Mart. IX 36 11 *at tibi si dederit vultus coma tonsa viriles.* Stat. s. II 6 38—40 *non tibi femineum vultu decus, oraque supra | mollis honos, quales dubiae post crimina formae | de sexu transire iubent.* Stat. Ach. I 336—7. Aus. epigr. 107 *dum dubitat Natura marem faceretne puellam, | factus es o pulcher* paene puella puer. epitaph. 33 3. Lucian d. d. 23 1 *θῆλυς καὶ ἡμίανδρος καὶ ἀμφίβολος τὴν ὄψιν. οὐκ ἂν διακρίναις εἴτ' ἔφηβός ἐστιν εἴτε καὶ παρθένος.* anth. lat. 1569 Meyer (not in R) seu puerum vidi formosum sive puellam | formosam, sit uter sexus enim dubito. | *inter utrumque decus formae dubitare coactus | contra grammaticos ne faciam, vereor. | seu pulcher seu pulchra mihi dicatur et errem, | Musa soloecismi nostra futura rea est.* Similar passages on the difficulty of distinguishing brothers etc. in Wagner (or Forbiger) and Hofman Peerlkamp (p. 260) on Aen. X 291—2. Markland on Stat. s. II 6 39.

138 FUNUS ADULTAE cf. Soph. Ant. 813—6. 867. 876. 917—920 *ἄλεκτρον, ἀνυμέναιον, οὔτε του γάμου | μέρος λαχοῦσαν οὔτε παιδείου τροφῆς, | ἀλλ' ὧδ' ἔρημος πρὸς φίλων ἡ δύσμορος | ζῶσ' ἐς θανόντων ἔρχομαι κατασκαφάς.*

139 INFANS on the *superstitious* feeling with which the Romans regarded the death of children before their parents cf. X 241 n. Aen. VI 426—9.

140 MINOR too young for III 203 n.

IGNE ROGI Luc. VII 799 *invidet* igne rogi *miseris.* Plin. VII § 72 hominem prius quam genito dente cremari mos gentium non est. cf. § 68 *editis primores septimo mense gigni dentes . . . haud dubium est.* Plut. cons. ad ux. 11 p. 612ª *τοῖς γὰρ αὐτῶν νηπίοις ἀποθανοῦσιν οὔτε χοὰς ἐπιφέρουσιν οὔτ' ἄλλα δρῶσι περὶ αὐτά, οἷα εἰκὸς ὑπὲρ θανόντων ποιεῖν*

τοὺς ἄλλους. Fulgent. exp. serm. ant. 7 pp. XVIII XIX 37 Lehrs *suggrundaria antiqui dicebant sepulchra infantum, qui necdum xl dies implessent, quia nec busta poterant dici; eo quod ossa quae comburerentur non erant nec tanta immanitas cadaveris qua locus tumesceret. unde et Rutilius Geminus in Astyanactis tragoedia ait: melius suggrundarium miser quaesieris quam sepulchrum.* Marquardt V (1) 376.

FACE DIGNUS worthy to act as δᾳδοῦχος in the Eleusinian mysteries. VI 50 paucae adeo Cereris vittas contingere dignae. XIV 219 n. Tibull. III 5 7 8. Ov. f. IV 494 *hinc* Cereris *sacris nunc quoque* taeda *datur*. The 6th day of the greater Eleusinia (20 Boëdromion) was called Ἴακχος, on which priests, magistrates and the mystae marched from Athens to Eleusis, bearing corn, agricultural implements and torches, and there kept up a πανυχίς (Preller in Pauly Eleusinia 97—100. Soph. OC. 1049—52. Eur. Ion 1075—86. Aristoph. ranae 340—352. 370—97. Lact. I 21 § 24. Fulg. myth. I 10 of Proserpine *hanc etiam mater cum lampadibus raptam quaerere dicitur, unde et* lampadum dies *Cereri dedicatus est.* Stat. S. IV 8 50 51 *Actaea Ceres, cursu cui semper anhelo | votivam taciti quassamus lampada mystae).* Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 18 § 2 *in Eleusinis sacris dicitur, ut* nemo ingrediatur nisi qui se innocentem novit. Greater strictness of life was expected from the initiated DS. V 48 of the Samothrakian mysteries γίνεσθαι φασι καὶ εὐσεβεστέρους καὶ δικαιοτέρους καὶ κατὰ πᾶν βελτίονας ἑαυτῶν τοὺς τῶν μυστηρίων κοινωνήσαντας. Sen. Hf. 301. Hippol. 106 seq. schol. Aphthon. 13 Walz rhett. II 62 20 νόμος τὸν μέλλοντα δᾳδουχεῖν δοκιμάζεσθαι. Cic. legg. II § 36 of all the noble and divine services of Athens to mankind, *nihil melius illis mysteriis, quibus* ex agresti inmanique vita exculti ad humanitatem et mitigati sumus. Suet. Nero 34 Eleusinis sacris, quorum initiatione impii et scelerati voce praeconis summoventur, interesse non ausus est. Capitolin. M. Ant. phil. 27 § 1 *Athenis fuit et initialia Cereris adit.* ut se innocentem probaret. Orig. Cels. III 59 Celsus contrasts the Christian invitation of sinners, thieves, poisoners, housebreakers etc. to the kingdom of heaven with the proclamation in the mysteries: οἱ μὲν γὰρ εἰς τὰς ἄλλας τελετὰς καλοῦντες προκηρύττουσι τάδε· ὅστις χεῖρας καθαρὸς καὶ φωνὴν συνετός· καὶ αὖθις ἕτεροι· ὅστις ἁγνὸς ἀπὸ παντὸς μύσους καὶ ὅτῳ ἡ ψυχὴ οὐδὲν σύνοιδε κακὸν καὶ ὅτῳ εὖ καὶ δικαίως βεβίωται. καὶ ταῦτα προκηρύττουσιν οἱ καθάρσια ἁμαρτημάτων ὑπισχνούμενοι. Liban. IV 356 R. The inscription (Porph. abst. II 19) over the temple of Epidaurus ἁγνὸν χρὴ ναὸν θυώδεος ἐντὸς ἰόντα | ἔμμεναι· ἁγνείη δ' ἔστι φρονεῖν ὅσια, stands, as Döllinger says, too much alone, and is attested too late, to weigh very heavily in favour of the moral influence of the mysteries. Lobeck Aglaophamus bk. I esp. pp. 15—17. 73—6. Claudius endeavoured (Suet. 25) to remove the Eleusinian mysteries to Rome: Hadrian (Spartian. 13 § 1) *Eleusinia sacra exemplo Herculis Philippique suscepit.* AV. Caes. 14 § 4. CIG 434. HSt. δᾳδουχέω. δᾳδουχία. δᾳδοῦχος. Hermann gottesd. Alterth.[2] § 55 13 and 22. **141** ARCANA schol. 'arcana dicit mystica, cum in templo Cereris sibi invicem facem cursores tradunt.' Preller understands here and in Stat. l.c. a λαμπαδοδρομία, cl. Sen. Hipp. (or Phaedra) 110—2 Peiper. Hf. 304—6 Peiper *tibi frugum potens* | secreta *reddam sacra. tibi muta fide | longas* Eleusin *tacita* iactabit faces. **142** ULLA ALIENA SIBI CREDIT MALA from Ter. haut. 77 *homo sum:* humani nil a me alienum *puto.* The verse deservedly became proverbial Cic. legg. I § 33. off. I § 30. Sen. ep. 88 § 30 (of humanitas) nullum alienum malum

putat. 95 § 51 *quae damus praecepta? ut parcatur sanguini humano? quantulum est ei non nocere, cui debeas prodesse! magna scilicet laus est, si homo mansuetus homini est. praecipiemus ut naufrago manum porrigat, erranti viam monstret, cum esuriente panem suum dividat?...* § 52 *membra sumus corporis magni. natura nos cognatos edidit, cum ex isdem et in eadem gigneret. haec nobis amorem indidit mutuum et sociabiles fecit...* § 53 *ille versus et in pectore et in ore sit:* homo...puto. *habeamus in commune, quod nati sumus. societas nostra lapidum fornicationi simillima est, quae casura, nisi invicem obstaret, hoc ipso sustinetur.* id. de ira II 31 § 6 *illud ante omnia cogita, foedam esse et exsecrabilem vim nocendi et alienissimam homini, cuius beneficio etiam saeva mansuescunt . . .* § 7 *nefas est nocere patriae: ergo civi quoque, nam hic pars patriae est. sanctae partes sunt, si universum venerabile est. ergo et homini, nam hic in maiore tibi urbe civis est. quid si nocere velint manus pedibus? manibus oculi? ut omnia inter se membra consentiunt, quia singula servari totius interest, ita homines singulis parcent, quia ad coetum geniti sunt. salva autem esse societas nisi custodia et amore partium non potest.* Wetstein on 1 Cor. 12 26. Gataker on Anton. VII 13. Aug. ep. 155=52 § 14 speaking of loving one's neighbour *proximus sane hoc loco non sanguinis propinquitate, sed rationis societate pensandus est, in qua socii sunt omnes homines. nam si pecuniae ratio socios facit, quanto magis ratio naturae, non negotiandi, sed nascendi lege communis! hinc et ille comicus (sicut luculentis ingeniis non defit resplendentia veritatis), cum ab uno sene alteri seni dictum componeret, 'tantumne ab re tua est oti tibi, | aliena ut cures ea, quae nil ad te attinent?' responsum ab altero reddidit:* 'homo...puto.' *cui sententiae ferunt etiam theatra tota plena stultis indoctisque applausisse. ita quippe omnium affectum naturaliter attigit societas humanorum animorum, ut nullus ibi hominum nisi cuiuslibet hominis proximum se esse sentiret.* Ambr. off. III § 45 fin. homo *impugnat, qui* nihil a se alienum debet credere quidquid humani est.

143 MUTORUM VIII 56. Sen. de ira II 8 § 3 *hoc autem uno ab* animalibus mutis *differunt, quod illa mansuescunt alentibus, horum rabies ipsos a quibus est nutrita, depascitur.* id. ad Marc. 12 § 2 *ex visu tactuque et blanda adulatione* mutorum. id. ep. 124 § 16 ad muta *non pertinet.* Haase ind. Sen. Quintil. I 2 § 20. Chalcid. comm. Tim. 220 p. m. *habent quippe etiam* muta *vim animae principalem.* Hottinger-Ochsner eclogae Cic. (1828) p. 177 has many exx. from Sen. **144** seq. Cic. legg. I § 26 *nam cum ceteras animantes* [*natura*] *abiecisset ad pastum,* solum hominem erexit ad caelique quasi cognationis domiciliique pristini conspectum excitavit. cf. id. n. d. II § 140 Davies. Clem. Al. paed. III 7 § 37. **146** Cic. legg. I § 22 seq. CAELESTI Cic. ibid. § 24. Tusc. I § 65 seq. Aen. VI 730—1 *igneus es ollis vigor et* caelestis origo | *seminibus.* DEMISSUM Stat. Th. XI 274 caelo demissa *lues.* **147** PRONA ET TERRAM SPECTANTIA from Ov. m. I 84—6 prona*que cum* spectent *animalia cetera* terram, | *os homini* sublime *dedit* caelumque videre | *iussit et* erectos ad sidera tollere vultus. Xen. mem. I 4 § 11 think you not that the gods care for men? *οἱ πρῶτον μὲν μόνον τῶν ζώων ἄνθρωπον ὀρθὸν ἀνέστησαν· ἡ δὲ ὀρθότης καὶ προορᾶν πλεῖον ποιεῖ δύνασθαι καὶ τὰ ὑπερθεν μᾶλλον θεᾶσθαι.* Aristot. part. an. IV 10 § 8 p. 686 a 27 *ὀρθὸν μὲν γάρ ἐστι μόνον τῶν ζώων διὰ τὸ τὴν φύσιν αὐτοῦ καὶ τὴν οὐσίαν εἶναι θείαν· ἔργον δὲ τοῦ θειοτάτου τὸ νοεῖν καὶ φρονεῖν· τοῦτο*

δ' οὐ ῥᾴδιον πολλοῦ τοῦ ἄνωθεν ἐπικειμένου σώματος· τὸ γὰρ βάρος δυσκίνητον ποιεῖ τὴν διάνοιαν καὶ τὴν κοινὴν αἴσθησιν. διὸ πλείονος γινομένου τοῦ βάρους καὶ τοῦ σωματώδους ἀνάγκη ῥέπειν τὰ σώματα πρὸς τὴν γῆν κ.τ.λ. Cic. ll. cc. Sall. Cat. 1 § 1. Sen. ot. sap. 32 § 3. ep. 92 § 30 (cf. § 7). Aetna 223—7. Pers. II 61 *o* curvae in terras *animae et* caelestium *inanes!* Sil. XV 84—7. Mamertin. paneg. XI 23. Minuc. Oct. 17 § 3 with comm. Galen de usu part. III 2 3 (III 179. 182 K, cf. Sir T. Browne vulgar errors IV 1) notes that the spine of birds, as of quadrupeds, is at right angles with the legs, but in man alone ἐπὶ μιᾶς εὐθείας ἐκτέτατται. Yet he rejects the commonplace (p. 182) τὸ δ' οἴεσθαι διὰ τοῦτο ὀρθῶς ἑστάναι τὸν ἄνθρωπον, ἵν' εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν ἑτοίμως ἀναβλέπῃ καὶ λέγειν ἔχῃ 'ἀνταυγέω πρὸς Ὄλυμπον ἀταρβήτοισι προσώποις,' ἀνθρώπων μέν ἐστιν οὐχ ἑωρακότων οὐδεπώποτε τὸν καλούμενον οὐρανοσκόπον ἰχθύν· ὡς οὗτός γε, κἂν εἰ μὴ βούλοιτο, πρὸς τὸν οὐρανὸν ἀεὶ βλέπει, ἄνθρωπος δὲ εἰ μὴ τὸν τράχηλον ἀνακλάσειε εἰς τοὐπίσω, τὸν οὐρανὸν οὐκ ἄν ποτε θεάσαιτο. Asses, he adds, and birds can also throw back their necks and look up to heaven. Euryphamus in Stob. fl. CIII 27 (IV 10 19 M) τὸ ὀρθῶς ἀπὸ γᾶς ἀνακεκλίσθαι καὶ ἐς τὸν οὐρανὸν ἀποβλέπειν καὶ θεῶν τῶν ἀνωτάτω νοητικὸς ἥμεν, ταῦτα δὲ καὶ τᾶς ἐκ τῶν θεῶν ἐπικουρήσιος τέτευχε. Cypr. ad Demetr. 16. Lact. II 1 §§ 13—19, where Bünem. cites many other passages from Lact. id. de ira Dei 20 § 10 *cumque illos Deus artifex* ore sublimi statu recto figuratos ad contemplationem caeli et notitiam Dei excitaverit, curvare se ad terram maluerunt et pecudum more humi repere. § 11 humilis enim et curvus et pronus est, *qui ab adspectu caeli Deique patris aversus terram, quam calcare debuerat, id est de terra ficta et formata veneratur.* Prud. apoth. 202—3 Weitz. c. Symm. II 260—4. Aug. de gen. c. Man. I § 28 fin. de gen. ad litt. VI § 22 fin. de gen. ad litt. imperf. § 60 *nisi forte quod* ad intuendum caelum figura humani corporis erecta est, *valet aliquid etiam ut corpus ipsum ad similitudinem Dei factum credatur; ut quemadmodum a Patre illa similitudo non avertitur, ita* corpus humanum a caelo non sit aversum, sicut aliorum corpora animalium aversa sunt, quia prona in alvum prosternuntur. Bernard in cantic. serm. 24 § 6. Sen. ep. 94 § 56. Alcim. Avit. I 69.

148 149 INDULSIT COMMUNIS CONDITOR ILLIS TANTUM ANIMAS, NOBIS ANIMUM QUOQUE Non. p. 426 animus *est quo sapimus,* anima *qua vivimus.* Attius Epigonis: *sapimus* animo, *fruimur* anima: *sine* animo anima *est debilis.* Varro Andabatis: *in reliquo corpore ab hoc fonte diffusa est* anima: *hinc* animus *ad intellegentiam tributus.*

150 151 for rhythm cf. XI 110 111. for the thought I 142 n. Luc. V 925—1457. Cic. p. Sest. § 91. de rep. I c. 25. Hor. a. p. 391—407. s. I 3 99—106. Aristot. eth. N. I 5=7 p. 1097 b 11 φύσει πολιτικὸς ἄνθρωπος. id. pol. I 2 p. 1253 a 7 διότι δὲ πολιτικὸν ὁ ἄνθρωπος ζῷον πάσης μελίττης καὶ παντὸς ἀγελαίου ζῴου μᾶλλον, δῆλον. οὐθὲν γάρ, ὡς φαμέν, μάτην ἡ φύσις ποιεῖ, λόγον δὲ μόνον ἄνθρωπος ἔχει τῶν ζῴων (Inv. 143 seq.). ib. l. 15 τοῦτο γὰρ πρὸς τἆλλα ζῷα τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἴδιον, τὸ μόνον ἀγαθοῦ καὶ κακοῦ καὶ δικαίου καὶ ἀδίκου καὶ τῶν ἄλλων αἰσθησιν ἔχειν. G. C. Lewis observ. in politics II 275—284. ADFECTUS Arist. ib. III 9 p. 1280 b 38 of social intercourse τὸ δὲ τοιοῦτον φιλίας ἔργον. Sen. de ira I 5 § 2 *homo in adiutorium mutuum generatus est.* Gataker on Anton. II § 1. G. C. Lewis ib. I 15—17. 151 DISPERSOS TRAHERE IN POPULUM Cic. de inv. I § 2 dispersos *homines in agris et in tectis silvestribus abditos ratione quadam compulit unum in locum et congregavit,* cet. cf. Tusc. V § 5. 152 VI 2 seq.

Lucret. v 955—7. **153** Lucr. ib. 1108—9.

154 TUTOS SOMNOS Lucr. ib. 982—7.

157 DEFENDIER I 169 n. *duelli.* x 138 n. *induperator.* Pers. I 28 *dicier.* III 50 *fallier.* Sulpic. 51 defendier. 64 *dignarier.*

159 IAM SERPENTUM MAIOR CONCORDIA Quintil. cited 20 n. cet. Aesch. suppl. 226 *ὄρνιθος ὄρνις οὐκ ἂν ἀγνεύοι φαγών.* prov. in Varr. l. l. VII § 31 canis caninam non est. Hor. epod. 7 11 12 neque hic lupis mos nec fuit leonibus | numquam nisi in dispar feris. Sen. ep. 95 § 31 *non pudet homines, mitissimum genus, gaudere sanguine alterno et bella gerere gerundaque liberis tradere, cum* inter se etiam mutis ac feris pax sit. id. clem. I 26 § 3 *quae alia vita esset, si leones ursique regnarent? si serpentibus in nos ac noxiosissimo cuique animali daretur potestas?* § 4 illa rationis expertia et a nobis inmanitatis crimine damnata abstinent suis et tuta est etiam inter feras similitudo. id. de ira II 8 § 3. Plin. VII § 5 cetera animantia in suo genere probe degunt. congregari videmus et stare contra dissimilia. leonum feritas inter se non dimicat. serpentium morsus non petit serpentes. ne maris quidem beluae ac pisces nisi in diversa genera saeviunt. at, Hercule, homini plurima ex homine sunt mala. paroem. I 428 Leutsch *κύων κυνὸς οὐχ ἅπτεται.* Plut. qu. Rom. 93 *πετεινοῦ γὰρ οὐδεὶς ἑώρακε γῦπα γευόμενον, ὡς ἀετοὶ καὶ ἱέρακες μάλιστα τὰ συγγενῆ διώκουσι καὶ κόπτουσι.* Ambr. off. III § 45. Truer descriptions of 'Nature, red in tooth and claw' in Erasm. adag. 'pisces magni parvulos comedunt.' 'piscium vita.' Hes. op. 276—280 the son of Kronos appointed this law for men *ἰχθύσι μὲν καὶ θηρσὶ καὶ οἰωνοῖς πετεηνοῖς | ἔσθειν ἀλλήλους, ἐπεὶ οὐ δίκη ἐστὶν ἐν αὐτοῖς, | ἀνθρώποισι δ' ἔδωκε δίκην, ἣ πολλὸν ἀρίστη | γίγνεται.* Varro Marcopolis fr. 289 Bücheler *qui pote plus urget,* piscis ut saepe minutos | magnu' comest, *ut aves enicat accipiter.* Ael. n. a. IV 44 Egyptians tame cats, crocodiles, hawks, and they remain loyal, but man, a creature endowed with reason and prudence and reverence and entrusted with a blush (*ἐρύθημα πιστευθέν*), becomes his friend's enemy, and on the slightest trivial occasion spits out (*ἐξέπτυσε*) secrets committed to him. G. C. Lewis observ. and reasoning in politics I 27 who cites ib. 25 erroneous assertions of the instinctive abhorrence of incest in lower animals. **163** TIGRIDE XII 28 n. *Iside.* Serv. Aen. x 166 condemns this imparisyllabic form, though he cites Luc. v 405 for it.

165—171 man's rage can no longer be appeased with the sword, though the first smiths knew nothing even of that; now we see people who are not content with the death of their enemy, but must feast upon his body. FERRUM LETALE INCUDE NEFANDA Verg. g. II 539 540 under Saturn *necdum etiam audierunt inflari classica, necdum | inpos[illegible]s duris crepitare* incudibus enses. Sen. ben. VII 10 § 2. Plin. XXXIV § 138.

166 PRODUXISSE Cypr. ep. 69 § 8 *turibula quoque ipsa . . . conflata atque igne purgata in laminas ductiles* producuntur.

PARUM EST [Quintil.] decl. 9 § 12 parum est *quod* (ter). Gron. on Plin. XXI c. 13 § 78. exx. from Liv. in Heerwagen XXI 44 § 7. Burm. on Ov. her. 3 25. Tert. idol. 7. Plin. XXXIII § 4.

166 167 SARCULA MARRIS III 311. The *sarculum* was a hoe, used for drawing the earth over the seed sown (Colum. II 11 § 10 *iaciunt semina et* sarculis *adobruunt*), for stirring the ground about the roots of

the crops (Plin. XVIII §§ 184—6) and as a substitute, in shallow soils, for the plough (ib. § 178 *montanae gentes* sarculis arant): some were two-pronged (Pallad. I 43 § 3 sarculos *vel simplices vel bicornes*). It appears to have been lighter than the *marra* Plin. XVIII § 146 *protinus altitudine unciali herbis omnibus liberanda est, manu potius quam* sarculo . . . § 147 *ad trimatum* [*debet*] marris *ad solum radi.* cf. XIX § 109 sarculo *leviter convelluntur radices.* XVIII § 241 *levi* sarculo *purgare verius quam fodere.* The *marra* was a pick-axe, an indented hoe with a broad head Colum. X 72 *penitus* latis *eradere viscera* marris: the ground was first broken by it, before the *sarculum* was used ib. 88 seq. *mox bene cum glaebis vivacem caespitis herbam* | *contundat* marrae *vel fracti dente ligonis,* | . . . . *tunc quoque trita solo splendentia* sarcula *sumat* | *angustosque foros adverso limite ducens* | *rursus in obliquum distinguat tramite parvo.* Rich (companion) has cuts of what he supposes to be *marrae* and *sarcula.*

167 COQUERE Aen. VII 636 Forbiger recoquunt *patrios fornacibus enses.* Bentley on Hor. C. I 35 39. Drakenb. on Sil. IV 12.

168 PRIMI FABRI the brazen race Arat. phaen. 131 οἱ πρῶτοι κακόεργον ἐχαλκεύσαντο μάχαιραν. Tibull. I 3 47 48. EXTENDERE Plin. XIII § 82 of paper extenditur *malleo.*

169—171 QUORUM NON SUFFICIT . . . SED CREDIDERINT Prop. II=III 16 29 30 *adspice quid . . .* invenit . . . | arserit *et quantis.*

172 QUO NON FUGERET II 1. 153 seq.

173 CUNCTIS ANIMALIBUS ABSTINUIT QUI TAMQUAM HOMINE XIV 98 n. DS. XX 58 § 5 certain African barbarians worship apes τοῖς δ' ἀποκτείνασι τοῦτο τὸ ζῷον ὡς ἠσεβηκόσι τὰ μέγιστα θάνατος ὥριστο πρόστιμον· it became a proverb ἐπὶ τῶν ἀναιτὶ κτεινομένων ὅτι πιθήκου αἷμα ἀποτίσειαν. Zeller I⁴ 292—4 on the age of these prohibitions. Ov. m. XV 72—82. According to Aristoxenus (DL. VIII § 20=fragm. 7 Müller. cf. Gell. IV 11 § 6 *porculis quoque minusculis et haedis tenerioribus victitasse idem Aristoxenus refert.* Ath. 418ᵉ) Pythagoras enjoined abstinence only from the wether and the ox used in ploughing: according to Aristotle (Gell. l. c. § 12. DL. VIII § 19. cf. ib. 33. Porph. vit. Pyth. 34. abst. I 19—24. 26 27. Iambl. vit. Pyth. §§ 85. 98. 106—9), only from certain parts of animals and some kinds of fish: according to others, from every kind of flesh DL. VIII §§ 8. 13. 20. 22. Iambl. vit. Pyth. §§ 54. 68. 85. 107—8 (where he speaks of it as an *esoteric* doctrine). 150. Eudox. in Porphyr. vit. Pyth. 7. Onesikritus about 320 B. C. in Strabo 716. Mnesimachus in DL. VIII § 37 ὡς πυθαγορισταὶ θύομεν τῷ Λοξίᾳ, | ἔμψυχον οὐδὲν ἐσθίοντες παντελῶς. Aristophon ib. § 38 ἐσθίουσι δὲ | λάχανά τε καὶ πίνουσιν ἐπὶ τούτοις ὕδωρ. Antiphanes Korykos in Ath. 161ᵃ πρῶτον μὲν ὥσπερ πυθαγορίζων ἐσθίει | ἔμψυχον οὐδέν, τῆς δὲ πλείστης τοὐβολοῦ | μάζης μελαγχρῆ μερίδα λαμβάνων. Alexis Tarentini ib.ᵇ οἱ πυθαγορίζοντες γάρ, ὡς ἀκούομεν, | οὔτ' ὄψον ἐσθίουσιν οὔτ' ἄλλ' οὐδὲ ἓν | ἔμψυχον, οἰνόν τ' οὐχὶ πίνουσιν μόνοι. | B. Ἐπιχαρίδης μέντοι κύνας κατεσθίει, | τῶν πυθαγορείων εἷς. A. ἀποκτείνας μὲν οὖν· | οὐκ ἔτι γάρ ἐστ' ἔμψυχον. further jests on their diet (figs, cheese, olives, leeks, onions, capers) ib. 161ᵉ—162ᵃ. Aristophon Pythagorista ib. 161ᶠ sets down their abstinence to poverty—the grapes are sour—ἐπεὶ πάραθες αὐτοῖσιν ἰχθῦς ἢ κρέας, | κἂν μὴ κατεσθίωσι καὶ τοὺς δακτύλους, | ἐθέλω κρέμασθαι δεκάκις. Serv. Aen. X 564. Orig. Cels. V 49. Iamblichus myst. VI 1 2. Porphyr. abst. Clem. Al. strom. VII 32. Xenokrates *in a special treatise on animal food and Polemo in his treatise on*

the natural life taught (Clem. Al. str. VII § 32 fin.) *ὡς ἀσύμφορόν ἐστιν ἡ διὰ τῶν σαρκῶν τροφὴ εἰργασμένη ἤδη καὶ ἐξομοιουμένη ταῖς τῶν ἀλόγων ψυχαῖς.* Cic. n. d. III § 88 Pythagoras would not stain altars with blood. cf. Macr. III 6 § 2. DL. VIII §§ 20. 22. Plut. de esu carn. I § 1 p. 993ᵃ. Strabo 298. Sext. Emp. IX 127. Iambl. myst. 5 § 1 priests. adhort. ad philos. 21 symb. 39 pp. 317. 379 K. v. Pyth. § 187. Porph. abst. I 15. 23. vit. Pyth. in Phot. p. 438ᵇ. Philostr. Ap. I 1 § 1. Lobeck Aglaoph. 190—2. Tert. apol. 48 pr. *age iam si quis philosophus affirmet, ut ait Laberius de sententia Pythagorae, hominem fieri ex mulo . . . . nonne consensum movebit et fidem infiget etiam* ab animalibus abstinendi? *proptereaque persuasum quis habeat, ne forte bubulam de aliquo proavo suo obsonet?* Minuc. Fel. 34. Seneca (cited XIV 98 n. p. 306) ep. 108 § 17 *non pudebit fateri, quem mihi amorem* Pythagorae *iniecerit Sotion. dicebat, quare ille* animalibus abstinuisset, *quare postea Sextius. . . .* § 18 *hic homini satis alimentorum citra sanguinem esse credebat et crudelitatis consuetudinem fieri, ubi in voluptatem esset adducta laceratio • adiciebat contrahendam materiam esse luxuriae. colligebat bonae valetudini contraria esse alimenta varia et nostris aliena corporibus.* § 19 *at* Pythagoras *omnium inter omnia cognationem esse dicebat et animorum commercium in alias atque alias formas transeuntium . . . . interim* sceleris hominibus ac parricidii metum fecit, cum possint in parentis animam inscii incurrere et ferro morsuve violare, *si in quo cognatus aliqui spiritus hospitaretur.* § 20 'Do you not believe in this transmigration' asked Sotion. § 21 'Great men have believed it. *si vera sunt ista,* abstinuisse animalibus innocentia est. *si falsa, frugalitas est. quod istic credulitatis tuae damnum est? alimenta tibi leonum et volturum eripio.*' § 22 *his ego instinctus* abstinere animalibus *coepi et anno peracto non tantum facilis erat mihi consuetudo, sed dulcis. agitatiorem mihi animum esse credebam nec tibi hodie adfirmaverim, an fuerit.* He was reported to have escaped poison intended for him by Nero Tac. XV 45 fin. *dum* persimplici victu et agrestibus pomis *ac, si sitis admoneret, profluente aqua vitam tolerat.* Gell. XVII 8 § 2 the philosopher Taurus often invited us to supper at Athens. *frequens eius cenae fundus et firmamentum omne erat aula una lentis Egyptiae et cucurbitae inibi minutim caesae.* An Egyptian vegetarian Heliod. II 23. Use of leather forbidden Lobeck Aglaoph. 245. Proklus (Marinus vit. Procl. 12) abstained from flesh, but was urged by his master Plutarch son of Nestorius *μηδὲ τούτων πάντῃ ἀπέχεσθαι, ὅπως ἂν καὶ τὸ σῶμα ὑπηρετοῖν ἔχοι ταῖς ψυχικαῖς ἐνεργείαις.*

174 VENTRI INDULSIT NON OMNE LEGUMEN III 229. Hor. cited on 9. Daniel 1 8. 12. 16. 10 3. 2 Esdr. 9 24—26. Enoch 7 4 5 Dillmann. Hdt. II 37. Sext. Emp. Pyrrh. III § 224 *ἔνιοι δὲ θᾶττον ἂν τὰς κεφαλὰς φαγεῖν φασὶ τῶν πατέρων ἢ κυάμους.* Plut. symp. qu. VIII 8 2 § 2. 3 § 15. Chrys. hom. in Io. II 2 p. 10ᵃ. *δειλοί, πάνδειλοι, κυάμων ἅπο χεῖρας ἔχεσθε· | ἴσόν τοι κυάμους τε φαγεῖν κεφαλάς τε τοκήων* (verses ascribed to Pythagoras or to Orpheus, whose school in this as in some other points agreed with the Pythagorean Didymus in geop. II 35 p. 183. Plat. legg. 782ᵈ. Lobeck Aglaoph. 246—251). This prohibition is attested by Aristot. in DL. VIII § 34 cf. 19. 33. Callim. in Gell. IV 11 § 2 *καὶ κυάμων ἅπο χεῖρας ἔχειν, ἀνιῶντος ἐδεστοῦς, | κἀγώ, Πυθαγόρας ὡς ἐκέλευε, λέγω.* Cic. divin. I § 62 *iubet . . . Plato sic ad somnum proficisci corporibus adfectis, ut nihil sit quod errorem animis perturbationemque adferat. unde* Pythagoricis interdictum *putatur* ne faba vescerentur. cf. II § 119. Hor. s. II 6 63 Pythagorae cog-

nata faba. Plut. educ. 17 p. 12e Wytt. Iambl. vit. Pyth. §§ 61. 259. Plut. qu. Rom. 95 *διὰ τί νενόμισται τοὺς ἁγνεύοντας ὀσπρίων ἀπέχεσθαι; πότερον, ὡς οἱ Πυθαγορικοὶ τοὺς μὲν κυάμους ἀφωσιοῦντο διὰ τὰς λεγομένας αἰτίας, τὸν δὲ λάθυρον καὶ τὸν ἐρέβινθον ὡς παρωνύμους τοῦ ἐρέβους καὶ τῆς λήθης*; id. qu. conv. II 3 1 § 1 Plutarch had several times dreamt that he ought to abstain from eggs, and resolved to do so, in order to test, *καθάπερ ἐν Καρί*, the authority of dreams. § 2 at a dinner party some suspected that he had become a convert to Orphic and Pythagorean doctrines, and abominated eggs, as others heart and brain, as the principle of birth. § 3 Alexander the Epicurean in jest quoted the verse *ἰσόν τοι κ.τ.λ. ὡς δὴ κυάμους τὰ ᾠὰ διὰ τὴν κύησιν αἰνιττομένων τῶν ἀνδρῶν, διαφέρειν δὲ μηδὲν οἰομένων τὸ ἐσθίειν ᾠὰ τοῦ χρῆσθαι τοῖς τίκτουσι τὰ ᾠὰ ζῴοις*. § 4 not to argue with an Epicurean on dreams Plut. did not deny the charge, and the conversation passed to the question 'which is first, the hen or the egg.' id. de esu carnium (see both speeches, a vegetarian apology) II 3 § 2 Pythagoras and Empedokles teach us to be just to other kinds of creatures also. § 3 you laught at him who abstains from mutton. qu. conv. VIII 7 1 § 2 at a Roman dinner Philinus abstained from meat, which brought on a Pythagorean discussion. ib. qu. 8 why the Pythagoreans abstain from fish. § 2 some Pythagoreans would occasionally eat meat, but not fish. Porph. abst. IV 16 charge at Eleusis to abstain from domestic birds and fish and beans. The priests of Zeus in Crete Eur. Cretes fr. 475 18 19 Nauck (in Porph. abst. IV 19) *τήν τ' ἐμψύχων | βρῶσιν ἐδεστῶν πεφύλαγμαι*. id. Hipp. 952—5 *ἤδη νυν αὔχει καὶ δι' ἀψύχου βορᾶς.| σίτοις καπήλευ', Ὀρφέα τ' ἄνακτ' ἔχων | βάκχευε, πολλῶν γραμμάτων τιμῶν κάπνους*. Aristoph. ran. 1032. Plat. legg. 782c. epinom. 795a. Hor. a. p. 391—2 *silvestris homines sacer interpresque deorum* | caedibus et victu foedo deterruit Orpheus. Plut. VII sap. conv. 16 p. 159c makes Solon say that it is an injustice to take life to support our own life: *τὸ δὲ ἀπέχεσθαι σαρκῶν ἐδωδῆς, ὥσπερ Ὀρφέα τὸν παλαιὸν ἱστοροῦσι, σόφισμα μᾶλλον ἢ φυγὴ τῶν περὶ τὴν τροφὴν ἀδικημάτων ἐστί*. Sext. Emp. math. II 31 32. Spartian. Did. Iul. 3 § 9 Iulianus was so frugal, that often *nulla existente religione holeribus leguminibusque contentus* sine carne *cenaverit*. Lucian dial. mort. 20 3 Pythagoras to Menippus: 'let me see what there is to eat in your scrip.' 'Beans, my good friend; so that this is not for you to eat.' 'Only give them to me: *ἄλλα παρὰ νεκροῖς δόγματα· ἔμαθον γὰρ ὡς οὐδὲν ἧσον κύαμοι καὶ κεφαλαὶ τοκήων ἐνθάδε*.' A vegetable diet commended by Philo in Eus. p. e. VIII 14 §§ 69 70. Iosephus vita 2 spent three years, aet. 15—18, with the vegetarian Banun. The Essenes vegetarians Ios. bell. II 8 § 5. cf. § 8. ant. XVIII 1 § 5. Philo quod omn. prob. liber 12 (II 457 M), the Therapeutae (Philo vit. contempl. §§ 5. 9), the Jewish sect of Nasaraeans (Epiphan. haer. XVIII 1 p. 38c). Philo animal. 62 (VIII 130 Richter) the ancients seeing that virtues extended even to brute beasts, abstained from eating flesh; as temperance declined, they took to a meat diet and disease ensued. Hence men of education, emulating the wisdom of Pythagoras, do not touch flesh, even in case of necessity, from religious sobriety and to avoid disease. The apostle Matthew (Clem. Al. paed. II § 16) *σπερμάτων καὶ ἀκροδρύων καὶ λαχάνων ἄνευ κρεῶν μετελάμβανεν*. cf. (and also for James) Epiphan. haer. XXX 23. James the just (Hegesippus in Eus. h. e. II 23 § 5) was holy from his mother's womb, *οἶνον καὶ σίκερα οὐκ ἔπιεν, οὐδὲ ἔμψυχον ἔφαγε*. cf. Aug. c. Faust. XXII 3. *Aug. civ.* Dei I 20 rejects the interpretation which extends the prohibition *non occides* to beasts and cattle, quia nulla nobiscum *ratione sociantur*,

St Peter is represented as condemning the use of meat Clem. hom. III 45. VIII 15 the giants, ἐν διατροφῇ ἐπὶ τὴν παρὰ φύσιν τῶν ζῴων βορὰν τρεπόμενοι, the first to taste flesh. ib. 16. XII 6. XV 7. can. apostol. 51 deposition of the clergy, excommunication of laity, who abstain from flesh not for discipline, but as abominable (as the Eustathians did) conc. Gangr. c. 1 2. 21. Bingham XVII 5 19—20. Cotelier on constitut. apostol. VI 12 cites many fathers who held that no flesh was eaten before the deluge. Tert. cult. fem. II 9 *numquid non aliqui ipsam Dei creaturam sibi interdicunt, abstinentes vino et* animalibus *esculentis, quorum fructus nulli periculo aut sollicitudini adiacent, sed humilitatem animae suae in victus quoque castigatione Deo immolant?* Clem. Al. paed. II 1 § 11. str. VII 6 § 32. Among the sects which abstained from flesh were Ebionites (Epiphan. haer. XXX 15 p. 139[c]. 18 p. 142[d]. 19 p. 143[b]. 22 p. 146[a]), Encratites (Iren. I 28=30 § 2 in Eus. IV 29 § 2. Aug. haer. 25), Aerians (acc. to Philastr. 72. not acc. to Epiph. 75 § 3 fin. cf. Aug. haer. 53), Tatians (Philastr. 48. some make them the same as the Encratites), Priscillianists (Aug. 70), Patricians (Aug. 61). Clem. Al. str. VII § 33 approves abstinence as a discipline of the body: τάχ' ἄν τις τῶν γνωστικῶν καὶ ἀσκήσεως χάριν σαρκοφαγίας ἀπόσχοιτο καὶ τοῦ μὴ σφριγᾶν περὶ τὰ ἀφροδίσια τὴν σάρκα. ib. III § 85 he asserts the law of Christian freedom ἐπάναγκες μὲν οὖν οὐ κωλυτέον γαμεῖν οὐδὲ μὴν κρεοφαγεῖν ἢ οἰνοποτεῖν. The Brachman (Strabo p. 712) abstains wholly from flesh and marriage for 37 years; after which he eats the flesh of such creatures as do not serve man, δριμέων καὶ ἀρτυτῶν ἀπεχόμενον. ib. 713 the Garmanes also live on leaves and wild fruits; an inferior order on rice and barley. cf. Clem. Al. str. III § 60. Augustine, from his Manichean experience, is led to dilate on the point de mor. Man. § 30 one of the Manichean 'elect' forfeits heaven if *frusto pernae vel rancido labra unxerit*, but may fare otherwise sumptuously, *boletos orizam tubera placentas caroenum piper laser distento ventre ructantem* without risk. ib. §§ 35—37. 51. 53—64 (e.g. § 54 *si arborem necare, ut vos dicitis,* homicidium *est, aut necare animalia.* cf. c. Faust. V 6. haer. 46 VIII 51[d] Gaume). The pupils (*auditores*) among them gathered fruit for the 'elect', and themselves ate meat, but might not kill (haer. 46); the 'elect' must abstain (ib. id. c. Faust. VI 1. 4—6. XVI 9. XXX 1. 5. c. Adim. 15 § 2 VIII 236[d]). Reasons assigned for their abstinence c. Adim. 15 § 1. Why catholics abstained mor. Manich. § 31. c. Faust. XXX 3. 5. ep. 55= 119 § 36 those who regarded flesh as unclean contradict St Paul. c. Adim. 14 § 2. In the 'dietetic reformer. Manchester, Heywood' a monthly serial, a translation of the notices of vegetarianism in ancient writers is now appearing. Aristoxenus, on the other hand, states that beans were the usual food of Pythagoras (Gell. IV 11). The same abstinence was found in Egypt, and in Rome it formed a part of the process of purification (Plut. quaest. Rom. 95). Hippolytus (philosophum. I 2 p. 13 72—84 D) says that Zoroaster taught this abstinence to Pythagoras; the grounds alleged are puerile, as all explanations have been. See Bayle n. I. Paus. VIII 15 § 4 the mystae of Demeter at Pheneae regarded the bean as μὴ καθαρόν. Iambl. v. P. § 191 Pythagoreans chose rather to die than to march across a bean-field. § 193 when Dionysius asked the reason, Myllias replied: 'They chose rather to die than trample on beans, I would rather trample on beans, than divulge their reason.' ib. § 194 (Menage on DL. VIII § 50 cites a like story of Theano) Timycha, wife of Myllias, bit off her tongue to shew that no torture could extract the secret from her. In this they followed the example set by

Pythagoras DL. VIII §§ 39 40. schol. Salernit. c. 19 4 manducare fabam caveas, *facit illa podagram.* Moreau in his comm. (Par. 1672 pp. 332—9) cites the opinions of the ancient physicians and speaks of Pythagoras. cf. Ael. v. h. IV 17 Periz. Lobeck Aglaoph. 251—5. Lucian gallus 4. 18. ver. hist. II 28. vit. auct. 6. Paus. I 37 § 4. Iambl. adhort. ad phil. 21 symb. 37 pp. 317. 371 K. Beside beans mallows prohibited Iambl. adhort. ad phil. 21 symb. 38 pp. 316. 376 K. Artemid. I 65.

ADDENDA

2 CROCODILON ADORAT Max. Tyr. VIII 5 after blaming the Egyptian law: 'They honour an *ox* and *bird* and *goat* and the creatures of Nile, *ὧν θνητὰ μὲν τὰ σώματα, δειλοὶ δὲ οἱ βίοι, ταπεινὴ δὲ ἡ ὄψις, ἀγεννὴς δὲ ἡ θεραπεία, αἰσχρὰ δὲ ἡ τιμή. ἀποθνήσκει θεὸς Αἰγυπτίοις καὶ πενθεῖται θεὸς καὶ δείκνυται παρ' αὐτοῖς ἱερὸν θεοῦ καὶ τάφος θεοῦ . . . παρὰ δὲ Αἰγυπτίοις ἰσότιμον ἔχει τὸ θεῖον τιμῆς καὶ δακρύων,*' tells a story (Holyday) 'of an *Ægyptian* woman, which nourish'd a young crocodile: whereupon the rest of the *Ægyptians* thought her a most happy woman, and the nurse of their God, and not a few sought to please both Her and her Darling. He adds, that this woman had a young son about the age of her God, whose play-fellow he was; and that, whiles for tenderness of body the God-crocodile seem'd tame, all was well: but that when strength came to him, his nature came to him, and [though he had spoil'd his own sport] he eat up his play-fellow: that the mother notwithstanding, though indeed wretched, rejoiced at the death of her child, as most happy, being so honoured as to be made the sacrifice of her house-God.'

7 AELUROS Sibyll. III 30 *προσκυνέοντες ὄφεις καὶ αἰλούροισι θύοντες.*

63 SAXA sée the account of the Decian persecution in Alexandria Eus. h. e. VI 41 §§ 3 4.

64 65 DOMESTICA SEDITIONI TELA Ov. m. VI 685—6 *ira,* | *quae solita est illi nimiumque* domestica *vento.*

123 NOLENTI SURGERE NILO Lucr. VI 712—737. Amm. XXVIII 5 § 14.

174 NON OMNE LEGUMEN Plin. XVIII § 118 *prisco ritu pulsa* faba *suae religionis dis in sacro est, praevalens pulmentari cibo et hebetare sensus existimata, insomnia quoque facere, ob haec* Pythagoricae sententiae damnata, *ut alii tradidere, quoniam mortuorum animae sint in ea, qua de causa parentando utique adsumitur.* § 119 *Varro et ob haec flaminem ea non vesci tradit et quoniam in flore eius litterae lugubres reperiantur.*

20 Fr. Wieseler comm. de Cyaneis sive Symplegadibus. Götting. 1879. 4to. 30 Lact. epit. 63 § 5 *tragoedia de incesto et parricidis fabulatur.*

XVI

SOLDIERS enjoy an almost entire exemption from punishment (1—34), are not harassed by protracted law-suits (35—50), and hold property in their own right, while their fathers yet live (51—60).

Schol. 'ista a plerisque exploditur, et dicitur non esse Iuvenalis.' On the other hand it is quoted as Juvenal's by Servius (Aen. I 16 ver. 6. II 106 ver. 42) and Priscian (VIII 31 and 82 ver. 2). The opinions of modern critics are collected by Ruperti and Heinrich; add, in favour of the genuineness of the satire, K. F. Hermann, Düntzer, W. E. Weber, O. Jahn. That the work is imperfect is evident: for we have no complete list of the *communia commoda*, which were but the beginning of the proposed theme (7): the instances of special good fortune, alluded to in verses 1—6, are not touched upon. The objections which have been taken to the language are frivolous in themselves, and easily outweighed by the excellence of 4 seq. 9 seq. 24—34 cet. F. Bücheler (Rhein. Mus. XXIX 1874 636. cf. Ribbeck der echte . . Juvenal 175 seq.) explains the abrupt termination of the fragment. 'nam in medio fere corpore saturarum codices Pithoeanus et Sangallensis triginta versibus (VII 129—158) quae olim adscripta fuere scholia omittunt. casu aliquo Iahnius ea in communi archetypo intercepta existimavit, ego librorum naturae non video quid sit magis consentaneum quam totum interiisse folium. tricenum igitur versuum foliis archetypum compositum puto. iam numera inde a VII 159, ut qui primus fuerit in aliquo folio, versus saturarum reliquos, adice singulos praepositos saturis aliamque ab alia discernentes, praeterea duos quibus quarti libri et quinti exordia indicantur, neve unum illum neglexeris post IX 134 sublatum ab editoribus sed antiquitus traditum, et summam cognosces fieri versuum 2040 folia inplentium 68 sine ulla deductione aut accessione. itaque qui hodie saturis finem facit versus idem extremus fuit in archetypi folio, nec plures ad nos pervenerunt ideo quod sequentia codicis folia aut unum saltem perierant.'

1—6 Fortune (1 *felicis*, 2 *prospera*, 3 *secundo*, 4 *benigni*) can shower countless prizes on the soldier; if she befriend him, he need not pray to Venus or Iuno to make interest with Mars on his behalf. The theme of the satire, as of XV, is proposed in a question.

FELICIS VII 190—202. IX 33. XII 62—66. epithet of Sulla and of certain legions. PRAEMIA the pay (Tac. ann. I 17 two *denarii* a day for praetorian soldiers), bounties on special occasions, as on

an accession, a lump sum (5000 *denarii* for praetorians) on discharge Marquardt röm. Staatsverw. II[1] 94. 464. 524. 545. The competition for admission to the guards was great, and only the tallest candidates were accepted Dosith. Adr. sent. 2 Hadrian asked a recruit '*πῶς θέλεις στρατεύεσθαι;*' he replied '*εἰς τὸ πραιτώριον*'. 'How tall are you?' '5½ feet'. Hadrian replied '*ἐν τοσούτῳ εἰς τὴν πολιτικὴν στρατεύου*', i.e. the *cohortes urbanae* had a lower standard.

GALLI so P, not *Galle*: the name Gallius occurs in Cic.

2 NAM *felicis* I say, *for* I could be content myself, if sure of fortune's favour, to enter the camp.

3 4 ME PAVIDUM EXCIPIAT TIRONEM PORTA SECUNDO SIDERE VII 194—5 *distat enim, quae* | sidera te excipiant. Tac. h. III 24 *quae castra alia* excipient? Mühlmann 'excipio' col. 918.

PORTA dig. XLIX 16 12 § 2 *officium tribunorum est vel eorum, qui exercitui praesunt, ... claves* portarum *suscipere.* On the four gates of the camp, the side-gates *porta principalis dextera* and *p. p. sinistra*, one at each end of the *via principalis* or *cardo maximus*, and the gates at the ends of the *decumanus maximus*, *porta praetoria* in front, *p. decumana* in the rear, see Marquardt röm. Staatsverw. II[1] 400—2.

4 SIDERE VI 569—581. X 314. XIV 248 n. Philo de provid. I 77—88.

HORA Pers. V 48 *nata fidelibus* hora.

5 VENERIS COMMENDET EPISTOLA MARTI II 30 31 *leges revocabat amaras* | *omnibus atque ipsi* Veneri Martique *timendas.* X 313. On the Lucianic tone I 84 n. XIII 38—52. Lucr. I 38—40 *hunc* [*Martem*] *tu, diva, tuo recubantem corpore sancto* | *circumfusa super, suavis ex ore loquellas* | *funde petens placidam Romanis, incluta, pacem.* cf. ib. 31—37.

6 SAMIA GENETRIX QUAE DELECTATUR HARENA VII 32 n. X 171 n. Aen. I 15 16 *quam* Iuno *fertur terris magis omnibus unam* | *posthabita coluisse* Samo. The Heraeon at Samos was Hdt. III 60 § 6 *μέγιστος πάντων νηῶν τῶν ἡμεῖς ἴδμεν.* See a Samian coin in Müller Denkm. Heft 1 n. 8. Priap. 75 2. Lact. I 17 § 8 *insulam* Samum *scribit Varro prius Partheniam nominatam, quod ibi* Iuno *adoleverit ibique etiam Iovi nupserit. itaque nobilissimum et antiquissimum templum eius est* Sami *et simulacrum in habitu nubentis figuratum et sacra eius anniversaria nuptiarum ritu celebrantur.* ib. 15 § 9. Spanh. on Callim. Dian. 228. Del. 48. Aug. civ. D. VI 7 *sacra sunt* Iunonis *et haec in eius dilecta insula* Samo celebrabantur, *ubi nuptum data est Iovi.* Ath. 655[ab] and 672[ab] quotes a monograph on the temple by Menodotus. The statue of the Samian Here, by Lysippus and Bupalus, removed to Constantinople Cedren. I 564 Bonn. Westermann in Pauly VI 735. Cic. Verr. I § 50. V § 184. Tac. ann. IV 14. The temple contained many pictures and statues and was plundered by Verres and by Antonius Strabo 637. Apul. m. VI 4. A Samian inscription in honour of Lollia priestess of Here Archegetes *καὶ Θεᾶς Ἰουλίας Σεβαστῆς* Rhein. Mus. 1867 314.

GENETRIX Hera mother of Ares by Zeus Il. V 896; or without a father Ov. f. V 233—260. HARENA Tert. pall. 1 p. 921 Oehler *nulla iam Delos,* harenae Samos, owing to the earthquake of A.D. 178. Sibyll. III 363 *ἔσται καὶ Σάμος ἄμμος.* IV 91. VIII 166.

7—34 The first privilege common to all ranks in the army alike: they hold so fast to one another, that no civilian dare accuse them or give evidence against them.

7 COMMODA Tac. ann. I 26 the mutinous soldiers A.D. 14 exclaim *novum id plane, quod imperator sola* militis commoda *ad senatum reiciat. 27 quo pergeret? ad* imperatorem an *ad patres? ut illic quoque*

commodis legionum *adversaretur?* DCass. LX 24 § 3 *τοῖς τε στρατευομένοις, ἐπειδὴ γυναῖκας οὐκ ἐδύναντο ἔκ γε τῶν νόμων ἔχειν, τὰ τῶν γεγαμηκότων δικαιώματα ἔδωκε.* Oud. schol. on Cic. epp. pp. 84. 303—4.

COMMUNIA XIII 140 where, as here, it)(special luck.

8 NE used because Hand Tursell. IV 42 'subest notio impediendi vel prohibendi.' TOGATUS VIII 240 n. X 8 n.

9 it was not uncommon for a defendant to enlist as a means of evading justice cod. XII 34 1 *qui litis causa militiam appetierunt.* dig. XLIX 16 4 § 8 *qui eo animo militiae se dedit, ut sub obtentu militiae pretiosiorem se adversario faceret.* cf. ib. 16 16. Spartian. Pescenn. Niger 3 § 6 *re vera in re militari vehemens fuit. numquam sub eo miles a provinciali lignum oleum operam extorsit.*

ETSI PULSETUR, DISSIMULET dig. XLVII 10 11 § 1 *iniuriarum actio . . . . dissimulatione aboletur.* DISSIMULET supply *ut* from *ne*, as XIII 36. so *quisque* from *nemo* VI 17 18. Plaut. aul. 30 *scit* out of *nescit.* Enn. fr. trag. 277 V (in Cic. rep. I § 30) *quod est ante pedes nemo spectat, caeli scrutantur plagas.* Cic. Brut. § 259 *sciebat* understood from a following *nesciebat* (cf. Tac. XII 64). Cic. p. Cluent. § 6 *scit* out of *nescit.* finn. II §§ 25 Madvig. 88. Nep. 5 1 § 4 Bremi. 14 6 § 4 Heus. 18 6 § 3=2 Heus. (*ut* from *ne*, as § 2=1. 8 3 § 1. 23 12 § 2. 25 10 § 4). Ov. m. IV 470—1 *quod vellet, erat,* ne *regia Cadmi | staret, et in facinus traherent Athamanta sorores.* Phaedr. IV 17=18 31 Burm. Rutil. Lup. I § 13 Ruhnken. Tac. h. I 84 ne *centurio tribuno obsequatur,* [ut] *hinc confusi pedites equitesque in exitium ruamus.* id. ann. XIII 14. Hand Turs. IV 56 and on Gron. diatr. in Stat. I 253. Benecke on Iust. XXXI 1 § 8. Munro on Lucr. II 1038. Obbar in Schneidewin Philol. VI 151. Vahlen in Ztschr. f. d. österr. Gymn. XXII 25—27. Sen. ben. IV 8 § 2 *qui te* negas *deo debere, sed naturae.* Ruddiman II 361. Heindorf and Fritzsche on Hor. s. I 1 3. Hdt. VII 104. Matthiä § 634 3. Madvig lat. Gr. § 462 b and gr. Synt. § 213. Kühner gr. Gr. II² 1072. Sir T. Browne vulgar errors I 10 fin. p. 32 ed. 1650 'some denying his humanity, and [*supply* affirming] that he was one of the Angels, as Ebion . . . Some denying his Divinity; [affirming] that he was begotten of humane principles, and the seminall sonne of Joseph.'

9 10 AUDEAT AUDEAT X 359—361 n. XIV 48 n.

10 III 300 301. Lucil. IX 75 M *dentesque advorsos discutio omnis.* Apul. m. IX 39—42 a Macedonian gardener is riding on his ass, when *quidam procerus et, ut indicabat habitus et habitudo, miles e legione factus nobis* (the ass is historian) *obvius* superbo atque adroganti *sermone percontatur quorsum vacuum duceret asinum.* Not understanding Latin, the gardener passes on. The soldier belabours him with his *vitis* and pulls him off his ass, and takes possession of it. The gardener begs for mercy, but seeing the soldier preparing *inversa vite de vastiore nodulo cerebrum suum diffindere,* trips him up, beats him with fists and elbows, bites him, pounds his face, hands and sides with a stone. The soldier threatens to make mincemeat of the gardener, who again cudgels him till he feigns death, carries off his sword, and hides himself in a friend's house. The soldiers charge the gardener with stealing a piece of the governor's plate: he is sentenced to death. cf. c. 41 vindictae *sedulam darent operam.* Epict. IV 1 § 79. PRAETORI urbano III 213. XIII 4 n. Gaius III 224. 11 OFFAM II 33. 'a bruise'; 'one raw lump'. Plin. XV § 26 *nucibus arefactis et in* offam *contusis.* 12 RELICTUM given over, abandoned.

13 14 BARDAICUS CALCEUS Bardiaei (Plut. Mar. 43 § 4 Βαρ-

δυαῖοι cl. Lob. Aglaoph. 1325) or Vardaei (Cic. fam. v 9 § 2. Liv. periocb. 56. Plin. III § 143) a tribe inhabiting the Illyrian coast, opposite the island Pharos (Strabo 315 'Αρδιαῖοι), gave name to a military shoe. Mart. IV 4 5 *lassi* Vardaicus *quod evocati [redolet]*. Capitolin. Pertin. 8 § 3 *cuculli* Bardaici. Pape-Benseler Eigennamen 'Αρδία. Οὐαρδαῖοι. 'if the injured man of peace seek redress, a soldier's shoe and stout shanks sit in judgement on the bench.' 13 IUDEX VII 116—7 n. bubulco iudice. Tac. Agr. 9 *credunt plerique militaribus ingeniis subtilitatem deesse, quia* castrensis iurisdictio secura et obtusior ac plura manu agens calliditatem fori non exerceat. *Agricola naturali prudentia, quamvis inter togatos, facile iusteque agebat.* 14 CALCEUS of the centurion 17. cf. II 10 *fossa.* XIV 10 n. *gula.* GRANDES SURAE III 247. XIV 194 n. Pers. III 86 torosa *iuventus.* V 189. MAGNA to support the gigantic occupant. SUBSELLIA 44.

15 16 MORE CAMILLI SERVATO who introduced a standing army (Liv. V 2), before which time the soldiers might in winter at home prosecute their suits. Liv. V 19 § 9 in pushing on the siege of Veii *a procurationibus, quae multae temere inter murum ac vallum fiebant, edicto, ne quis iniussu pugnaret, ad opus milites traducti.* Soldiers were forbidden by a rescript of Hadrian to leave the camp in order to give evidence dig. XXII 5 3 § 6 *multo minus milites avocandi sunt a signis vel muneribus perhibendi testimonii causa.* On the other hand Honorius and Theodosius, A.D. 416, decreed cod. I 46 2 *ne quando curiales vel privatae condicionis homines ad militare exhibeantur iudicium vel contra se agentium actiones exhibeant vel litigare in eo cogantur.*

17—22 the centurions then, let us suppose, try the soldier's cause with perfect justice, still etc. III 100 n. Munro on Lucr. III 935. Teles in Stob. XCVII 31 p. 215 27 M where *παῖς μὲν ὤν, ἐφηβος δὲ γενόμενος, ὅταν δὲ ἀνδρωθῇ*, are followed by *πρεσβύτης γέγονε, πάλιν ἐπιθυμεῖ τὰ ἐν νεότητι . . . . οἰκέτης ἐστίν, ἐλεύθερος σπεύδει γενέσθαι κ.τ.λ.*

17 CENTURIONUM proverbial for uncouth ignorance XIV 194 n. Lucil. in Cic. finn. I § 9. Cic. Tusc. IV § 55. Hor. s. I 6 73. Pers. V 189.

19 IUSTAE CAUSA QUERELLAE Luc. VIII 511—2 iustior *in Magnum nobis, Ptolemaee,* querellae | causa *data est.* Petron. 15 *iudex* querellam *inspiceret.* 21 CURABILIS elsewhere 'curable' Cael. Aur. tard. II 137 Erasistratus *facile* curabiles *succulentos homines dixit atque fortes . . . . difficile autem curari posse tenues ac debiles.* § 138 *difficile* curabiles . . . *difficile* curabilem. cf. §§ 139. 143. IV § 93. Ign. ep. Eph. 7. As *plorabilis=plorandus*, so here *curabilis=curanda* 'requiring medical treatment.' Plaut. aul. 625 verberabilissume. id. trin. 44 *culpam* castigabilem. Ov. Pont. IV 14 31 32 *esset perpetuo sua quam* vitabilis *Ascra,* | *ausa est agricolae Musa docere senis.* Plin. ep. VI 21 § 3 *probitate morum, ingenii elegantia, operum varietate* monstrabilis. 22 VINDICTA GRAVIOR QUAM INIURIA III 297—301. 'that *your* revenge (as *ultio* 19) may cost you more pain than the original wrong.' cf. VIII 91—97. Grang. cites Ambr. [ep. 18 § 20] *quae autem aequitas, ut paucis sacerdotibus dolentes victum negatum, ipsi omnibus denegarent; cum* inclementior *esset* vindicta quam culpa. 23 MULINO CORDE VAGELLI the mulish rhetorician Vagellius XIII 119 n. Plaut. Cist. IV 12 2 mulo *inscitior.* Catull. 83 3 mule, *nihil sentis.*

24 CUM DUO CRURA HABEAS I 161 n. X 2 n. *pauci.* Caes. b. c. I 22 § 5 paucorum. 23 § 3 pauca. II 41 § 3 *ne militibus quidem, ut defessis,*

neque equitibus, ut paucis et labore confectis, studium ad pugnandum virtusque deerat; sed hi erant numero CC ['*only* 200'], *reliqui in itinere substiterant.* Kraner cites b. G. III 17 § 5 *Sabinus idoneo omnibus rebus loco castris sese tenebat, cum Viridovix contra eum* DUUM ['*only* two'] *milium spatio consedisset.* VII 81 § 1 UNO *die intermisso.* 'Having *but* two legs to stumble against so many soldiers' boots and so many thousands of hob-nails.' CALIGAS III 322. leathern boots (Sympos. aenigm. 56) worn by the rank and file, whence *caligatus=gregarius.* [Quintil.] decl. III § 15 *hoc dicis, cui parere* caligatum *lex iubet, qui non solum militibus sed centurionibus praepositus.* ib. § 19 *commendem tibi ordinem* caligati *militis.* Suet. Aug. 25. Vitell. 7. Cal. 9 Caligulae *cognomen castrensi loco traxit, quia manipulario habitu inter milites versabatur.* Lips. on Tac. ann. I 41. DCass. LVII 5 § 6. Auson. monos. de Caes. 4 (cf. tetrast. de Caes. 4) *Gaius, cognomen* Caligae *cui castra dederunt.* Sen. cited VIII 246 n. fin. Plin. VII § 135 many say that Ventidius *iuventam inopem in* caliga militari *tolerasse.* Capitolin. Maximin. 28 § 9 the elder Maximinus was 8½ ft. in height; his shoe preserved in a grove near Aquileia was a foot longer than the normal length; *unde etiam vulgo tractum est, cum de longis et ineptis hominibus tractaretur,* caliga *Maximini.* ed. Diocl. IX 6 caligae *militares sine* clabo. When Octavian B.C. 41 offered to make the senators and veterans umpires in his dispute with Fulvia, the veterans set up a court at Gabii, but Fulvia and L. Antonius did not appear DCass. XLVIII 12 § 3 *βουλὴν καλιγᾶταν ἀπὸ τῆς τῶν στρατιωτικῶν ὑποδημάτων χρήσεως ἀποκαλοῦντες.* Tert. idol. 19 *militia . . .* caligata. Marquardt Staatsverw. II[1] 525—6. Plut. II 813[f]. 25 CLAVORUM III 248 *in digito* clavus *mihi* militis *haeret.* Augustin. in 1 ep. Ioh. tract. 10 § 8 *forte* caligis clavatis *contereret pedes tuos.* Plin. IX § 69 and XXII § 94 *clavi caligares.* XXXIV § 143 *caligarii.* from which passage it appears that they were of iron: the sole of the caliga was thickly studded with them Ioseph. bell. VI 1 § 8 *τὰ γὰρ ὑποδήματα πεπαρμένα πυκνοῖς καὶ ὀξέσιν* (cf. Plin. IX § 69 *crebris atque praeacutis*) *ἥλοις ἔχων, ὥσπερ τῶν ἄλλων στρατιωτῶν ἕκαστος.* Sympos. aenigm. 57. Greg. dial. I 4 (169[c]) *vir Dei* clavatis *calceatus* caligis, *falcem fenariam in collo deferens.* Migne patrol. lat. XC 128[a].

25 26 Who would venture so far from the city to accuse a soldier? Besides what friend is so true a Pylades, as to devote his life for his friend? 26 PYLADES Ov. tr. I 5 21 (=IV 4 71) *exemplum veri Phoceus amoris.* r. a. 589 *semper habe* Pyladen aliquem, *qui curet Orestem.* Mart. VI 11 1 2 *quod non sit* Pylades *hoc tempore, non sit Orestes,* | *miraris? Pylades, Marce, bibebat idem.* 9 *ut praestem* Pyladen, *aliquis mihi praestet Oresten.* Stat. S. II 6 54 55 *dignus et Haemonium* Pyladen *praecedere fama* | *Cecropiamque fidem.* V 2 155—6 *unanimi comes indefessus amici;* | *quo* Pylades *ex more pius.* Pape-Benseler Eigennamen. Cic. fin. V § 63. MOLEM AGGERIS ['the agger of the praetorian camp; which makes the irony stronger.' H. A. J. M.] 27 LACRIMAE SICCENTUR Grang. cites Ov. f. III 509. her. 18 25 26. Prop. I 19 23. Quintil. XI 1 § 6. Let us dry up our tears at once, and not importune our friends (who on one pretext or another will certainly put us off), to bear us company in our hazardous enterprise. 29 If when the judge calls on the accuser to produce his witnesses, the bystander, who chanced (*nescio quis*) to see the blow struck, dares to say 'I saw it,' he may be ranked with the noblest worthies of the good old times.

DA TESTEM III 137. EXX. from Cic. and Quintil. in Mühlmann 'do' col. 506.

29 30 AUDEAT ILLE, PUGNOS QUI VIDIT, DICERE 'VIDI' VII 13 14 *hoc satius, quam si* dicas *sub iudice* 'vidi' | *quod non* vidisti. Cic. Verr. IV § 55. V § 165. **31** ET I 155 n. VIII 171. Hand Tursell. II 485. Sen. ben. IV 18 § 3. ep. 4 § 8 *recognosce* .... et *intelleges.* 13 § 16 *considera* ... et *intelleges.* 16 § 7 *excute illam* et *invenies.* 26 § 8 *exspecta me pusillum* et *de domo fiet numeratio.* Plin. ep. IX 11 § 1 *circumfer oculos* et *occurrent.* Pind. N. IV 37 Dissen. Plat. Theaet. 153c. Matt. 7 7. James 4 7. Lucian d. d. 2 2 *εὔρυθμα βαῖνε καὶ ὄψει.* Without *et* Sen. ep. 13 § 17. 36 § 11. ad Helv. 6 §§ 3 4. Kühner gr. Gr. II² 201. Roby § 1557.

31 32 DIGNUM BARBA DIGNUMQUE CAPILLIS MAIORUM IV 103. DS. IV 5 § 2 'the more ancient Bacchus is bearded, because all the ancients wore the beard long.' Varro r. r. II 11 § 10 'barbers are said first to have come into Italy from Sicily A.U.C. 454 (B.C. 300), as is attested by public documents at Ardea, and to have been brought over by T. Ticinius Mena. That formerly there were no barbers appears from *the statues of the ancients, which for the most part have long hair and beard.*' Plin. VII § 211 'Scipio Africanus the younger (*sequens*) first adopted the practice of daily shaving.' Shaving the beard continued in use till the time of Hadrian, as we see from the coins Pauly I² 2262—5. When the Gauls took Rome B.C. 390, M. Papirius (Liv. V 41 § 9) *dicitur* Gallo barbam suam, ut tum omnibus promissa erat, *permulcenti scipione eburneo in caput incusso iram movisse.* ib. XXVIII 35 § 6 the *promissa caesaries* of the elder Scipio. Cic. p. Sest. § 19 Halm *unum aliquem te ex* barbatis illis exemplum imperii veteris, imaginem antiquitatis, *columen reipublicae diceres intueri.* cf. id. fr. or. II p. Cornel. § 18 (in rhett. lat. 598 33 Halm) *hic mos iam apud illos* antiquos et barbatos *fuit.* p. Cael. § 33 *illa horrida* [*barba*], *quam in statuis* antiquis *atque imaginibus videmus.* finn. IV § 62. Aen. VI 808. Tibull. II 1 34 Broukh. intonsis ... *avis.* Hor. c. II 15 11 intonsi *Catonis.* I 12 41. Ov. f. VI 264. Mart. I 24. IX 28. Lucian cynic. 14 *πώγωνα καὶ κόμην ἔχειν ἤρεσκεν αὐτῷ, καὶ οὐκ ἐκείνῳ μόνῳ, ἀλλὰ καὶ πᾶσι τοῖς παλαιοῖς κ.τ.λ.* Visconti iconogr. Rom. I pl. 1—3. Marquardt V (2) 199.

CAPILLIS V 30 capillato *consule.*

32 CITIUS XV 19 n. **33** PAGANUM opposed to *miles* (Plin. ep. X 86b=18 § 2), to *armati* (ib. VII 25 § 6). cf. dig. XXIX 1 3. Tac. h. I 53 fin. II 14. 88. III 24 (where Antonius Primus by way of taunt addresses his soldiers *vos, nisi vincitis,* pagani). 43. 77. IV 20. Suet. Aug. 27. Tert. pall. 4 p. *m.* paganos *in militaribus.* dig. XLVIII 19 14. Dirksen manuale.

34 PUDOREM honour VIII 83. Sall. Cat. 16 § 2 *ubi eorum famam atque* pudorem *adtriverat.* Caes. b. G. I 40 § 14. Liv. V 46 § 7. Plin. XXXVI § 108 pudor *Romani nominis proprius, qui saepe res perditas servavit in proeliis.* Plin. ep. II 4 § 2 *famam defuncti* pudoremque *suscipere.* VI § 6 *qui defunctae* pudorem *tueretur.* dig. XLVII 10 1 § 5 *iniuria, quae fit liberis nostris, nostrum* pudorem *pertingit.* Dirksen manuale. Aurelian's charge to his vicarius (Vopisc. 7 §§ 5—8) on the theme *manus militum contine* ends *qui litem fecerit, vapulet.*

35—50 the second privilege of the soldiery: civilians wait long for the decisions of their suits: soldiers meet with a speedy settlement. **36** SACRAMENTORUM schol. 'militiae quia iurabant.' Tac. h. I 5 *miles urbanus longo Caesarum* sacramento *inbutus.*

38 SACRUM SAXUM Liv. XLI 13 § 1 sacrum lapidem.

EFFODIT MEDIO DE LIMITE SAXUM the land-mark or statue of the god Terminus. Hor. c. II 18 23—26 *quid quod usque proximos* | revellis agri terminos *et ultra* | *limites clientium* | *salis avarus?* Ov. f. II 641—4 Termine, *sive* lapis *sive es defossus in agro* | *stipes, ab antiquis tu quoque numen habes.* | *te duo diversa domini pro parte coronant* | *binaque serta tibi binaque* liba *ferunt.* cf. ib. 639—694. Terminus cannot be 'evoked' nor his temple 'exaugurated' Liv. I 55 §§ 3—5. Cato in Fest. 'nequitum' p. 162 M (origg. I 24 p. 59 Peter) *fana in eo loco conpluria fuere. ea exauguravit praeterquam quod Termino fanum fuit: id nequitum exaugurari.* Lact. I 20 §§ 37—42. Aug. civ. D. IV 29. V 21. Sen. Hipp. (Phaedra 536—7) *nullus in campo* sacer | divisit agros *arbiter populis* lapis. He who 'removed his neighbour's land-mark' was accursed among the Romans (inscr. on a terminus in Orelli 4332 *quisquis hoc sustulerit aut laeserit, ultimus suorum moriatur.* Paulus Fest. 368 M. esp. grom. 350—1 L from Vegoia *cum autem Iuppiter terram Etruriae sibi vindicavit, constituit iussitque metiri campos signarique agros. sciens hominum avaritiam vel terrenum cupidinem, terminis omnia scita* [*fortasse* saepta *vel* sancita L] *esse voluit. quos quandoque . . . ob avaritiam prope novissimi octavi saeculi* [Iuv. XIII 28 n.] *data sibi* [*fortasse* lascivi L] *homines malo dolo violabunt contingentque atque movebunt. sed qui contigerit moveritque, possessionem promovendo suam, alterius minuendo, ob hoc scelus damnabitur a dis. si servi faciant, dominio mutabuntur in deterius. sed si conscientia dominica fiet, celerius domus extirpabitur gensque eius omnis interiet. motores autem pessimis morbis et vulneribus afficientur membrisque suis debilitabuntur. tum etiam terra a tempestatibus vel turbinibus plerumque labe movebitur. fructus saepe laedentur decutienturque imbribus atque grandine, caniculis interient, robigine occident. erunt multae dissensiones in populo. fieri haec scitote, cum talia scelera committuntur.* Rudorff ib. II 236—250. dig. XLVII 21 'de termino moto.' Preller röm. Myth.[1] 227—231. E. C. Clark Roman law 52 53) as amongst the Israelites (deut. 19 14 Grotius. 27 17. prov. 22 28. Job 24 2. Hos. 5 10. Sibyll. III 240) and Greeks (Plato legg. 843[a] K. F. Hermann de terminis eorumque religione apud Graecos. Gött. 1847. 4to).

39 CUM PATULO PULS ANNUA LIBO originally it was forbidden to offer bloody offerings to Terminus Plut. qu. Rom. 15. DH. II 74 πελάνους δὲ Δήμητρος καὶ ἄλλας τινὰς καρπῶν ἀπαρχάς. These were offered on the Terminalia (ANNUA) Febr. 23 at the end of the ancient year.

PULS ANNUA XI 58. XIV 171 n. Varro in Non. 'mactat' *kalendis Iuniis et publice et privatim favatam* pultem *diis mactat.* Plin. XVIII § 84 *et hodie sacra prisca atque natalium* pulte *fritilla conficiuntur.* Tert. spect. 12 fin. *idem de apparatibus interpretabimur in ipsorum honorum suggestu deputandis, quod purpurae, quod fasces, quod vittae, quod coronae, quod denique contiones et edicta et* pultes *pridianae sine pompa diaboli, sine invitatione daemonum non sunt.* Arn. II 21 *ipse autem qui infertur cibus sit unus atque idem semper, nihil materia differens nec per varios redintegratus sapores, sed aut* fitilla *de milio aut sit panis ex farre, aut, ut saecula imitemur antiqua, ex cinere caldo glandes.* VII 24 *quid* fitilla, *quid frumen, quid africia, quid gratilla? . . . ex quibus duo, quae prima, sunt* pultium *nomina sed genere et qualitate diversa, series vero quae sequitur* liborum *significantias continet . . . . . non magmenta, non augmina, non mille species . . .* fitillarum, *quibus nomina indidistis obscura vulgoque ut essent augustiora fecistis.* LIBO III 187 n.

Verg. ecl. 7 33 34 *haec te* liba, *Priape, quotannis | expectare sat est.*

40 XIII esp. 135 seq.

PERGIT NON REDDERE Cic. in lexx. Fabri on Liv. XXI 22 § 9. 41 = XIII 137. cf. XIV 315 316 n. 42 43 The civilian cannot, like the soldier (49), choose his own time, he must wait until, among the suits of the whole people, his turn comes. Actions between civilians (before the *centumviri*) were heard in the order in which application had been made to the praetor.

42 EXPECTANDUS ERIT ANNUS Cic. de prov. cons. § 17 *hoc tempore amisso* annus *est integer vobis* exspectandus. The courts are so choked with business, that we must wait a year for the beginning of the hearing—not of our own individual suit, but of the whole nation's litigation. Serv. Aen. II 102 '*suo ordine* uno reatu: et est de antiqua tractum scientia, quia in ordine dicebantur causae propter multitudinem vel tumultum festinantium, cum erat annus litium, Iuvenalis *exspectandus . . . annus.*' Iuv. however does not warrant the term *annus litium.* Ter. haut. 240 *dum moliuntur, dum conantur,* annus *est.* Sen. apocol. 12 22 23 *quis nunc iudex* | toto lites *audiet* anno?

LITES INCHOET dig. XLII 1 54 § 1 *si* litem inchoatam *deseruit.* LITES TOTIUS POPULI how long the settlement of a cause might be deferred, appears from Suet. Vesp. 10 *iudicia centumviralia, quibus vix suffectura litigatorum aetas videbatur.*

44 TAEDIA Neue I² 424. MORAE properly Plin. ep. I 18 § 6 *iudicium centumvirale differri nullo modo . . . potest.* Yet a whim of the praetor (ib. V 9=21 § 1 *descenderam in basilicam Iuliam, auditurus quibus proxima comperendinatione respondere debebam.* § 2 *sedebant iudices, decemviri venerant, obversabantur advocati, silentium longum, tandem a praetore nuntius. dimittuntur centumviri, eximitur dies, me gaudente, qui numquam ita* paratus *sum, ut non* mora *laeter.* § 3 *causa dilationis Nepos praetor, qui legibus quaerit*), or the want of the full number of *iudices*, might cause delays.

SUBSELLIA 14.

45 STERNUNTUR the apparitores put the cushions on the bench. 'When the pleader Caecilius is already laying aside his lacerna (III 148 n. Suet. Cl. 6 lacernas deponere *solebat*, a compliment to a prince), and preparing to address the court in the toga:' IX 28 29 lacernas, | munimenta togae. Sen. contr. X pr. § 2 p. 460 K=291 B of Scaurus *dicebat neglegenter; saepe causam in ipsis subselliis, saepe dum* amicitur *discebat.* Plin. ep. II 3 § 2 *surgit* amicitur *incipit.* so of an exiled orator ib. IV 11 § 3 *cum Graeco pallio amictus intrasset* (*carent enim* togae *iure, quibus aqua et igni interdictum est*), *postquam se composuit circumspexitque habitum suum, 'Latine' inquit 'declamaturus sum.' dices, tristia et miseranda.* Quintilian's direction to pleaders XI 3 § 156 *leniter est consurgendum, tum in componenda* toga . . . . *paulum commorandum.* The toga was worn in court as the distinctive dress of Romans III 127 n. cf. II 66—82. VIII 240 n. Liv. XXII 26 § 1 *is iuvenis, ut primum . . . pecunia a patre relicta animos ad spem liberalioris fortunae fecit,* togaque et forum *placuere,* § 2 *proclamando pro sordidis hominibus causisque adversus rem et famam bonorum primum in notitiam populi, deinde ad honores pervenit.* Suet. Claud. 15 *illud quoque a maioribus natu audiebam, adeo causidicos patientia eius solitos abuti, ut descendentem e tribunali non solum* voce revocarent, *sed et lacinia* togae *retenta,*

interdum pede apprehenso detinerent. Plin. ep. I 22 § 6 *in* toga *negotiisque versatur; multos advocatione, plures consilio iuvat.* Flor. II 30 = IV 12 § 32 of the Germans *ut primum* togas *et saeviora armis iura viderunt, duce Arminio arma corripiunt.* Lyd. de mag. III 8. Also worn in rhetorical exercises Hier. c. Rufin. I 30 (II 486[b]) *et quo magis stupeas, nunc cano et recalvo capite saepe mihi videor in somnis comatulus et sumpta* toga *ante rhetorem controversiolam declamare.*

46 CAEDICIO one of the name XIII 197. FUSCO perhaps the husband of a drunken wife XII 45; probably the advocate opposed to Caedicius, and the Fuscus for whom Martial hopes VII 28 5 6 *sic* fora *mirentur, sic te palatia laudent* | *excolat et geminas plurima palma fores.* MICTURIENTE VI 309. schol. Pers. I 112. C. Titius a contemporary of Lucilius in Macr. Sat. III 16 § 15 *dum eunt, nulla est in angiporto amphora, quam non impleant, quippe qui vesicam plenam vini habeant.* § 16 *veniunt in comitium, tristes iubent dicere. quorum negotium est dicunt, iudex testes poscit, ipsus* it mictum. *ubi redit, . . . vix prae vino sustinet palpebras.* PARATI 'when equipped for the fray we part combat and fight in the law's dilatory lists.'

47 LENTAQUE FORI PUGNAMUS HARENA Mart. II 13 *et iudex petit et petit patronus.* | *solvas censeo, Sexte, creditori.* VII 65 lis te bis decimae numerantem frigora brumae | conterit una tribus, *Gargiliane,* foris. | *a miser et demens!* viginti litigat annis | *quisquam, cui vinci, Gargiliane, licet?* PUGNAMUS VII 173 n. paneg. in Pis. 27—9 *licet exercere* togatae | *munera* militiae, *licet et sine sanguinis haustu* | *mitia legitimo sub iudice* bella *movere.* Ov. Pont. IV 6 29 Marte *forensi.* cf. f. IV 188.

48 BALTEUS a sword-belt (Serv. Aen. V 313) worn over the shoulder Aen. XII 941—2 *umero cum apparuit alto* | balteus *et notis fulserunt cingula bullis.* made of leather Varro l. l. IV § 116 balteum *quod cingulum e corio habebant bullatum balteum dictum.* Prop. V = IV 10 22. Also used as a purse Spartian. Hadr. 10 § 5 *sine auro* balteum *sumeret.* Vopisc. Aurelian. 7 § 6 *stipendium in* balteo, *non in popina habeat.* cf. Tac. h. II 88.

49 AGENDI XIII 32 agentem.

50 Holyday 'their means ne'er, without fruit, | are gall'd with the long *trigger* of a suit.' RES ATTERITUR the property in dispute is worn away, 'wasted.' Plin. ep. V 10 = 11 § 3 *perfectum opus absolutumque est nec iam splendescit lima, sed* atteritur. IX 33 § 10 *confluebant omnes ad spectaculum magistratus, quorum adventu et mora modica res publica novis sumptibus* atterebatur. SUFFLAMINE VIII 148 n. Sen. exc. contr. IV praef. § 7 *tanta erat illi velocitas orationis, ut vitium fieret. itaque divus Augustus optime dixit 'Haterius noster* sufflaminandus *est.'* Herm. vis. IV 2.

51—60 Third privilege of soldiers, the *castrense peculium* III 189 n. A son, who was *in manu patris,* had no property of his own, strictly speaking: what he was allowed to enjoy as such (his *peculium*) was held on a precarious tenure, and might be taken from him by his father; but in the imperial times this law was relaxed in favour of soldiers. inst. II 12 pr. *non tamen omnibus licet facere testamentum. statim enim hi,* qui alieno iuri subiecti sunt, testamentum faciendi ius non habent, *adeo quidem, ut, quamvis parentes eis permiserint, nihilo*

magis iure testari possunt; exceptis his, quos antea enumeravimus, et praecipue militibus, qui in potestate parentum sunt, quibus de eo, quod in castris acquisierint, permissum est ex constitutionibus principum testamentum facere. cf. tit. 11. Puchta Institutionen II[8] 385 dates this privilege 'probably' from Augustus [cf. Ulp. fr. XX 10]: by it whatever a *filius familias* gains *qua* soldier, his kit, pay, prize-money, or from his comrades, he gains not for his father, but as his own absolute property, as though he were *paterfamilias* [dig. XIV 6 2]. He can carry on a suit against his father. dig. XLIX 17 'de castrensi peculio' 2. Rein Privatr. 494. 788. E. C. Clark Roman law 122—4.

51 52 SOLIS TESTANDI MILITIBUS IUS VIVO PATRE DATUR Gaius II 106. Paull. sent. III. 4A 3. dig. XXIX 1 'de testamento militis' 11 §§ 1 2. 17 § 3. 40 pr. a soldier's will in short-hand. XXXVI 1 1 § 6. XXXVII 1 3 § 5. XXXIX 5 7 § 6. Afterwards, by a fiction like that of the *ius trium liberorum*, civilians were by special grace admitted to share the privilege dig. XXXVII 6 1 § 15 *quasi castrense peculium.* inst. II 11 § 6 Schrader. cod. Iust. XII 30=31 a defence of the extended privilege.

52 53 PARTA LABORE MILITIAE dig. XLIX 17 *castrense peculium est, quod a parentibus vel cognatis in militia agenti donatum est vel quod ipse filius familias in militia adquisiit, quod, nisi militaret, adquisiturus non fuisset. nam quod erat et sine militia adquisiturus, id peculium eius castrense non est.*

CORPORE CENSUS dig. IV 2 20 corpus *patrimonii.* Dirksen manuale.

54 OMNE TENET CUIUS REGIMEN PATER DH. VIII 79 Ῥωμαίοις γὰρ οὐθὲν ἴδιόν ἐστι κτῆμα ζώντων ἔτι τῶν πατέρων, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰ χρήματα καὶ τὰ σώματα τῶν παίδων ὅτι βούλονται διατιθέναι τοῖς πατράσιν ἀποδέδοται. Sen. ben. VII 4 § 6 omnia patris sunt, quae in liberorum manu sunt: *quis tamen nescit donare aliquid et filium patri?* Suet. Tib. 15. Ulp. fr. XIX 18 19. Gaius II 86. 87 *igitur* [quod] *liberi nostri, quos in potestate habemus, ... mancipio accipiunt vel ex traditione nanciscuntur, sive quid stipulentur vel ex aliqualibet causa adquirant, id nobis adquiritur: ipse enim, qui in potestate nostra est, nihil suum habere potest; et ideo si heres institutus sit, nisi nostro iussu hereditatem adire non potest; et si iubentibus nobis adierit, hereditatem nobis adquirit proinde atque si nos ipsi heredes instituti essemus; et convenienter scilicet legatum per eos nobis adquiritur.* ib. 89. III 163. Rein Privatr. 488—9.

54—56 CORANUM CAPTAT PATER from Hor. S. II 5 55—69 where the father-in-law Nasica is bilked by the son-in-law Coranus 57 captator*que* dabit risus *Nasica* Corano.

55 CASTRORUM AERA MERENTEM Ov. am. I 9 44 in castris aera merere. Hor. a. p. 345 *hic* meret aera *liber Sosiis.* often *stipendia merere,* or *merere* alone. See Non. p. 344 MERET *militat* ... Lucil. lib. XI [9 M] '*annos hic terra iam plures miles Hibera | nobiscum* meret' ... *Varro rer. hum. lib.* XX '*qui in ordine erat, is* aes militare merebat.' Dirksen manuale.

56 CAPTAT XII 93 n. 98 n. FAVOR (fabor) Ruperti conj. for *labor.* Claud. Mall. Theod. cons. 262—3 *certusque merenti | stat* favor.

57 PROVEHIT Plin. ep. X 13=8 *dignitati ad quam me* provexit *indulgentia tua.* IX 14 *in lucem famamque.* cod. Th. in Dirksen manuale. Tac. e. g. h. II 75 *e gregario* ad summa militiae provectum. III 44 *milites a Vitellio* provecti. vita Iuv. (above *p.* XI 15) provehebantur.

60 PHALERIS *ET TORQUIBUS* XI 103 n. Flor. I 1=5 § 6 borrowed from the Etrus-

cans. Polyb. VI 39 § 3 'to the foot-soldier who has laid an enemy low and spoiled him, a goblet, to the horseman φάλαρα are given.' DH. X 37 L. Siccius Dentatus won 83 golden collars (στρεπτοί) for the neck and 25 φάλαρα ἐπίσημα. cf. Gell. II 11 § 2. Ios. bell. VII 1 § 3. Sil. XV 254—6 *tum merita aequantur donis ac praemia virtus | sanguine parta capit.* phaleris *hic pectora fulget, | hic* torque *aurato circumdat bellica colla.* Tac. h. II 89 *militum* phalerae torques*que splendebant.* Capitolin. Maximin. 2 § 4. 3 § 5.

PHALERIS *e* before *r* as in *camera, Camerina* (cf. Roby I 73 § 230 3). In 1858 *phalerae* were discovered at Lauersfort near Crefeld (O. Jahn die Lauersforter Phalerae. Bonn 1860 4to. A. Rein de phaleris in annali dell' inst. 1860 161—204). They are bosses of thin bronze, silver or gold, chased in relief, filled in with pitch, and worn as medals are now, on the breast, fastened to a belt by a back-piece of copper. On some stones soldiers appear wearing 9 *phalerae* on a network of thongs across the breast. In inscr. *torquibus armillis phaleris donatus* is common (Orelli and CIL ind. under 'officia militaria' s.v. donis, e.g. CIL V 7495 *L. Coelius Q. f. miles leg.* VIIII. *signifer ob virtutes* palaris torquibus *armillis don*[atus]. Marquardt Staatsverw. II^1 556—7. Becker-Marquardt III (2) 440—1. V (2) 267—8. Rich companion. Forc.). Sil. XV 255 Dr.

TORQUIBUS worn over the breast; borrowed from the Gauls (S. Birch on the torc of the Celts in archæol. journ. II 368—380. III 27—38). We find *ala bis torquata* Orelli inscr. 516. Marquardt l. c. Rich. Capitolin. Maximin. 2 § 4. 3 § 5. Tac. ann. II 9. III 21.

BOILEAU l'art poëtique II 155—165

Juvénal, élevé dans les cris de l'école,
poussa jusqu'à l'excès sa mordante hyperbole.
ses ouvrages, tout pleins d'affreuses vérités,
étincellent pourtant de sublimes beautés:
soit que sur un écrit arrivé de Caprée
il brise de Séjan la statue adorée;
soit qu'il fasse au conseil courir les sénateurs,
d'un tyran soupçonneux pâles adulateurs;
ou que, poussant à bout la luxure latine,
aux portefaix de Rome il vende Messaline.
ses écrits pleins de feu partout brillent aux yeux.

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ρεύειν ἐλάφους ὑπ' αὐτοῦ διδασκόμενος ἢ τὰ πολεμικὰ κράτιστος εἶναι ἢ πωλοδαμνεῖν ὅριστα, τῷ αὐτῷ πώλῳ καὶ διδασκάλῳ χρώμενος
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Paulus vii 143. Borghesi oeuvres v 533. The advocate who lived on the Esquiline Mart. v 22. vii 72; who was praetor viii 33 12 *de* praetoricia *folium mihi, Paule, corona | mittis*; and consul x 10 1 *tu, laurigeris annum qui* fascibus *intras*. ib. 12 *dimisit nostras* purpura *vestra togas*. Probably L. Vettius cos. suff. A. D. 81 (Marini fratr. arval. 217); the bar was then the chief road to office
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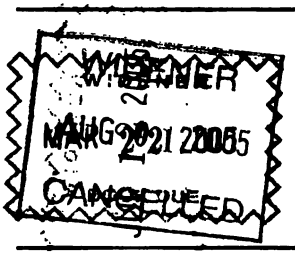

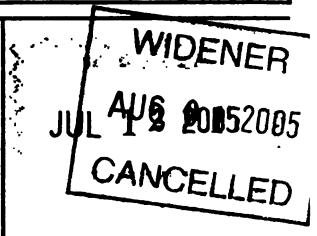

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